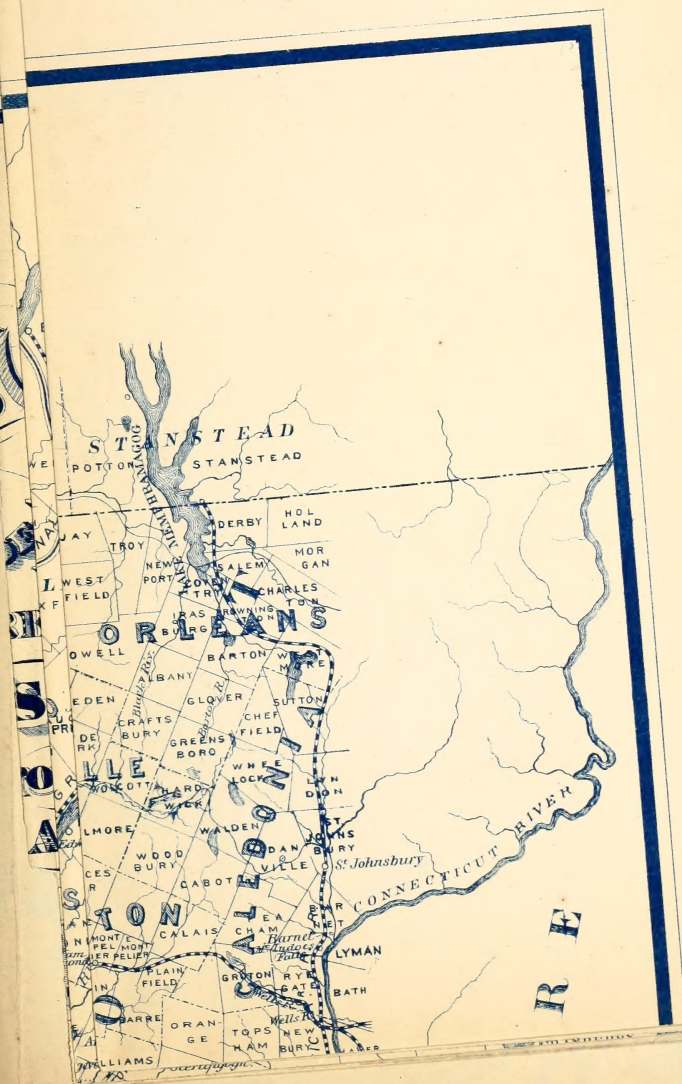


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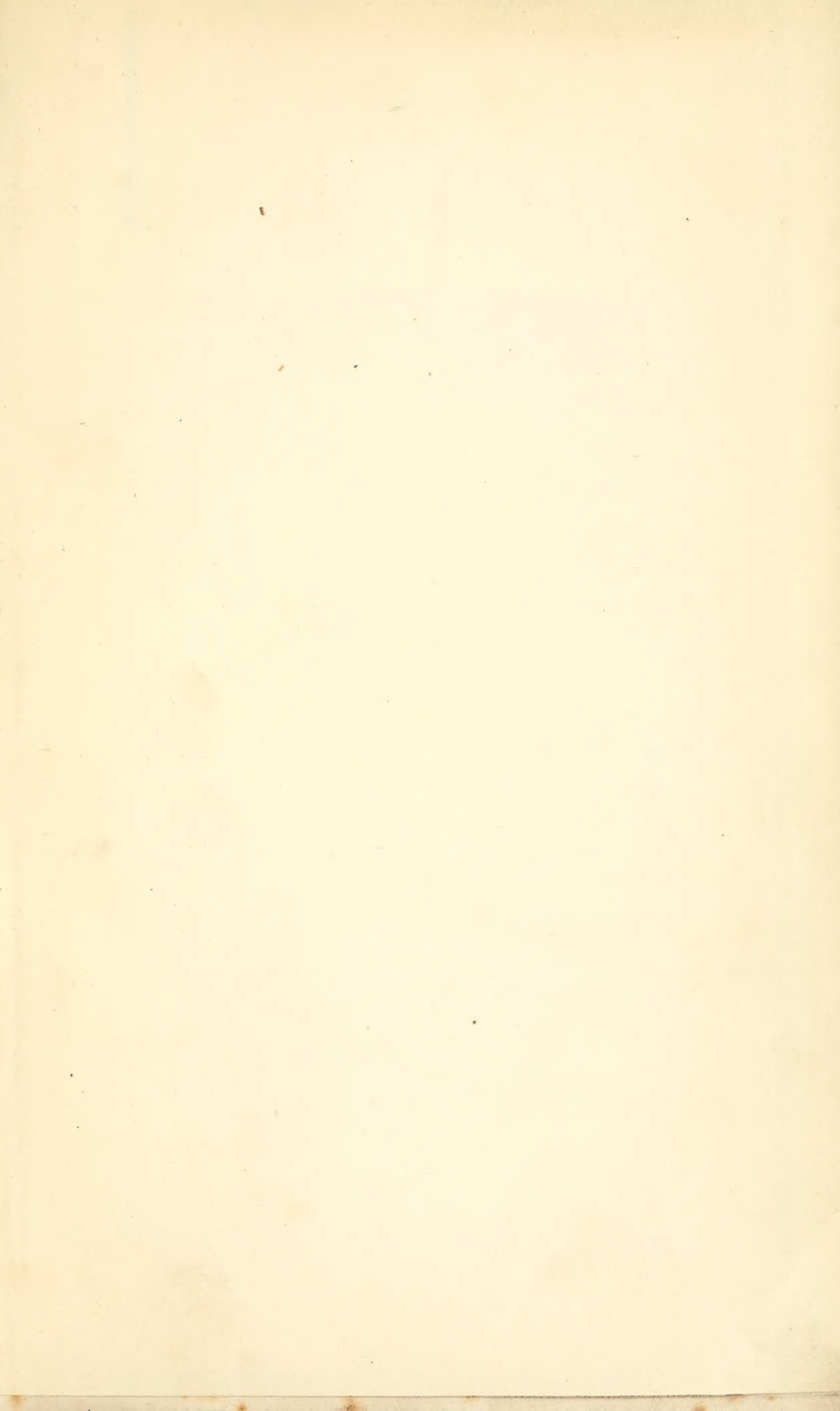
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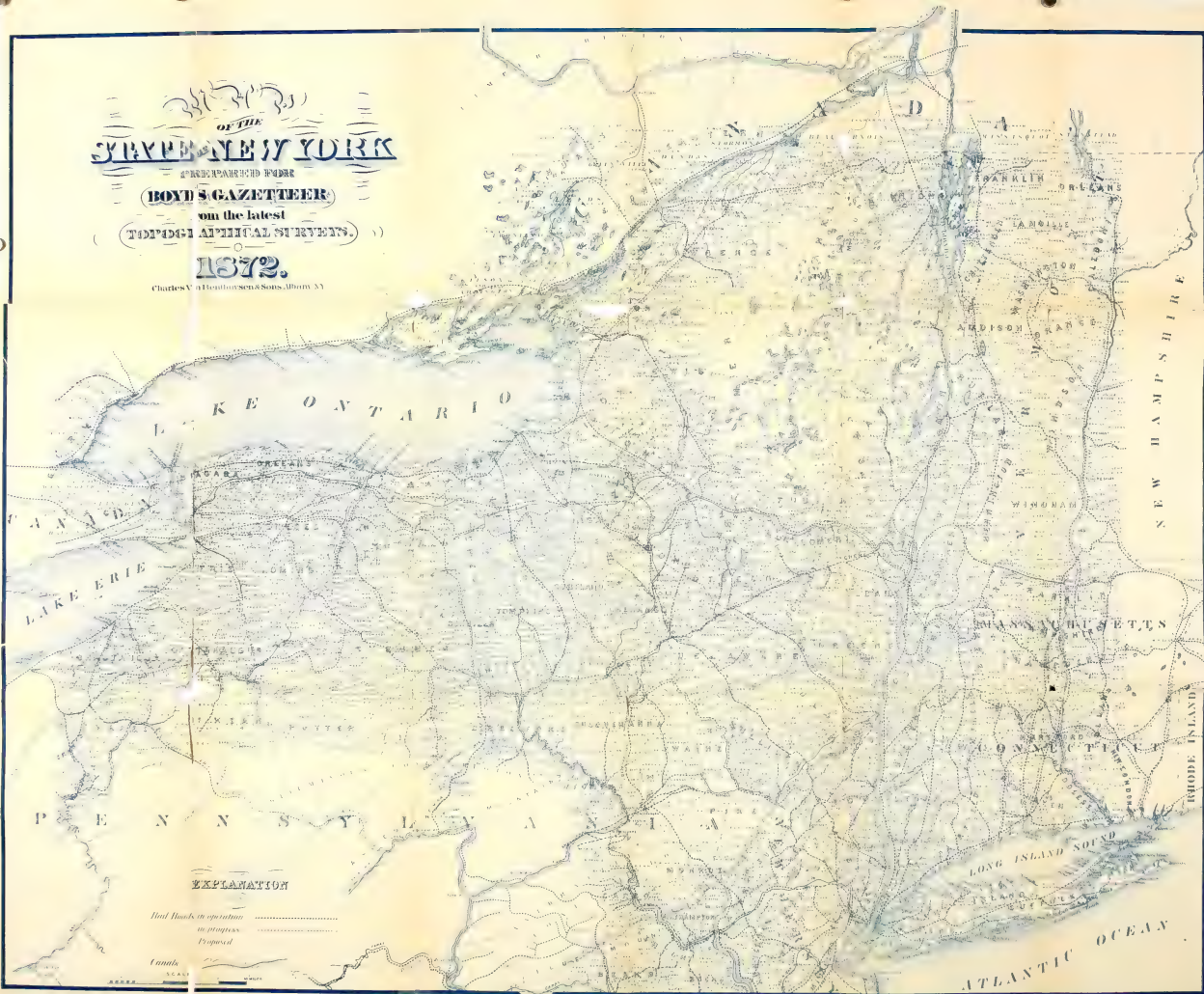
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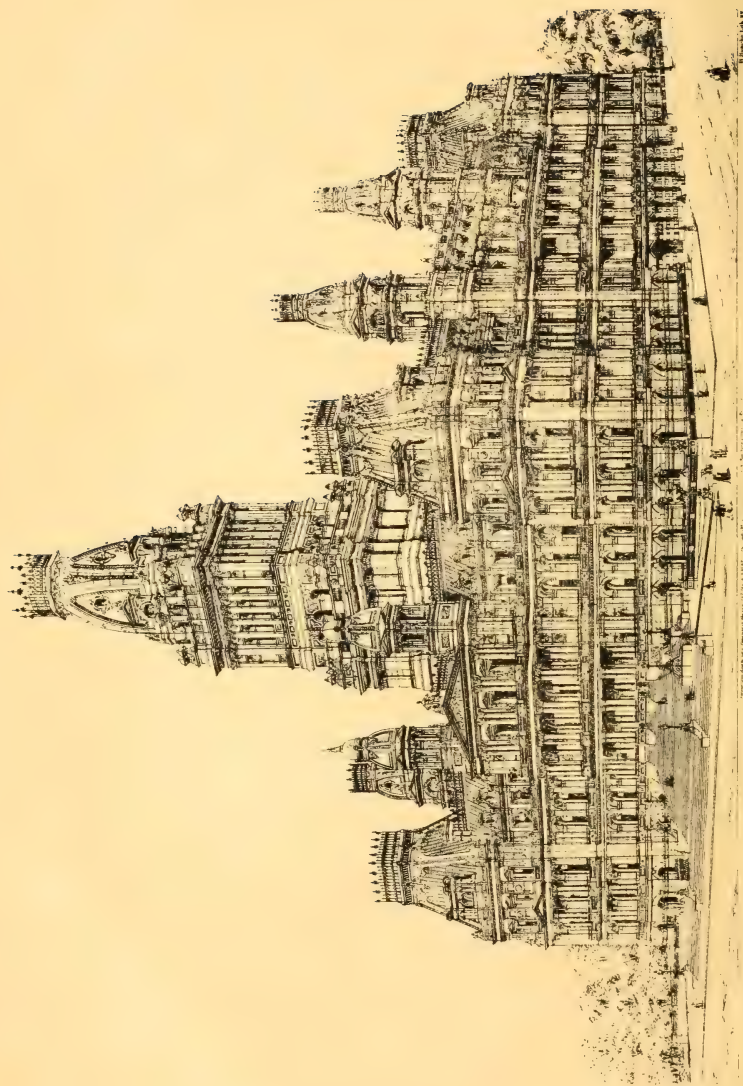
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1872.

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GAZETTEER
OF THE
STATE OF NEW YORK,
EMBRACING
A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT
OF THE
HISTORY AND STATISTICS OF THE STATE.
WITH
GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS,
AND RECENT STATISTICAL TABLES, REPRESENTING
THE PRESENT CONDITION OF EACH
COUNTY, CITY, TOWN, AND VILLAGE IN THE STATE.

BY
FRANKLIN B. HOUGH, A. M., M. D., 1822-1890, &c.



ILLUSTRATED AND ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP OF THE STATE

ALBANY, N. Y.:
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PREFACE.

ELEVEN years have elapsed since the publication of the *NEW YORK STATE GAZETTEER*, by Mr. R. P. Smith, under the charge of J. H. French, at Syracuse. That work was, at the time of its publication, conceded by all to have been one of unrivalled merit, and is still, to the person wishing to know the condition of the State in 1860, a work of great value for reference. But since that date, what vast events have transpired within the State, as well as in the Nation and the World! The great Southern Rebellion, after long years of angry discussion, and oft-repeated threats of disunion, began its wild career of desolation and death; ran its course of carnage through four long years, that will ever be remembered for their achievements of valor and their tears of sorrow, until the insurgents, exhausted and subdued, yielded an unconditional surrender, and gave effectual guarantees of future peace.

In this mighty struggle New York has borne her full proportion in men and means, and among the unreturning brave are numbered many thousands of her sons. Yet her material resources have remained unimpaired, and since peace has returned, her industries have multiplied on every hand; new channels of business have been opened, and a spirit of enterprize and progress has distinguished our career as a State.

It will be our task to trace these changes in their generalities and in detail; to describe the State as a whole, and down through its various subdivisions to its smallest villages and hamlets; presenting, as concisely and clearly as possible, their present condition and recent changes. Few persons, who have not given particular attention to the subject, have any true conception of the magnitude of these changes within the last ten years, of which four were spent in a vigorous and exhausting war.

We may here notice some of the leading points of difference. Of railroads, there were mentioned in the *GAZETTEER* of 1860, 37; in 1870, there were reported 178, of which the majority were finished, and most of the others were under construction. The length then completed was 2,442 miles; it is now 3,677. The cost of construction and equipment, then \$129,621,543, is now \$246,260,452, and their earnings, then \$20,527,951.53, are now \$63,396,567.70. These roads have given rise to new villages, and have stimulated old ones to new vigor, while others, less favored, have declined, and their business has been transferred to other places. Since that period the Erie Canal enlargement has been completed, and the greatly increased capacity thus afforded, has led to marked changes in every interest depending upon its commerce. The greatly increased use of machinery in agriculture, the establishment of cheese factories, multiplication of manufactories of every description, and enlargement of others previously existing, mark our progress as a people, and measure our growth in wealth and power as a State.

The changes wrought in our educational, literary, charitable and reformatory institutions, and in their facilities for efficient operation, are not less remarkable than those which distinguish our material progress. Our schools have become free, our benevolent institutions have multiplied, and means of supervision have been introduced; new seminaries of learning, with magnificent endowments, have sprung up; churches, of beautiful architecture, have been erected, and sources of information through the periodical press have been brought by ocean telegraph, and lines reaching to every village, and along every important thoroughfare within the immediate reach and ready use of all classes

These changes have required the re-writing of the whole of the general articles, and the critical revision and correction of the remainder, in which a large part will be found entirely new. In place of the statistics of counties, based upon the census of 1855, we have introduced in our account of each county, a statement of the population in 1860, 1865, and 1870, in each city and town; and as an indication of the political status and changes, the total vote of each great political party, for each alternate year during the last twelve years. We have also given an extensive series of facts relating to Assessment and Taxation in each county, annually since 1859.

The practical utility of these statistics, for study and reference, will be at once recognized by the careful reader, and will render this volume a convenient work of historical reference for the facts shown in these tables.

The population of wards in cities, and of villages in towns, so far as can be learned from advance sheets of the census of 1870, will be found in its proper connection.

An unexpected delay in the publication of this volume, due to unforeseen and unavoidable causes, has, in many instances, enabled the editor to include information that could not have been obtained at an earlier period, more especially with reference to railroads done and in progress, and to recent railroad projects, in which the information here given extends down to a quite recent date, and will be found as authentic and full as the circumstances of the case would allow.

In the publication of so great an amount of new materials, and under the practical necessity of keeping the work within the limits of one volume of convenient size, we have been obliged to omit many details found in the former edition. In doing this, it has been our plan to reject the obsolete lists of corporations, and much other information belonging only to the past. However valuable and convenient these may be to the historical student, we have steadily had in view the important fact, that the *Gazetteer* should be a Manual of Reference for the Living Age. That in the multitude of facts and data which so great a labor requires, some errors or omissions may have occurred, is quite possible; although we confidently believe these will not be found, either many nor important. In the midst of active changes always going on, and during a labor extending over more than a year of time, the facts obtained with accuracy near the beginning, might sometimes become obsolete before the end of the work. The considerate judgment of the reader will, we trust, favor us in these slight faults, which were incident to the circumstances, and which never have been avoided, even when sustained by the authority and power of government, and published as official records.

To the numerous friends and correspondents who have favored us with answers to inquiries, we return our cordial thanks. It is impossible to particularize by name, or specify as to information furnished. We trust that they will find the following pages as nearly consistent with their views as they might reasonably expect, and as full as they might properly desire.

F. B. H.

LOWVILLE, February 15, 1872.

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GAZETTEER

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.



RESERVING for our account of the several counties, cities and towns, such historical information as may be of local application, we propose to limit this article to a concise statement of the principal events which have marked the progress of New York, from its earliest discovery down through the colonial period to the present time, including a notice of the part taken by the State in the late war of the Rebellion.

In 1498, John and Sebastian Cabot, sailing under a commission from Henry VII, of England, coasted along the eastern border of North America, from latitude 57°, to Florida, and upon these discoveries the English claimed the right of colonization. In 1524, Jean de Verrazzano, a Florentine, in the French service, is supposed to have entered the bay of New

York; but the first distinct knowledge, by Europeans, of the region now embraced within the State of New York, was derived from Henry Hudson. This navigator, an Englishman by birth, but then in the service of the Amsterdam Chamber of the Dutch East India Company, in endeavoring to find a passage westward to the Indies, entered the bay of New York on the 4th of September, 1609. During that month he ascended the river, which now bears his name, with his vessel, the "Half-Moon," to a point near the present city of Albany, and sent a boat up still further, and probably to the head of navigation.

He was kindly received by the natives, who came on board his vessel, offering furs and other articles of native produce for such trifles as the sailors had to spare. He went on shore at various places, but thought it not prudent to remain over night. To relieve this distrust, occasioned, as they thought, through fear of their weapons, these simple children of Nature broke their arrows in pieces and threw them into the fire. Returning leisurely to the sea, he sailed for Europe, and arrived at Dartmouth, in England, early in November, 1609, from whence he forwarded to the Company an account of his discoveries.

Trading voyages were made in the following years, and in 1613, a trading post was erected at Albany, then named Fort Orange, and upon Manhattan Island. Late in that year Capt. Argall, of Virginia, visited the latter place, and forced the officer in charge to submit himself to the king of England and the governor of Virginia, and to pay tribute in token of dependence; but in 1614, under inducements offered by the States General of the United Netherlands, several expeditions were sent out for further discovery, and public attention was awakened to the

importance of securing the advantages which this region offered. During this year the country acquired the name of "NEW NETHERLAND," and special privileges were granted for a limited time, to certain adventurers who had sent out vessels for discovery, under the name of the "United New Netherland Company." This grant expired in 1618, and on the 3d of June, 1621, the Dutch West India Company was chartered, with an ample plan of organization, and exclusive privileges of trade along an extensive line of coast in Africa and America. The management of affairs in New Netherland, was entrusted to the Amsterdam Branch, or Chamber.

Active settlement under this company did not commence until 1627, when many emigrants were sent over, and thriving settlements commenced. The government of the colony was entrusted to a Director and Council, who were charged with maintaining the laws and regulations prescribed by the States' General, and with protecting the rights of the company. The Council had supreme, executive, legislative and judicial power, and the general laws and ordinances of the colony were intended to conform to those of Holland as nearly as circumstances would allow.

In 1626, the Dutch bought the island of Manhattan from the native owners, for the sum of about \$24, and by subsequent purchases they gradually acquired such other tracts as they needed for settlement.

In June 1629, important freedoms and exemptions were granted by the company, to such as should plant colonies in New Netherland, preference being given to such as first appeared and desired the same. These persons were to be known as *Patroons*, and were to enjoy manorial rights and privileges within the tracts which they should settle. They were required within four years to plant a colony of fifty families, and might extend their limits four Dutch miles¹ along the shore, or two miles² on each side of a river, and as far into the country as the situation of the occupiers would permit.

The *Patroons* were to enjoy certain privileges of commerce, and for the term of ten years' exemption from customs, taxes, excise, imposts, or other contributions. They were to satisfy the Indians for the lands they might settle upon, and within their several jurisdictions were to enjoy such feudal rights, powers and privileges as were then common in Europe.³ Among these was the right of administering civil and criminal justice, in person or by deputy; the appointment of local officers and magistrates, and settlement of disputes in civil cases, whether relating to contracts, titles, possession or boundaries, injuries to property, person or character, claims for rent, and all demands arising between the *Patroon* and his tenants. Where the judgment affected life or limb, or the sum in dispute exceeded twenty dollars appeal might be had to the Director General and Council at Port Amsterdam. The *Patroons* were to maintain schools and ministers of religion; yet this system, while it enjoined attention to education and morality, entailed a vassalage and servitude upon the colonists, and tended to the creation of an aristocracy quite different from that observed in the early English colonies. It may have aided the first settlement, by the investment of capitalists, and in some degree may have alleviated the hardships of the beginning, but it did not tend to that solid prosperity, and substantial independence, which, in a well ordered community distinguishes the thrifty and enterprising citizen, and which in the aggregate, make up the powerful and prosperous state.

Several of the Directors of the Amsterdam Chamber of the West India Company, took measures to secure to themselves the privileges thus proposed, before they had sanction of the Assembly of Nineteen, to whom the supreme direction of the company was entrusted, and of course before they could be generally known to the world. These parties took early measures to secure the Indian titles, and to perfect their claims, among whom Kilian Van Rensselaer, merchant of Amsterdam, and a Director of the West India Company, was among the first, and certainly the most successful. By sundry purchases from the Indians, through his agents, he acquired the right to a tract of country some twenty-four miles in length by forty-eight in breadth, on both sides of the Hudson, above and below the present city of Albany, and embraced within the present counties of Albany, Rensselaer and Columbia. This extensive manor was continued down through the whole colonial period, and the essential rights of property which it involved were recognized upon the formation of a State Government.

Other *Patroons* secured tracts of less extent within the present States of Delaware and New Jersey, (then also claimed by the Dutch,) and portions of less extent on Staten Island, and the lower Hudson were thus conveyed, but afterwards surrendered.

¹ Equal to sixteen English miles.

² Eight English miles.

³The terms of these "Freedoms and Exemptions" are given in *O'Callaghan's History of New Netherland*, i. 112.

To aid in establishing settlements within the time required, associations were formed between the Patroons and other capitalists, the former retaining their titles and manorial privileges, while the partners acquired only a share of the property, and profits of the enterprise.¹

The most profitable items of business in New Netherland for many years, was the beaver trade, in which the English made some attempt to participate, but were for the time obliged to desist. Difficulties also arose between the Directors and the Patroons upon this question of the Indian trade, the former claiming the monopoly of this trade, while the latter insisted upon their right, by virtue of purchase from the native tribes, to all the sovereignty within their own jurisdiction, which a free and independent people could thus convey.

The Dutch claimed jurisdiction eastward to the Connecticut river, and difficulties arose between them and the early English settlers in that quarter, which were finally settled by amicable agreement, September 19th, 1650. By this partition all that part of Long Island, west of a line running from Oyster Bay southward to the sea, and on the main land, all west of a line beginning on the west side of Greenwich Bay, and running twenty miles up into the country, was released to the Dutch, and they were allowed quietly to enjoy the property they actually held east of these lines, but without any right of jurisdiction. An agreement for the mutual surrender of fugitives upon demand, was also concluded, and propositions for a nearer union of friendship and amity between the English and the Dutch were commended as worthy of due consideration.

On the south, the Dutch claims were contested by the Swedes, who had formed settlements upon the Delaware. In 1623, the former erected a fort upon that river, which they called Nassau. Quarrels arose between the settlers of the two nations, which continued until 1655, when the Swedes were subjugated, and such as remained in the country, took an oath of allegiance to the Dutch.

Indian hostilities disturbed the colony for several years, commencing in 1643, and at various times afterwards, but on the whole it was prosperous, and during the period of Dutch occupation their settlements extended along the valley of the Hudson to a dozen miles or more above Albany, and up the Mohawk to about the same distance above Schenectady; with occasionally a trading house beyond. The political rights allowed to the people under this government were but few, yet the laws and regulations were generally such as tended to prosperity and happiness.

Still the example of the English colonies on either side, gave the people a desire for some voice in the government, and, in 1653, a convention met at New Amsterdam, to petition for an enlargement of their powers. To this request Governor Stuyvesant replied, that his authority was derived "from God and the West India Company," and was not to be questioned by the subjects. In this he was sustained by the instructions of the Directors, who bid him pay no regard to the clamors of the people, but to let them fully understand that they must not indulge in visionary dreams that taxes could only be imposed with their consent.

Under the Protectorate of Cromwell, an English expedition against New Netherland was planned, but not carried into effect. Long Island, the other islands off the coast of Massachusetts, and an extensive region now included in Maine and Nova Scotia, had been granted in 1635 to William, Earl of Sterling, and the first titles upon the eastern part of Long Island were derived from his agent. The settlers were mostly English from Massachusetts, and in their civil and ecclesiastical affairs they were at an early period associated with the New Haven colony.

In 1663, the Duke of York, purchased from Henry, then Earl of Sterling, his rights to those lands, and March 12, 1664, he received from his brother Charles II., a grant of all the lands then occupied by the Dutch, between the Connecticut and the Delaware rivers, which the English had always claimed as theirs by virtue of the discoveries made by the Cabots in 1498, but which, until then they had not deemed it convenient or expedient to assert by force of arms. Although peace at that time prevailed between England and Holland, a strong jealousy had arisen in the former country towards the latter, on account of her growing power and commercial success. Under this feeling, and by virtue of the above grants, the Duke of York borrowed four ships belonging to the English Navy, and in the spring of 1664, sent over an armed expe-

¹ In this manner the manor of Rensselaerwyck became the joint property of several proprietors. It was divided into five shares, of which Van Rensselaer held two, Johannes de Laet, one, Samuel Gotlyn, one, and Samuel Bloemaert, Adam Bissels and Toussaint Mousart, together, one. In the management of the property the Patroon was not to have a greater authority than the others; but so

far as the title of Patroon was concerned, the others bound themselves to do fealty and homage for theief, on his demise, in the name and on behalf of his son and heirs. The rights of these partners were, in after years, bought in by the Van Rensselaer family, and the estate finally became altogether vested in them.

dition under Col. Richard Nicolls with a commission authorizing him to reduce the Dutch of New Netherland, and to govern the country as his deputy. Intelligence of this movement was received from Boston early in July of that year, and active preparations were for a time made to resist the expected invasion, but these fears were allayed by the arrival of a dispatch from the Chamber at Amsterdam, informing that the expedition had another object, and that there was no occasion for anxiety on this account.

They were thus thrown off their guard, but, at a moment of fancied security, the English fleet, bearing upwards of ninety guns, and about four hundred and fifty men, mostly troops of the line, appeared and cast anchor in the Bay. Favorable conditions were offered to such as might choose to remain and become English subjects, with all the rights of property, and religion, which they had formerly enjoyed, and to such as might prefer to remove, the right of disposing of their estates, and of going with their families and property, was guaranteed.

Stuyvesant, the Director General appeared disposed to resist to the last extremity, but being at length overborne by the entreaties of the citizens, and the utter hopelessness of his position, he signed articles of capitulation upon the 6th of September, and upon the 8th, gave possession to the English. "Fort Amsterdam" thereupon became "Fort James," the city and colony "New York," and the authority of the Duke of York was soon afterwards proclaimed in all the colony.¹ The conquest was confirmed by the treaty of Breda, July 10, 1667.

In 1665, a Code known as the "Duke's Laws," was promulgated, and for several years a court of Assizes, consisting of the Deputy Governor and Council, sitting with the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, exercised certain legislative and judicial authority.

To encourage settlement, Col. Nicolls published an instrument, offering certain favorable conditions, including liberty of conscience to all of the Protestant religion, the right of self-government in towns, in all small affairs within themselves, and the choice of their own civil and military officers, while under the Deputy Governors of the Duke of York, the other territories which he had acquired to the eastward, were included under the same general government. The supreme authority was vested in the Deputy Governor and Council, and the government, although absolute, was mild and lenient.

Nicolls was succeeded by Col. Francis Lovelace in 1667, who continued the same course of justice and moderation. In 1673, England and Holland being at war, the latter sent over a few ships of war to re-conquer the Colony. The fort was in charge of John Manning, who, upon the arrival of the enemy, surrendered without resistance, and as appeared through treachery. The Dutch, under Captain Anthony Colve, again took possession and ruled about nine months, during which period they endeavored to restore their own forms of administration. By the sixth article of the treaty of Westminster, Feb. 9, 1674, New York was restored to the English. The Duke appointed Sir Edmond Andros as his Deputy Governor, and from this time forward, the authority of the English was not again questioned in New York by any European power.

In 1682, Col. Thomas Dongan was appointed by the Duke of York as his Deputy Governor, and the next year he allowed the freeholders of the Colony to elect Representatives to a General Assembly, with the sole power of enacting laws and levying taxes; but these laws were not to take effect until ratified by the Duke. This concession of power gratified the people and tended to promote the prosperity of the Colony.

The Dutch had conciliated the good will of the five nations of Indians inhabiting the central and western parts of the region now embraced within the State of New York, and the English wisely sought to continue in their favor, deriving therefrom a profitable trade in furs, and maintaining peace at a time when the New England Colonies were involved in Indian wars. This success excited the jealousy of the French in Canada, and in 1654, De la Barre, the Governor of Canada, led an expedition against the Iroquois. He advanced as far as Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, but his army sickened, his provisions became short, and he gladly made peace with the people he had come to exterminate.

The Duke of York having succeeded to the throne of England, soon excited discontent by his arbitrary administration, and well known hostility to Protestants. Rumors having reached the Colonies that he was about to be dethroned, a disturbance arose in New York, in the course of which Capt. Jacob Leisler seized the fort, declared in favor of the Prince of Orange, and

¹ The Dutch governors of New Netherland were: Peter Minuit, May 4, 1626; Wouter Van Twiller, April, 1633; William Kieft, March 28, 1638; Peter Stuyvesant, May 27, 1647.

assumed the control of the Government. Events in Europe soon after confirmed upon the throne of England, the Prince, whose rights were thus early asserted; but upon the arrival of Governor Sloughter, in March, 1691, Leisler weekly attempted to retain the power he had usurped, but becoming alarmed, attempted to flee, was arrested, tried, and finally executed. His life would probably have been spared, had he promptly yielded his power to the Governor regularly appointed.

The General Assembly re-established in April, 1691, was continued without material changes in its powers, through the Colonial period. Bills originated in the elective branch, and must be approved by the Council and Governor, but after this might be disapproved by the King. Until 1735, the Governor sat with the Council, and voted when he pleased, but this being declared irregular, they afterward sat by themselves when acting in a legislative capacity. For many years differences prevailed between the General Assembly and the Governor, the former at times withholding the moneys needed by the Governor, and the latter arbitrarily proroguing or dissolving the Legislature whenever he chose to do so.

Invasions of French and Indians from Canada, and expeditions against that country were repeatedly undertaken, but at length, in 1760, the French were effectually subdued by armies of English and Provincial troops, and all check upon the growth of settlements being thus removed, new vigor was imparted to the Colonies, and new establishments began to be formed far beyond the limit of former occupation. But these wars had brought a heavy debt upon the nation, and the British Ministry and Parliament unwisely resolved to impose its burden upon the Colonies, by oppressive taxes and imposts, stamps, duties, and oppressive restrictions upon trade and industry. These measures excited so great discontent and violent demonstrations against the odious laws, and those who attempted to enforce them, that the Stamp Act was repealed in 1766, but the right to tax the Colonies without allowing them representation was still maintained.

These difficulties led to the Revolution, which finally resulted in an acknowledgment of independence by Great Britain, in 1783. A Continental Congress first convened in 1774, and in 1781, Articles of Confederation were ratified by the States, which, being found inadequate, were superseded by the Constitution of the United States in 1789. A Constitution was adopted in this State in 1777, and a State Government fully organized in the midst of an active campaign in the fall of that year. Before the war began, a bitter controversy had arisen between the Government of New York and settlers in Vermont, who had derived their titles from New Hampshire. This feud continued through the war, and until finally settled by conceding independence to Vermont, and granting indemnities to those who had lost property by adhering to New York authority.

Claims were established by Massachusetts under Colonial Patents, to the right of soil over a considerable part of Western New York, and confirmed to that State, subject to the Indian title, and the right of government of this State, in 1786. The line was fixed on a meridian 82 miles west of the Delaware river, a little west of Seneca Lake, besides a tract east of that line known as the "Boston Ten Towns," now in Broome, Tioga and Cortland counties. A tract a mile wide along the Niagara river was reserved by the State of New York, and in subsequent treaties with the Indians, several reservations were excepted. The establishment of a land office, and the disposition of the lands of the State, will be elsewhere noticed.

The Constitution of 1777, was amended in 1801, superseded by another in 1822, and this again by a third prepared in 1846, which is still in force, excepting the Judiciary Article. In 1867-8, another Convention was held, and a Constitution prepared, which, with the exception of one article, was rejected by the people. In the war of 1812-15, the state became the seat of extensive military operations upon the Canada frontiers, and a large naval force was established on Lakes Ontario and Erie. The enemy, however, at no time gained a footing within our territory, for a longer time than a few hours. Hostile visits were made to Plattsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Sacketts' Harbor, Oswego, Niagara, Buffalo, and other places, and much property was destroyed. A system of fortifications began in anticipation of this war, in New York harbor; was afterwards assumed and continued by the General Government, and forts at Rouse's Point, Oswego and Niagara, on the Northern frontier, have been considered of sufficient importance to justify large expenditures by the United States authorities.

In 1837-40, the peace of the border was again disturbed by the invasion of Canada, by armed parties from the States, organized in secret lodges, and styling themselves "Patriots," attempt-

ing to effect a revolution in the British Provinces. Companies were organized and expeditions fitted out, which invaded Canada, and effected a temporary lodgment at a few points, being mostly favored in the Lower Province, where the relations between the descendants of the old French colonists and the English, had never been of the most cordial kind, and who appeared willing to join in any enterprise that offered probable chances of independence. Active measures by the State and General Governments, checked proceedings, and finally restored quiet, which was not again disturbed until the abortive Fenian movement on the western and northern border of the State in 1865, which was also promptly suppressed.

In the Mexican war of 1846-8, a regiment from this State was sent out to California under Col. J. D. Stevenson, and another to Mexico, under Col. W. B. Burnett. The latter participated in the principal battles of the war, and lost 227 officers and men by death, and 226 by disabilities acquired in the service.

The public quiet was disturbed for several years by difficulties growing out of resistance to the collection of rents, upon lands held by long leases; and which gradually extended to every county in the State where this tenure existed. Combinations were formed, in which the more respectable class limited their efforts to legal contests in the courts; others attempted by evasion from the service of process and other expedients, to weary the proprietors into a willingness to convey their leasehold lands in fee simple, at low rates, and others of the lawless kind, appeared as armed bands in the disguise of Indians, to forcibly resist the sheriff, whenever he appeared to sell property on execution, or make an arrest.

In the western counties, where extensive tracts of land had been bought by foreigners and settled upon easy terms under their agents, the accumulation of debt, in course of time brought on a wide spread discontent. Conventions were called at various points within the tracts of the Holland Land Company, the Horuby estate, &c., and measures were concerted for attacking the titles of the proprietors in the courts, upon the plea of alienage, &c. But the agents of these foreign land holders, had taken the precaution of guarding their interests from time to time by laws confirming their rights, and nothing was gained; and as the resources of the country came to be developed, the means of payment became more easy of acquirement. Traces of these organizations may still be found, but they are altogether limited in extent and feeble in influence.

These movements secured the adoption of the following sections in the Constitution of the State of New York prepared in 1846, and still in force: "ART 1, § 12. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidentals, are declared to be abolished, saving, however, all rents and services certain, which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved. " § 14. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved, any rent or service of any kind shall be valid."

With this necessarily brief outline of the general history of the State, we pass to consider more in detail the part taken by the State in the late war, some of the principal features of its government in its various departments, the leading objects of its industries, and the elements of its greatness, wealth and power.

NEW YORK IN THE LATE WAR.

DIFFERENCES upon questions of public policy, and especially upon the question of slavery, having continued many years, at length, in April, 1861, resulted in open war; the South attempting to secede from the Federal Union, and to form a Confederacy among the slaveholding States.

On the 15th of April of that year, the President of the United States issued his proclamation, calling for 75,000 of the militia of the several States, to suppress unlawful combinations against the Government, and to cause the laws to be executed. Of this number, the quota assigned to New York was fixed at seventeen regiments, or 13,280 officers and men.

On the next day, the Legislature then in session, passed "An act to authorize the embodying and equipping of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defense." By this act, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer and Surveyor, and Treasurer, were constituted a Board of State Officers, and were authorized to enlist and equip a force not exceeding 30,000 men for two years, unless sooner discharged. This levy was without reference to the existing military organization of the State, but was to be in addition to, and a part of the militia thereof.¹ They were to receive the same pay as allowed for like rank in the regular army, and might at any time be turned over to the service of the United States, on the order of the Governor, upon the requisition of the President. The sum of \$3,000,000 was appropriated to carry this act into effect, and a tax was levied to meet this expenditure.

The emergency of the hour would not, however, admit of the delay that would unavoidably occur in raising these troops, and for immediate service it was resolved by the Board to send forward to Washington, then in immediate danger, portions of the organized militia of the State. On the 19th of April, the 7th² regiment left for the National Capital, followed on the 21st by the 6th, 12th and 71st regiments. The 5th, 8th, 69th, 13th, 20th, 25th and 28th regiments of militia were also ordered forward, and proceeded to Baltimore and Washington soon after.

At the first breaking out of the war, associations began to be formed in nearly every county in the State, for the purpose of aiding enlistments, supporting the families of those who enlisted, and otherwise promoting the efficiency of the service. Notably among these was the "Union Defense Committee" of New York city, formed April 20, 1861, which, by its large contributions and energetic measures, did much towards forwarding the early operations of the war. The militia regiments from New York shared with those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, in the honor of being the first to march, and the timely service which they rendered at this critical moment, can hardly be estimated.

These militia regiments served three months, except the Seventh, which remained but one month. They were mostly assigned, upon this occasion, to the defense of Washington, and employed in building the first earthen forts thrown up around the National Capital. They were not mustered into the service of the United States until their arrival at the seat of war; and they were mustered out after their return at the end of their terms. The total strength of the organized militia of the State thus temporarily employed, was 7,334 men.

Enlistments to fill the first quotas of two years' troops proceeded so rapidly, that in one week after the date of the President's proclamation, eighty-two companies had been accepted, and it was resolved to organize the remainder of the 30,000, provided for by the Act of April 16th, although less than half this number had as yet been called for by the President. These increased the aggregate volunteer force to thirty-eight regiments, besides the organized militia already in service for three months.

The War Department expressed reluctance about receiving the additional regiments, and a member of the Board was sent to Washington, and, with some difficulty, succeeded in obtaining their acceptance. The first of these volunteer regiments left the State April 29th, and the last July 12th. Besides these, the 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d, organized by the Union Defence Com-

¹ At the beginning of 1861, the militia of the State was organized into eight divisions, twenty-six brigades, and sixty-four regiments, and numbered 18,846 officers and men. Of these, 11,650 were infantry, 1,545 rifles, 2,372 artillery, 1,456 cavalry, and the remainder general, field and staff officers, non-commissioned officers, engineer corps and musicians. A few had seen service in the Mexican war, and some others in foreign service, but the greater number were altogether

without experience, beyond that acquired at the annual militia drills and reviews.

² As early as January 14, 1861, the officers of this regiment had agreed to place themselves at the disposal of the Executive, should the emergency arise. During the war 603 members of this regiment served as officers in the regular and volunteer army and navy of the United States.

mittee of New York city, and the 2d, 9th, 14th, and 79th militia regiments, (which volunteered for the war, and in the service were known as the 82d, 83d, 84th, and 79th N. Y. Vols.) were also sent forward in July. The 20th, soon after its return from its three months service, organized as a three years' regiment, and became known as the 80th N. Y. Vols. The 55th militia also organized as a three years' regiment, N. Y. Vols. New York, Albany, and Elmira, were from the first designated as recruiting rendezvous.

In less than three months, the State sent 46 regiments, numbering 37,688 men, duly enrolled, organized and equipped, for the service of the General Government. The arms first supplied, were in some instances defective, but subsequently an improved pattern was received from Europe, under a contract authorized by the State Board. With the completion of the first 38 regiments, the powers of the Board, under the State law of April 16th ended, and all troops subsequently raised in the State, were under requisitions of the General Government, upon the Governor, or as authorizations to individuals, to raise regiments or companies.

On the 3d of May, 1861, the President called for an additional force of 42,034 men from the loyal States, for three years, unless sooner discharged, and directed the regular army and navy to be largely increased.¹

On the 22d of July, the day after the first battle of Bull Run, Congress authorized the raising of a force not exceeding half a million of men, for a time not less than six months, nor more than three years; and three days after, by another act, they removed all limitation as to number, and allowed the President to call for so many as the exigencies of the service might require. A bounty of \$100 was to be paid at the end of two years' service, or sooner if the war should end before that time.

Under this authority, the President, on the 25th of July, requested the Governor of New York to furnish 25,000 men, to serve three years in the war, and on the 30th, a general order was issued for the organization of 25 regiments, (to be numbered from 43 to 67,) of which one was to be an Artillery regiment of six batteries. The rendezvous were continued at New York, Albany and Elmira as before.

On the 17th of August, a requisition was made for two regiments of Cavalry and two of Artillery, and from the 22d of July to the 30th of August, authorizations were granted to individuals to raise more than seventy-five regiments, including infantry, artillery and cavalry. All the independent organizations were, however, placed under the control of the Governor, and were treated as a part of the regular levy.

For a time enlistments became slow, but upon the establishment of local depots in September and October, 1861, at such places throughout the state as appeared to offer chances of success. The pride of locality, and the efforts of patriotic citizens, revived enlistments;² and during the autumn of that year 35 regiments of infantry, 3 of artillery, and 7 of cavalry, including such independent organizations as had been completed, were sent to the seat of war. Besides these, large numbers of recruits, during the year, were enlisted for the regiments first sent out, and some companies had gone on to Washington without orders, to enter such organizations as they might find to their advantage, without filing their muster rolls with the State Military Department.

By an order of the War Department, dated Oct. 26, 1861, the State of New York was formed into a separate Military Department, and Gov. Morgan was appointed as Major General of volunteers in the service of the United States. The intention of this order was to give greater efficiency and authority in the organization of troops.

The total result of operations in 1861, by the State of New York, in and of the Union, was as follows:

¹ A direct tax of \$20,000,000, was imposed by Congress, Aug. 6, 1861, of which the share that fell to New York was \$2,603,918.67, which the State assumed by an act passed April 12, 1862. The sum of \$1,260,000 was by the same act appropriated for the redemption of Comptroller's Bonds, issued for loans to the treasury in anticipation of the State tax to provide for the public defence, imposed in 1861, reimbursable as follows: \$100,000, June 1, and \$1,150, July 1, 1862, and the further sum of \$91,520.94, for the payment of interest accruing on said bonds.

² Regimental camps were established in 1861, as follows: At Oswego, Aug. 23; at Saratoga Springs and Rochester, Aug.

27; at Buffalo, Aug. 29; at Ogdensburg, Sept. 2; at Auburn, Sept. 5; at Kingston, Sept. 6; at Westfield, Sept. 9; at New York, (1st Div.) Sept. 12; at Syracuse, Sept. 13; at Brooklyn, (2d Div.) Sept. 16; at Boonville, Sept. 23; at Genesee, Sept. 24; at Cortlandville, Sept. 24; at Plattsburgh, Sept. 26; at Cherry Valley, Oct. 1; at Potsdam, Oct. 4; at Malone, Oct. 9; at Hancock, Oct. 15; at Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 17; at Lyons and Unadilla, Oct. 25; at Utica, Oct. 26; at Le Roy, Oct. 28; and soon after at Rome and Troy. At most of these places, a regiment was raised, of which further notice is given in our account of these places.

Militia, 11 regiments (mostly 3 months).....	7,339
Volunteers, 88 regiments of infantry.....	73,713
“ 10 regiments and 1 battalion of cavalry.....	8,742
“ 2 regiments, 2 battalions and 2 batteries artillery.....	4,271
“ 1 rocket battalion (changed to artillery).....	163
“ 1 regiment engineers.....	855
“ incomplete organizations still in the State.....	14,383
“ recruits for regiments in the field.....	11,000

Total: 9 batteries, 4 battalions, 112 regiments, and.....120,316 men.

During the winter of 1861-2, most of the forming regiments were completed and sent on the greater part directly to Washington.

Before being sent away, they had been increased by enlistment from 14,283 to 19,003, officers and men, forming 19 regiments of infantry and 2 regiments and 4 batteries of artillery, most of which left the State in March, and the last, May 26th, leaving the State without a single regiment of volunteers, to answer any requisition which the emergencies of the service might require.

The retreat of General Banks down the Shanandoah Valley, in May, 1862, led to a call, which was answered by sending, for a term of 3 months, a part of the State National Guard, and between May 26th and June 4th, twelve regiments, fully armed and equipped, averaging 700 each, and together numbering 8,588 men, were sent forward. Besides these, several other regiments tendered their services, but the danger having passed, for that time, no more regiments would be received for a short term.

The prospect of an early peace, induced the Government, in the spring of 1862, to suspend the organization of new regiments, and some that had been actually sent on, were mustered out of service. But on the 21st of May, without a formal call for a definite number, the Adjutant General of the army, informed the Governor that more 3 year volunteers would be accepted, and on the 23d, orders were issued, appointing New York, Elmira and Albany as rendezvous, and defining the terms of organization.

Owing to the demand for farm labor, and want of any particular interest in the events of the campaign, enlistments were slow, and during the following month, although 150 authorizations were granted for raising companies, not more than 3,000 men were obtained. On the 28th of June, the Governors of seventeen loyal States, united in addressing a letter to the President, urging the adoption of vigorous measures for the prosecution of the war, and requesting him to call for men sufficient to fill up the organizations then in the field, and as many more as might be needed to hold the places already captured, and to crush the rebellion as soon as possible.

In reply to this request, the President, on the 2d of July, called for an additional force of 300,000 volunteers, of which the quota from New York was fixed at 59,705. The sum of \$25, being one quarter of the bounty allowed by law, was to be paid upon the mustering in of the regiment.

With the exception of the first eight Districts, each Senatorial District was constituted a Regimental District, and a Regimental camp was ordered to be formed, at a place designated in each.¹ For the city of New York, and the counties on Long Island, and Staten Island, places of rendezvous were designated according to circumstances.

¹ These Camps were assigned as follows, by General Order 52, dated July 7, 1862:

DIST.	COUNTIES IN DISTRICT.	PLACE OF CAMP.	DIST.	COUNTIES IN DISTRICT.	PLACE OF CAMP.
8	W. Chester, Putnam, Rockland....	Sing Sing.	21	Oswego.....	Oswego.
9	Orange and Sullivan.....	Coshien.	22	Oneida.....	Syracuse.
10	Ulster and Greene.....	Kingston.	23	Madison, Chenango and Cortland....	Norwich.
11	Dutchess and Columbia.....	Tyrol.	24	Tioga, Tompkins and Broome.....	Binghampton.
12	Rensselaer and Washington.....	Troy.	25	Wayne and Cayuga.....	Auburn.
13	Albany.....	Albany.	26	Ontario, Seneca and Yates.....	Geneva.
14	Delaware, Schoharie, Schenectady....	Delhi & Scho.	27	Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben.....	Elmira.
15	Mont., Fulton, Saratoga, Hamilton....	Fonda.	28	Monroe.....	Rochester.
16	Warren, Essex and Clinton.....	Plattsburgh.	29	Niagara, Orleans and Genesee.....	Niagara Falls.
17	St. Lawrence and Franklin.....	Ordeusburgh.	30	Allegheny, Livingston, Wyoming....	Genesee.
18	Jefferson and Lewis.....	Sackets Harb.	31	Eric.....	Buffalo.
19	Oneida.....	Rome.	32	Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.....	Jamestown.
20	Herkimer and Otsego.....	Richfield Sp'gs.			

Improved arrangements were made for transportation quarters, subsistence and clothing, which experience had shown to be necessary, and committees were appointed, consisting of the leading and influential citizens of each district, who engaged in the task of completing these organizations, with an earnestness and zeal worthy of all praise. A State bounty of \$50 was also offered in addition to that already allowed by the General Government.

The crisis in the campaign was at this time urgent, and soon became truly alarming. The army upon the Peninsula had suffered disaster, and being unable to act on the offensive, was withdrawn to assist the army of Virginia, under General Pope, who, after a series of defeats, was driven to the shelter of the defences of Washington. The rebels soon after invaded Maryland in great force, and nothing but the most energetic and active measures could save the Northern States from becoming the seat of war.

Under these circumstances, enlistments revived with an activity scarcely equaled in the first days of the war, and the men who now entered the service, were largely made up of that class who felt that the hour of sacrifice had now come. The cares of business and of family, had their claims, but the salvation of the Government, was a duty higher and more imperative than all others; for without the protection of Government, nothing else could be secure. With such energy did the work go on, that before the 1st of October, over 35,000 men were raised. During the year 1862, including the men sent on a three months' term in militia regiments, and those enlisted as recruits for regiments in the field, the total number raised was as follows:

Militia, 12 regiments, numbering.....	8,588
Volunteers, 86 regiments of infantry.....	79,046
“ 2 regiments, 4 battalions and 14 batteries of artillery.....	5,708
“ 1 regiment of cavalry.....	1,761
“ recruits for old organizations.....	20,000
“ recruits still in the State.....	2,000

Total: 101 regiments, 4 battalions, 14 batteries, and.....116,803 men.

Most of these men were enlisted for three years. Of the infantry 11 regiments, and of the artillery 5 batteries were assigned to Gen. Bank's command, in the Department of the Gulf, the greater part of the remainder being sent to the Army of the Potomac.

It will be seen that the troops furnished by the State, were largely in excess of the quota under the call of July 2d.

The Legislature, on the 23d of April, 1861, passed an act for a new enrolment of the militia, but provided no tax for the money necessary in defraying the expense of organization and equipment. On the 4th of August, the President issued a proclamation, calling out 300,000 militia for nine months, and on the 9th of that month, orders were issued providing for a draft from the militia to supply this number. The quota of New York, under this call was 60,000 men. An enrolment was made under orders from the War Department, the quotas of each county and town assigned, the number of men furnished since July 2, 1862, ascertained, and the number entitled to exemption reported. This draft was at length suspended, about the time that the arrangements by the State authorities were completed. The result is believed to have been beneficial, by stimulating enlistments of three years' men,¹ in which local bounties began to be offered. Enlistments for nine months were also invited to apply on the quotas called for on the 4th of August, and received until the draft was suspended on the 3d of December.

By subsequent orders, other places were wholly or in part designated, in the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th, 20th, 23d, 29th and 30th districts, as noticed in an account of the several counties.

The 119th, 155th, 162d, 163d, 165th, 170th, 171st, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th and 178th Regiments were organized in New York city, the 127th and 145th on Staten Island, the 130th, 139th and a part of the 159th in Brooklyn, the 131st and 134d on Riker's Island, (Queen's Co.) and the 132d and 138th at East New York, in the town of New Lots, Kings county.

1 Full statistics of this intended draft are given in the report of the Adjutant General, made at the beginning of 1862, for the preceding year. The general totals were as follows:

Total population by the census of 1860.....3,871,696
Number of men enrolled.....766,905

Number of exemptions.....	176,912
Proportion of enrolled to population.....	5.1
Proportion of exemptions to enrolled.....	5.5
Quota (of July 2d and August 4th).....	119,905
Volunteers furnished since July 2d, 1862.....	92,026
Surplus of towns, &c.....	4,400
Deficiency of towns, &c.....	32,369
Balance to be furnished.....	29,169

The exemptions were as follows: Physical disability, 44,333; in service of U. S. 16,426; N. G. S. N. Y. 5,259; employees of U. S. 2,191; employees of N. Y. State, 2,530; teachers and students, 2,759; ministers of the gospel, 786; Quakers and Snakers, 632; below 18 or over 45, 2,791; aliens, 5,105; privileged trades and employments, 616; miscellaneous, 1,390; pilots and mariners, 444; exempt firemen, 55; all other causes, 1,935.

The campaign of 1863, again brought urgent appeals for men. The terms of the two years' volunteers were about to expire, and it became a matter of immediate necessity to replenish the ranks of our regiments, and to supply the places of those entitled to their discharge. By an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1863, the enrollment of the National forces was ordered, with the view of calling out such as the exigencies of the service might demand. The execution of the law was entrusted to a Provost Marshal-General, and a Provost Marshal in each Congressional District, in each of which, also a Board of Enrollment was created. Sub-districts of convenient size were to be formed, and enrolling officers appointed. Certain persons were entitled to exemption, and all others who might be drafted under this enrollment were allowed to procure a substitute, or might commute by paying \$300, in lieu of service.

On the 17th of April, 1863, the State Legislature offered a bounty of \$150 to each two year's soldier who might re-enlist for two years, and \$75 for one year, and appropriated \$3,000,000 for this purpose, to raise which a State tax was levied. As enlistments for less than three years were not at this time received, orders were issued offering \$150 for re-enlistments for 3 years, of which \$30 were to be paid down, if within 30 days after discharge. The State enrollment of 1862 having mostly failed from want of an appropriation, the law was amended May 5, 1863, with a view to render the organization of the State National Guard more effective. At the beginning of this year, upon the inauguration of Governor Seymour, there were incorporate organizations in the State, numbering 2,486 men, but a general apathy prevailed with regard to enlistments, and the troops already raised were consolidated as soon as possible and sent to the field. Late in 1862, the 177th Vols., and early in 1863, the 168th and 176th were mustered in for nine months, the first two being chiefly formed from the 10th and 19th N. G. Numerous authorizations were granted for raising regiments, in various parts of the State, and efforts were continued, under the inducement of National, State, and local bounties, to fill up the quotas of towns by enlistments for new regiments and those already in the field. But these efforts were only partially successful, and preparations for the draft went forward under enrolling officers in every part of the State.

The emergencies of the campaign occasioned by the invasion of Pennsylvania, during the last days of June, called for immediate relief, and again the Militia Regiments, in best condition for service, were called into the service for 30 days. Twenty-six regiments¹ responded to the call, and most of these were forwarded to Harrisburgh and Baltimore, and rendered timely and valuable aid to the service.

While these regiments were absent from the State, the draft in New York city commenced, and upon the first day, (Monday, July 13th,) a most fearful riot began. The city had at that time no protection but the Metropolitan Police, which proved altogether inadequate to the service, and the mob held undisputed mastery of the city until the following Friday, when troops hastily summoned from the field, began to restore order, and afford protection to the citizens.

Great praise is due to the police for the firmness with which they acted in this unequal contest, and by their well directed efforts, they did much to restrain the violence of the mob, and preserve the city and especially the great depositories of money from pillage. Individual cases of plunder and outrage upon private rights occurred in a multitude of cases, and the number of buildings burned was about fifty, among which were the colored Orphan Asylum, two Police Stations, three Provost Marshal's offices, and an entire block of buildings on Broadway. The number of persons known to have been killed by the mob was 18, of whom 11 were colored. Upon the arrival of troops they performed exemplary service, usually, in their attacks, firing directly into the mob. The killed were hurriedly conveyed away, and their numbers were never known, but were estimated at from four or five hundred, to as many thousands.

Disorder and riot appeared imminent in many other places, and at Troy a printing office was destroyed and other injury done. In fact, had not the riot been subdued, and the draft completed in New York city, the country might have been altogether ruined by the triumph

¹ The 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 28th, 37th, 52d, 55th, 56th, 65th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 71st, 74th, and 84th, numbering together 29,893 men.

of mob law over the constituted authorities, and consequent success of the rebel cause from our inability to resist it. Order was however soon restored, and the draft completed.¹

During the summer of this year, the Government, by the organization of the "Invalid Corps," afterwards called the "Veteran Reserve Corps," composed of officers and men who, from wounds or disabilities, were unfit for active duties at the front, but who were still qualified for guard duty and other light service, was able to employ in a useful military capacity, great numbers, who at an early period in the war, would have been discharged.

It was also proposed to organize a "Veteran Corps," to be composed entirely of those who had acquired experience in the service, and who had honorably served at least nine months. For these a Government bounty of \$402, and a State bounty of \$150 was offered. By general orders, dated July 6, 1863, the Veteran Corps in this State, was to consist of 12 regiments of infantry, 2 of cavalry, and 6 batteries of artillery. The officers, if honorably discharged by expiration of term, might be appointed by the Governor, but if otherwise, their names were to be submitted to the War Department for investigation. Only a small part of the Veteran Corps assigned to this State was organized.

The quotas assigned to the different counties, cities and towns, had in some instances been entirely, and in others partially anticipated by raising troops upon bounties, and in the active competition which arose between towns, or among citizens seeking substitutes, the prices arose to a \$1,000 or \$1,500, and even more, and as the temptations for fraudulent enlistment, desertion, and other criminal practices multiplied, and the business of "bounty jumpers," and "bounty brokers," tempted many into a career of vice and crime, and tended rapidly towards a demoralization, from which, if long continued, the country might not soon recover.

On the 17th of October, 1863, a call was made for 300,000 men for 3 years or the war. On the 18th of July, 1864, another call was made for 500,000 men for three years, and on the 19th of December, 1864, another for 300,000 men for one year.

To repay the moneys borrowed by counties and towns, to pay bounties to volunteers, or for aid of families, an act was passed February 9, 1864, authorizing the Boards of Supervisors to levy a tax, either in instalment or all in one year, or they might issue county bonds with interest, in such sums, and for such terms as they might decide, and the moneys thus raised or borrowed were made applicable to no other purpose.

The Supervisors, Town Clerk, and Justices of the Peace, in towns, and the Common Council of cities, were made *ex-officio* Boards of Relief, to afford such aid to indigent families of volunteers in service, as the case might require, not exceeding \$15 at one time, at the expense of the cities or towns. The Supervisors might also raise or borrow money for procuring volunteers to fill the quotas or to aid families, but taxes for these objects must be approved by the vote of towns or a majority of the members elect to Common Councils.

The privilege of voting while absent in the service, was secured to soldiers by an amendment to the Constitution, proposed in 1863, and duly ratified at a special election held on the 2d Monday of March, 1864, by a vote of 258,795 to 48,079.

For the purpose of filling the quotas of men required under the call of Dec. 19, 1864, and any future call, the Legislature, by an act of Feb. 24, 1865, offered a State bounty of \$600 for 3 years, \$400 for 2 years, and \$300 for 1 year, to be paid after acceptance by the U. S. authorities, and \$250 to each man who might thereafter be drafted and mustered into the service. Counties and towns that had previously filled their quotas, were to be refunded according to the above rates, for all extra men that had been procured by them under the call of Dec. 19, 1864. It was forbidden to cities, counties and towns to pay any bounties after the date of this act, except by a vote of the electors, and not to exceed the rates above fixed, and the sums so raised were to be refunded by the State. The sum of \$30,000,000 was appropriated to carry this system of equalization into effect, and the law was submitted to the people for their ratification. The canvass showed a vote of 392,113 *for*, and 48,655 *against* creating this debt. By this act many towns received back large sums for the excess of men they had furnished. The act did not extend back of the December draft, nor did it

¹ On the 22d of September, 1863, the business of recruiting was placed under the direction of Provost Marshal General, and the policy of filling up the old regiments was thereafter preferred, authorizations being often, however, granted for raising new companies for old regiments.

effect any expenditures or obligations incurred of an earlier date. The bounties could only be paid to the volunteers in person, and all agreements made with brokers and middle-men were declared void. Individuals procuring substitutes for themselves, under this draft, were entitled to the above sum, to be refunded. A State tax of 2 p. c. was levied Feb. 25, 1865, to pay the bounties imposed by the above act.¹

¹ The final results of the drafts of 1863 and 1864 are given by congressional districts in the following tables :
Final Report of the Draft of 1863.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.	Quotas to be obtained.	Number drawn and 50 per cent. additional.	Number examined.	Failed to report.	NUMBER OBTAINED.					CAUSES OF EXEMPTION.												
					Furnished sub-stitute.	Paid commuta-tion.	Held to personal service.	Total obtained.	Physical Disa-bility.	Only son of a widow, etc.	Only son of aged parents, etc.	Elected under 4th clause, etc.	Only bro. of child under 12 yrs.	Fath. of no less than 12 yrs. ch. and 12 yrs. in service.	Two brothers in service.	In service March 3, 1863.	Aliens.	Exempted on ac-count of age*.	Non-residents.	Other causes.	Total exemp-tions.	
First.....	2,211	3,317	2,703	614	54	723	80	857	931	113	66	42	2	33	22	14	303	264	50	8	1,846	
Second.....	2,050	3,075	2,235	780	349	42	7	398	528	73	26	2	2	37	6	34	492	618	39	40	1,897	
Third.....	2,697	4,046	3,371	675	420	300	14	734	1,025	190	18	...	1	40	21	164	603	483	92	...	2,637	
Fourth.....	2,050	3,075	1,736	1,339	259	87	1	347	233	56	4	1	2	16	...	33	453	294	347	8	1,389	
Fifth.....	2,050	3,075	2,077	998	334	19	8	361	644	32	72	...	...	14	...	33	584	253	69	15	1,716
Sixth.....	2,050	3,075	2,363	712	354	91	6	451	699	80	16	...	1	34	14	2	48	425	449	198	67	1,912
Seventh.....	2,050	3,075	2,239	836	320	25	1	346	662	49	46	1	1	17	10	32	528	452	45	...	1,893	
Eighth.....	2,050	3,075	2,197	873	330	100	7	437	461	39	13	1	1	2	29	8	341	623	61	10	1,710	
Ninth.....	2,521	3,732	2,419	1,363	530	29	5	564	712	189	50	6	...	47	...	45	359	401	35	11	1,853	
Tenth.....	2,270	3,405	2,895	510	392	590	36	1,018	733	68	37	25	2	27	13	23	375	281	89	204	1,877	
Eleventh.....	1,932	2,898	2,386	512	165	579	95	859	647	102	74	13	1	22	36	53	249	265	45	...	1,527	
Twelfth.....	2,019	3,028	2,675	353	118	810	58	996	805	98	51	30	1	39	26	15	226	254	61	3	1,689	
Thirteenth.....	2,034	3,051	2,656	395	89	559	69	707	907	144	83	40	7	47	37	20	157	324	116	7	1,949	
Fourteenth.....	2,325	3,448	2,966	522	454	941	24	319	503	156	118	43	1	32	19	48	152	181	69	...	1,647	
Fifteenth.....	1,274	1,911	1,707	204	70	344	7	421	727	53	64	64	1	30	8	...	124	56	39	118	1,286	
Sixteenth.....	1,593	2,390	1,971	419	120	363	107	593	653	72	148	16	1	26	4	17	187	202	40	...	1,376	
Seventeenth.....	1,820	2,730	2,240	499	184	513	82	779	642	46	74	25	1	20	56	37	271	169	25	95	1,461	
Eighteenth.....	2,313	3,469	3,125	344	71	821	190	1,082	1,159	132	117	14	8	37	18	52	138	291	74	3	2,043	
Nineteenth.....	2,358	3,582	3,346	236	45	1,227	122	1,394	1,225	80	113	67	1	46	34	15	42	134	90	5	1,952	
Twentieth.....	1,889	2,833	2,360	473	58	782	36	966	791	67	91	1	2	31	22	24	133	204	87	1	1,464	
Twenty-first.....	1,687	2,531	2,229	303	91	885	37	833	687	76	108	15	1	32	19	48	152	181	69	7	1,395	
Twenty-second.....	2,068	3,102	2,768	334	125	768	92	983	762	118	116	42	4	24	39	37	206	308	125	2	1,783	
Twenty-third.....	1,541	2,311	2,124	197	51	718	54	823	729	44	62	6	3	29	13	21	181	136	45	32	1,501	
Twenty-fourth.....	2,255	3,383	3,177	206	132	814	208	1,254	1,198	62	106	13	...	22	10	55	188	201	66	2	1,923	
Twenty-fifth.....	1,918	2,877	2,664	213	123	807	105	1,035	863	96	85	21	3	31	29	11	110	173	74	133	1,629	
Twenty-sixth.....	2,152	3,227	2,554	273	100	962	263	1,350	1,115	56	52	12	1	25	14	41	56	155	59	18	1,604	
Twenty-seventh.....	2,426	3,639	3,241	299	191	516	282	909	1,351	39	101	36	2	57	65	43	144	310	144	...	2,352	
Twenty-eighth.....	2,177	3,265	2,938	327	309	440	61	810	990	97	153	23	1	36	32	99	408	201	96	2	2,123	
Twenty-ninth.....	1,766	2,649	2,442	207	159	510	59	728	1,201	47	62	9	1	14	9	12	137	157	62	3	1,714	
Thirtieth.....	2,539	3,808	3,223	585	472	219	34	725	1,240	82	107	62	1	33	11	31	427	405	14	96	2,490	
Thirty-first.....	1,749	2,623	2,437	186	459	504	114	1,077	762	67	56	64	1	32	9	15	108	131	86	29	1,360	
Total.....	63,834	95,795	80,023	15,772	6,996	15912	2300	25210	25765	2724	2269	705	55	935	606	1230	8,384	8,713	2515	948	54,813	
Total loyal U. S. 184962	292441	253024	39,417	26002	52297	90448	88137	81387	7899	6711	3576	154	3177	1838	5858	21424	21320	7147	4396	164887		

* Of these, 2,157 were "over 45," 14,367 "over 35 and married," and 4,796 "under 20 years."

Final Report of the Draft under Call of March 14, 1864.

DISTRICT.*	Deficiency to be ob- tained.	Number drawn.	Total examined.	Failed to report.	NUMBER OBTAINED.					NUMBER EXEMPTED.							
					Furnished sub- stitute.	Paid commuta- tion.	Held to person- al service.	Total obtained.	Physical disa- bility.	Convicted of felony.	Unsuitableness of age.	Aliens.	Now in service.	Non-residence.	Other causes.	Total ex- empted.	
First.....	134	402	355	47	133	....	3	136	95	..	21	3	3	6	91	219
Second.....	433	1,704	1,073	631	281	142	2	425	202	..	244	157	12	10	23	648	
Third.....	154	562	444	118	98	66	2	166	118	..	63	61	10	6	....	278
Tenth.....	1,141	3,113	2,227	886	777	222	31	1,030	483	..	256	233	35	32	159	1,197	
Eleventh.....	245	446	338	103	87	65	19	171	92	..	34	21	10	8	2	167	
Twelfth.....	176	282	238	43	18	117	1	136	65	..	19	8	1	2	8	103	
Thirteenth.....	540	879	743	136	346	2	14	362	207	..	97	54	13	6	4	381	
Fourteenth.....	378	756	597	159	10	320	25	355	145	..	28	3	....	53	13	242
Sixteenth.....	46	99	84	15	4	33	....	37	15	..	1	1	6	6	18	47
Seventeenth.....	95	227	167	60	3	86	1	90	60	..	7	3	....	1	6	77
Eighteenth.....	114	208	169	39	2	68	2	72	58	..	12	3	....	14	10	97
Nineteenth.....	455	751	687	64	2	411	6	419	212	..	13	4	1	28	10	268	
Twentieth.....	326	501	384	117	15	237	7	259	75	..	32	9	7	2	....	125
Twenty-third.....	41	71	67	4	23	13	....	36	26	..	2	3	....	....	....	31
Twenty-seventh.....	309	541	499	42	12	293	23	238	217	..	7	17	13	7	....	261
Twenty-ninth.....	156	283	227	56	25	99	1	125	66	..	12	10	4	6	4	102	
Thirtieth.....	393	293	241	52	55	61	1	117	74	..	26	19	1	1	3	124	
Thirty-first.....	263	595	516	79	112	121	15	248	182	..	26	23	....	21	16	268
Total State....	5,299	11,713	9,057	2,656	2,003	2,266	153	4,422	2,391	..	920	632	116	209	367	4,655	
Total loyal U. S. 82,788	113,446	85,961	27,585	8,903	32,446	3,418	44,767	21,446	1	5,895	5,140	2,335	1,870	4,407	41,094		

* There was no draft in the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 15th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th, 26th and 28th districts under this call.

The quota assigned to New York, under the call of December 19, 1864, was 61,076, over and above all credits. The number of men put in order under this call was 32,965, and of five new regiments authorized to be raised, the 192d, 193d, and the 194th were recruited, and the two former sent to the field.

The war having finally ended by the submission of the rebel armies, most of the regiments were marched to Washington, and after the memorable review in June, 1865, were at sundry times and places mustered out of service and paid off. The report of the Adjutant General, made January 17, 1866, shows that 175 N. Y. Vol. organizations had been discharged. A few were retained in the South and West some months longer, but finally the last remaining command, (a company of the 21st Cavalry,) was mustered out and discharged at Denver City, Colorado, August 31st, 1866, thus honorably closing the record of services of New York troops in the suppression of the Great Rebellion.

At various times, large sums were appropriated by the State in aid of the sick and wounded. Agents were stationed at Washington and many other places, to afford relief, and a home for soldiers in transitu established in New York city and at other points. Fairs for the relief of sick and wounded were held in many places, and notably in New York and Albany, at the former of which over a million, and at the latter over a hundred thousand dollars were raised. These voluntary gifts were mostly dispensed by the Sanitary and the Christian commissions.

By an order of Governor Morgan, issued in December, 1862, under authority of law, a *Bureau of Military Statistics* was established in the Department of the Adjutant General. By subsequent acts passed in 1863 and 1864, the duties of this Bureau were defined, and means appropriated to facilitate its operations, which were devoted to a collection of relics and memorials of the war, the history of regiments, personal record of officers and enlisted men, and the results of local aid in counties cities and towns.¹ It received at a later period by law, the flags of returning regiments, and by voluntary donations, while it was under the efficient management of Col. Lockwood L. Doty, it collected a large and valuable museum of memorials of the war. By the aid of Supervisors of towns acting under permission of law, in 1864-5, a fund was commenced, and by an act passed May 13, 1865, Commissioners, (mostly ex-Governors,) were appointed for the erection of a suitable depository for the preservation of these collections. A change in the supervision of the Bureau, and other causes, have prevented the realization of this plan, and by a clause in an act passed April 19, 1870, the moneys belonging to the Military Record Fund, (amounting, according to the Comptroller's report, made in 1871, to \$32,847.24,) were directed to be paid into the State treasury, for safe investment, at a rate of not less than 6 p. c., the revenue of which was to be exclusively devoted to the payment of the expenses of the Bureau. The collections at present are deposited in a building upon State Street, (No. 219) formerly a fire engine house, and it is understood that suitable rooms will be provided in the new Capitol for their reception. It is now, and probably will hereafter continue under the care of the Adjutant General, and is open daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) to the public without charge.

Formal ceremonies of presentation of the flags of returning regiments were held in the Assembly Chamber, in the presence of the Legislature and State Officials, April 24, 1863, and April 20, 1864. On the 4th of July, 1865, a presentation ceremony took place in a large tent on Washington Square in Albany, at which many Generals from the army and State Officials were present. The collections were also exhibited at the Metropolitan Fair, held in New York city, and at the Albany Bazaar, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, in 1864.

In preparing the following list of Regiments and other organizations formed in this State for service in the late war, we have used the facts as found in the Reports of the Adjutant General of this State, and with the official list of Volunteer Officers published by the Adjutant General of the army of the United States. The records of the war, are in many respects incomplete, as some troops were sent off in the emergencies of the hour, before their papers had been completed.

¹ Acts were passed relating to this Bureau April 8, 1863, March 21, 1864, May 11, 1865, (by which its designation was changed to "Bureau of Military Record,") and April 19,

1866, (by which it was made an additional Military *Staff* Department, of which the chief was to have the rank of colonel.) Incidentally it was also mentioned in other acts.

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

[The dates given in the following table are from the official records of the War Department, and in many cases differ from those published in the State Adjutant Reports of 1892-5. Where the date of muster-out is later than that assigned as the term of enlistment, it will be understood that the re-enlisted veterans and recruits were continued under the same designation as before, constituting what was commonly known as a "Veteran Regiment," without special re-organization. In several instances, however, such veteran regiments were organized anew, after returning to the State, and in these cases they will be regarded as new organization, and a separate line in the table will be assigned to them. The term of enlistment given in the 6th column is in years, unless otherwise specified.]

C A V A L R Y .

REGIMENTS, ETC.	Synonyma.	Where organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of En- listment.	Remarks.
1st.....	Lincoln Cavalry.....	10 cos. in New York city, 1 to Michigan.	July 16 to Aug. 31, 1861.....	June 27, 1865.....	3	Re-organized in the field.
1st Vet.....	[1st Veteran Cavalry].....	Geneva.....	July 25 to Nov. 19, 1863.....	July 20, 1865.....	3	The 17th was consolidated with it Sept. 17, 1863.
1st Prov.....	[1st Provisional Cav.].....	In the field.....	June 17, 1865.....	June 17, 1865.....	3	Temporary organization; from 10th and 24th Cav.
2d.....	Harris Light Cavalry.....	8 cos. in New York city, 4 in Washing- ton, D. C.....	Aug. 9 to Oct. 18, 1861.....	June 5, 1865.....	3	A portion mustered out Sept. 10, 1864. ²
2d Vet.....	Empire Light Cavalry.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Aug. 16 to Dec. 30, 1863.....	Nov. 8, 1865.....	3	Temporary organization; from 6th and 15th Cav.
2d Prov.....	[2d Provisional Cav.].....	In the field.....	Aug. 17, 1865.....	Aug. 9, 1865.....	3	Consolidated with 7th, forming 4th Provisional Cav.
2d M. R.....	[2d Mounted Rifles].....	Buffalo.....	Oct., 1863, to Feb., 1864.....	Aug. 10, 1865.....	3	Temporary organization; from 13th and 16th Cav.
3d.....	Van Allen Cavalry.....	New York.....	July 17 to Aug. 22, 1861.....	Sept. 21, 1865.....	3	Consolidated with 9th Cav.
3d Prov.....	[3d Provisional Cav.].....	In the field.....	June 23, 1865.....	Feb. 27, 1865.....	3	Temporary organization; from 3d and 7th Cav.
4th.....	Dickens Mounted Rifles.....	In the field.....	July 21, 1865.....	Nov. 29, 1865.....	3	Consolidated with 15th, forming 2d Provisional Cav.
4th Prov.....	[4th Provisional Cav.].....	New York.....	Aug. 15 to Oct. 31, 1861.....	July 19, 1865.....	3	Consolidated with 3d, forming 4th Provisional Cav.
5th.....	1st Ira Harris Guard.....	New York.....	Sept. 12 to Dec. 19, 1861.....	June 17, 1865.....	3	Composed of eight companies only.
6th.....	2d Ira Harris Guard.....	New York and Newburgh.....	Aug. 3, 1861, to Sept. 9, 1862.....	June 21, 1865.....	3	
7th.....	1st Bat. Mounted Rifles.....	Troy and Elmira.....	Oct. 9 to Nov. 6, 1861.....	Mar. 27, 1865.....	3	
7th.....	Black Horse Cavalry.....	Elmira.....	Nov. 6, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862.....	July 17, 1865.....	3	
8th.....	Rochester Cavalry.....	Rochester.....	Sept. 9 to Nov. 19, 1861.....	July 17, 1865.....	3	
9th.....	Porter Guard.....	Elmira.....	Sept. 27 to Dec. 23, 1861.....	June 17, 1865.....	3	Consolidated with 24th, forming 1st Provisional Cav.
10th.....	"Scott's 900".....	State of New York at large.....	June, 1862.....	Sept. 30, 1865.....	3	In June, 1865, consolidated into a Battalion of four cos.
11th.....	3d Ira Harris Guard.....	New York.....	Nov. 10, 1862, to Sept. 25, 1863.....	July 19, 1865.....	3	Consolidated with 16th, forming 3d Provisional Cav.
12th.....	1st Seymour Light Cav.....	New York and Staten Island.....	Feb., 1863, to March, 1864.....	June 23, 1865.....	3	
13th.....	1st Metropolitan Cav.....	New York.....	Nov. 24, 1862, to July 8, 1864.....	June 23, 1865.....	3	
14th.....	9 cos. at Syracuse, 1 at Elmira, 1 in D. Putnam.....	Putnam.....	Aug. 6, 1863, to Jan. 14, 1864.....	June 23, 1865.....	3	
15th.....	Phalanx.....	Phalanxburgh.....	June, 1862, to Oct., 1863.....	June 23, 1865.....	3	
16th.....	Sprague Light Cavalry.....	New York.....	July 18, 1863, to Feb. 3, 1864.....	May 31, 1866.....	3	Consolidated with 13th, forming 2d Provisional Cav.
17th.....	Corning Light Cavalry.....	Portage.....	Sept. 3, 1862.....	June 30, 1865.....	3	Failed to complete its org.; members transf. to 1st Vet. Cav.
18th.....	1st Diagonos, etc.....	Sackett's Harbor.....	Sept. 3, 1862.....	June 30, 1865.....	3	Formerly with N. Y. Vols. (July and afterwards "4th Provisional Cavalry.")
19th.....	McClellan Cavalry.....	New York.....	Nov. 10, 1863, to Dec. 1863.....	June 23 to Aug. 31, '66.....	3	Companies mustered out separately. ³
20th.....	Griswold Light Cavalry.....	Rochester.....	February, 1864.....	Aug. 1, 1865.....	3	
21st.....	New York.....	New York.....	Dec., 1862, to May, 1863.....	Apr. 18, 1865.....	3	Consolidated with 12th Cav.; but two companies.
22d.....	Mix's Battalion.....	Auburn.....	January, 1864.....	June 17, 1865.....	3	Consolidated with 10th, forming 1st Provisional Cav.
23d.....						
24th.....						

¹ Called in the State Records "2d N. Y. Cavalry." It was mustered out in Washington without having been mounted or fully organized.

² This regiment was known on the State Records, until Dec. 31, 1892, as the "7th N. Y. Cavalry."

Upon this date the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 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³ Consolidated into a battalion of 6 cos., Aug. 1, 1863, and so remained until June 12, 1865.

⁴ This regiment was known on the State Records, until Dec. 31, 1892, as the "7th N. Y. Cavalry."

Upon this date the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211th, 212th, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 311th, 312th, 313th, 314th, 315th, 316th, 317th, 318th, 319th, 320th, 321st, 322nd, 323rd, 324th, 325th, 326th, 327th, 328th, 329th, 330th, 331st, 332nd, 333rd, 334th, 335th, 336th, 337th, 338th, 339th, 340th, 341st, 342nd, 343rd, 344th, 345th, 346th, 347th, 348th, 349th, 350th, 351st, 352nd, 353rd, 354th, 355th, 356th, 357th, 358th, 359th, 360th, 361st, 362nd, 363rd, 364th, 365th, 366th, 367th, 368th, 369th, 370th, 371st, 372nd, 373rd, 374th, 375th, 376th, 377th, 378th, 379th, 380th, 381st, 382nd, 383rd, 384th, 385th, 386th, 387th, 388th, 389th, 390th, 391st, 392nd, 393rd, 394th, 395th, 396th, 397th, 398th, 399th, 400th, 401st, 402nd, 403rd, 404th, 405th, 406th, 407th, 408th, 409th, 410th, 411th, 412th, 413th, 414th, 415th, 416th, 417th, 418th, 419th, 420th, 421st, 422nd, 423rd, 424th, 425th, 426th, 427th, 428th, 429th, 430th, 431st, 432nd, 433rd, 434th, 435th, 436th, 437th, 438th, 439th, 440th, 441st, 442nd, 443rd, 444th, 445th, 446th, 447th, 448th, 449th, 450th, 451st, 452nd, 453rd, 454th, 455th, 456th, 457th, 458th, 459th, 460th, 461st, 462nd, 463rd, 464th, 465th, 466th, 467th, 468th, 469th, 470th, 471st, 472nd, 473rd, 474th, 475th, 476th, 477th, 478th, 479th, 480th, 481st, 482nd, 483rd, 484th, 485th, 486th, 487th, 488th, 489th, 490th,

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

CAVALRY—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS, ETC.	Synonyms.	Where Organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of enlistment.	Remarks.
25th	Syckles' Cavalry.	Saratoga and Staten Island.	Oct. 1863, to Oct. 1864.	June 27, 1865.	1 & 3	
26th	Frontier Cavalry.	Plattsburgh, Watertown, etc.	Dec. 29, 1864, to Feb. 22, 1865.	June 29, 1864, to July 7, 1865.	1	
27th	Mann's Cavalry.	Oranida.	Sept. 4, 1861.	June 13, 1865.	3	For guard duty on Northern frontier, &c.
28th	"	New York.	July 23, 1861.	Nov. 2, 1861.	3 mo.	
29th	"	Washington, D. C.	July 14, 1861.	Oct. 22, 1861.	3 mo.	
ARTILLERY.						
1st	1st Light Artillery.	Elmira.	Aug. 30, to Nov. 19, 1865.	June 16-26, 1865.	3	Served in separate batteries.
1st B. N. G. Lt. A.	Morgan Artillery.	Utica.	Aug. 2, 1864.	Nov. 22, 1864.	100 d.	
2d	"	Elmira.	Aug. 22, to Dec. 12, 1861.	Sept. 3, 1865.	3	Heavy Artl. Part of 9th Artl. tr. to this Regt. June 27, 65.
3d	"	Elmira.	Aug. 22, to Dec. 12, 1861.	Sept. 3, 1865.	3	24th Bat. assigned March 3, 1865, as Co. "L," Light Artl.
4th	"	Harrisburgh, Pa.	July 23, 1861.	July 23, 1865.	30 d.	
4th B.	"	New York.	Dec. 13, 1861, to Oct. 25, 1862.	Sept. 25, 1865.	3	Heavy Artillery.
5th	Black Riv. Art. in part.	N. Y., Brooklyn and Sacket's Harbor.	Sept. 1861, to April, 1862.	July 19, 1865.	3	Heavy Artillery.
6th	155th Infantry, (at first)	Yonkers.	Sept. 2, 1862.	Aug. 24, 1865.	3	Changed to Heavy Artillery, Oct. 1862.
7th	"	Albany.	Aug. 18, 1862.	Aug. 1, 1865.	3	Changed to Heavy Artillery Dec. 19, 1862.
8th	"	Lockport.	Aug. 1862, to Dec. 9, 1863.	June 27, 1865.	3	Changed to 4th Artl. Dec. 3, 1862; tr. to 2d Artl.
9th	"	New York.	Sept. 11, to Dec. 22, 1862.	June 27, 1865.	3	Transferred to 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
10th	Black Riv. Art. (in part.)	Rochester.	Sept. 11, to Dec. 22, 1862.	July 25, 1863.	3	Became 3d Battalion of 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
11th	"	New York.	1863.	July 25, 1863.	3	Failed to complete its organization.
12th	"	New York.	Aug. 1863 to Sept. 1864.	June 27, 1865.	3	Transferred to 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
13th	13th Militia Heavy Art.	Suffolk, Va.	May 29, 1862.	Sept. 29, 1862.	3 mo.	Raised in the State at large.
14th	"	Rochester.	Aug. 14, 1862.	Aug. 29, 1865.	3	Heavy Artillery.
15th	"	State at large.	Aug. 14, 1862.	Aug. 29, 1865.	3	Heavy Artillery.
16th	German Heavy Artl.	State at large.	Sept. 23, 1863, to Jan. 29, 1864.	Aug. 21, 1865.	3	Heavy Artillery. Were formerly Lt. Col. Senger's 3d Batl.
1 N. Y. M. A.	N. Y. Marine Artillery.	New York.	Nov. 23, 1863, to Jan. 29, 1864.	March, 1863.	3	Disbanded, and members discharged from service of U. S.
1 Battalion Art.	"	New York.	Aug. 12 to 30, 1861.	March, 1863.	3	Changed to 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d Independent Batteries.
2	"	New York.	Dec. 9, 1861.	May 29, 1863.	3	Changed to 14th and 15th Independent Batteries.
3	"	New York.	Sept. 1861.	Feb. 11, 1863.	3	Transferred to 15th Regt. N. Y. Artillery.
4	"	Albany.	Dec. 6, 1861.	Feb. 11, 1863.	3	Changed to 23d and 24th Independent Batteries.
5	"	New York.	Nov. 23, 1861.	June 23, 1865.	3	
6	"	Albany.	Aug. 6, 1861.	June 23, 1865.	3	
7	"	New York.	Oct. 21, 1861.	June 23, 1865.	3	
8	"	New York.	Oct. 21, 1861.	Dec. 4, 1863.	3	43 men tr. first Engineers as Co. "L," and 13 to 5th Bat.
9	"	New York.	Nov. 8, 1861.	July 6, 1865.	3	
10	"	New York.	June 15, 1861.	July 8, 1865.	3	The 10th Battery transferred to this June 21, 1864.
11	"	Newburg.	Oct. 30, 1861.	July 22, 1865.	3	Raised with the 56th Vols. ("Tenth Legion.")
12	"	Newburgh (N. Y. city.)	Oct. 30, 1861.	June 30, 1865.	3	
13	"	New York.	April 9, 1862.	June 30, 1865.	3	Originally Co. "F," 41st N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
14	"	New York.	Jan. 8, 1862.	June 31, 1865.	3	Consolidated with 6th Battery.
15	Haystack Battery.	Albany.	Jan. 8, 1862.	June 31, 1865.	3	
16	"	Albany.	Jan. 14, 1862.	June 14, 1865.	3	
17	"	New York.	Oct. 15, 1861.	July 29, 1865.	3	
18	"	New York.	Dec. 1861.	Sept. 7, 1863.	3	
19	"	New York.	Dec. 3, 1861.	Feb. 4, 1865.	3	
20	"	Binghamton.	March 23, 1862.	July 6, 1865.	3	Originally Co. "A," 2d N. Y. Artillery Battalion. Originally Cos. "C" and "D," 7d N. Y. Artillery Battalion.

17th	Rochester	Aug. 27, 1862	June 12, 1865	3	Transferred to 9th N. Y. Artillery as Co. "M."
18th	Rochester	Sept. 13, 1862	July 20, 1865	3	Transferred to 3d N. Y. Artillery.
19th	Elmira	Oct. 27, 1862	June 13, 1865	3	
20th	New York	Dec. 27, 1862	July 31, 1865	3	
21st	New York	Dec. 27, 1862	July 31, 1865	3	
22d	Elmira	Oct. 28, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865	3	
23d	Elmira	Oct. 28, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865	3	
24th	Albany	Dec. 6, 1861	July 14, 1865	3	
25th	New York	Dec. 12, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865	3	
26th	Rochester	Feb. 25, 1863	Sept. 12, 1865	3	
27th	Buffalo	Dec. 27, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865	3	
28th	Port Schuyler	Dec. 27, 1862	Aug. 5, 1865	3	
29th	New York	Aug. 12, 1861	Aug. 15, 1864	3	
30th	New York	Aug. 19, 1861	June 23, 1865	3	
31st	New York	Aug. 30, 1861	Oct. 25, 1865	3	
32d	New York	Aug. 30, 1861	July 14, 1865	3	
33d	Elmira	Aug. 31, 1861	June 25, 1865	3	
34th	New York	Oct. 28, 1861	June 21, 1865	3	
Capt. Vanu's Bat. Lt. Atty.	New York	May 20, 1861	Aug. 2, 1861	3 mo.	Originally Co. "L," Hamilton's N. Y. Artl., ch. Nov. 19, '63.

ENGINEERS.

1st	Serrell's Engineers...	Sept. 10, 1861 to Feb. 12, 1862	June 30, 1865	3	11 cos. in '61-2; Co. "M," March 31, '64, Co. "L," for a time
2d	N. Y. Sappers & Miners.	Sept. 10, 1861	June 25, 1865	2	Originally 15th Inf.; ch. to Eng. in '62. ["4th Battery"]
3d	Stuart's Engineers...	Sept. 18, 1861	June 13, 1865	3	This Regiment constituted the "50th N. Y. Vols."

SHARP SHOOTERS.

1st Battalion ²¹	Cos. 6, 7, 8, 9, S. Shf'rs.	Sept. 8 to Jan. 1863	July 10, 1865	3	9th company mustered out at end of 9 mo. term Aug. 5, '62.
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INFANTRY.

1st Vols	National Guard	May 7, 1861	May 25, 1863	2	Reorganized in May, 1863, for 3 years.
2d	1st Troy Regiment	May 21, 1861	May 26, 1863	2	
3d	1st Albany Regiment	May 14, 1861	Aug. 26, 1865	2	

1 Organized at Readville, Mass. Plattsburgh, Watertown, Malone and Buffalo, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt. Mustered out by companies.

2 Capt. Busteed's Chicago Battery was assigned to this Regiment Nov. 9, 1861, and the 14th N. Y. Battery Sept. 17, 1861, to the 10th N. Y. Battery.

3 "19th N. Y. Vols." organized at New York, Jan. 1862.

4 From troops raised in the State of New York.

5 Eight companies were raised at New York and Rochester: Cos. I, K, L, and M, were from 11th Artillery, raised in 1863. The 8th Artl., and parts of 126th and 111th N. Y. Vols. were transferred to this Regiment in June, 1865.

6 Eight cos., [1st and 2d Batt'ry.] were organized at New York and Brooklyn; the 3d Battalion at Buffalo, and the 4th at Albany, in 1861.

7 Two other cos. were organized from Dec. 4 to 19, 1862; consol. into a Battalion of 4 cos. June 25, 1865. Parts of 16th and 13th Artl. remaining, at the muster-out of these regiments were tr. to this Battalion June 27, 1865.

8 Two other cos., were organized Aug. 6, 1863, and Jan. 19, 1864. Consolidated into a battalion of 4 cos. June 27, 1865.

9 Ten cos. organized at Lockport. Two others formed in Jan. 1864. Cos. G, H, I, K, transferred to 4th N. Y. Vols. and mustered out June 3, 1865.

10 The 22d Battery was transferred to this Regiment as Co. M, Feb. 5, 1863.

11 The 1st, 2d and 4th Battalions of "B. R. Artl.," organized at New York city. Recruits remaining at muster-out were transferred to the 6th Artl., June 23, 1865.

12 Raised in the State at Large, by St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Steuben, Oneida, Livingston and Hamilton Cos., in 1861.

13 Co. "L," Serrell's Engineers, was changed to 4th Independent Battery in Jan. 1862. It was reassigned to that Regiment Dec. 14, 1863.

14 Transferred Cos. B. and G, 1st N. Y. Artillery Sept. 7, 1863.

15 Originally intended to be armed with the "Hale Rocket" apparatus, but organized as Light Artillery before being sent to the field.

16 Consolidated with 1st N. Y. Artillery Feb. 4, 1865.

17 Co. "L," Serrell's Engineers, 1st N. Y. Battalion of Light Artillery.

18 Originally Co. B, 1st N. Y. Battalion of Light Artillery.

19 Originally Co. L, 1st N. Y. Battalion Light Artillery.

20 Originally Co. L, 1st N. Y. Battalion Light Artillery.

21 Originally Co. A, B, and C, chiefly from 3 years' recruits of 15th, Co. D, raised for "2d N. Engineers," and assigned to this Regiment. The other 3 companies were organized in State at large from March, 1862, to Jan. 1863.

22 Co. 6 at Rochester, 3 years; Co. 7 at Jamestown, 3 years; Cos. 8 and 9, Staten Island, the 8th for

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS. INFANTRY—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS, ETC.	Synonyms.	Where Organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of Enlistment.	Remarks.
4th ".....	1st Reg. Scott's L. G'd.	New York.....	May 9, 1861.....	May 25, 1863.....	2	
5th ".....	Butyee's Zouaves.....	New York.....	May 9, 1861.....	May 14, 1863.....	2	
6th ".....	Washington, D. C.....	Washington, D. C.....	May 26 to Oct. 24, 1863.....	Aug. 21, 1865.....	3	Remainder transferred to 146 N. Y. Vols.
7th ".....	Butyee's Zouaves.....	Washington, D. C.....	May 19, 1861.....	Aug. 22, 1863.....	3 mo.	12th and 84th tr. to this Regt. June 2, 1864.
8th ".....	Billy Wilson's Zouaves.....	Staten Island.....	May 19, 1861.....	June 19, 1863.....	3 mo.	
9th ".....	Billy Wilson's Zouaves.....	Staten Island.....	May 25, 1861.....	June 25, 1863.....	2	
10th ".....	Steußen Regiment.....	Annapolis, Md.....	Aug. 19, 1861.....	July 31, 1861.....	3 mo.	
11th ".....	Steußen Regiment.....	Camp Mason, Md.....	June 22, 1863.....	July 22, 1863.....	30 d.	
12th ".....	Steußen Regiment.....	New York.....	April 23, 1861.....	May 8, 1863.....	2	
13th ".....	Steußen Regiment.....	Hart's Island, N. Y.....	Aug. 1863 to Oct. '64.....	Aug. 4, 1865.....	3	
14th ".....	Steußen Regiment.....	Washington, D. C.....	May 19, 1861.....	June 19, 1863.....	30 d.	
15th ".....	Steußen Regiment.....	New York.....	May 25, 1861.....	Sept. 5, 1862.....	3 mo.	
16th ".....	Steußen Regiment.....	New York.....	June 16, 1863.....	Sept. 5, 1862.....	30 d.	
17th ".....	1st German Rifles.....	Washington, D. C.....	April 23, 1861.....	April 23, 1863.....	2	
18th ".....	1st German Rifles.....	Camp Hamilton, Va.....	April 25, 1861.....	Aug. 2, 1861.....	3 mo.	
19th ".....	1st German Rifles.....	Camp Hamilton, Va.....	May 29, 1862.....	Sept. 9, 1862.....	3 mo.	
20th ".....	Hawkins' Zouaves.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	June 4, 1861.....	Sept. 21, 1863.....	30 d.	
21st ".....	National Zouaves.....	New York.....	April 27 to May 2, 1861.....	June 2, 1862.....	2	Consol. to 6 cos. on must-out of 2 years' men; 4 cos. of 8th.
22nd ".....	1st Fire Zouaves.....	New York.....	May, 1861.....	June 2, 1862.....	2	[Artill. added June 5, 1865.
23rd ".....	1st Fire Zouaves.....	Harper's Ferry, Va.....	May 23, 1862.....	Sept. 16, 1862.....	war.	
24th ".....	1st Fire Zouaves.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	June 6, 1863.....	July 20, 1863.....	3 mo.	
25th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Elmira.....	May 13, 1861.....	June 2, 1864.....	2	
26th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Washington, D. C.....	May 31, 1862.....	Oct. 12, 1862.....	3 mo.	
27th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Washington, D. C.....	May 31, 1862.....	Oct. 12, 1862.....	3	
28th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Washington, D. C.....	May 31, 1862.....	Oct. 12, 1862.....	30 d.	
29th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Elmira.....	June 16, 1863.....	July 20, 1863.....	2	
30th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Elmira.....	May 14, 1861.....	May 13, 1863.....	2	
31st ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Annapolis, Md.....	April 23, 1861.....	Aug. 6, 1861.....	3 mo.	Remainder after 2 yrs men left, were consol. into a battalion, and June 2, 1864, tr. to 3th N. Y. vet. vols.
32nd ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Brooklyn.....	June 20, 1863.....	July 20, 1863.....	30 d.	
33rd ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Albany.....	June 17, 1861.....	May 24, 1863.....	2	Remainder transferred to 140th N. Y. Vols.
34th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Fort Richmond, N. Y.....	June 6, 1864.....	July 7, 1864.....	30 d.	(See 1st N. Y. Engineers.)
35th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Albany.....	May 15, 1861.....	May 22, 1863.....	2	
36th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	New York.....	May 24, 1861.....	June 2, 1863.....	2	New Co. "G," tr. to battalion of 12th N. Y. Vols.
37th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	New York.....	July 13 to Oct. 17, 1863.....	Aug. 13, 1864.....	3	
38th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Baltimore, Md.....	July 8, 1863.....	Aug. 13, 1863.....	30 d.	
39th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Baltimore, Md.....	July 8, 1863.....	Aug. 13, 1863.....	30 d.	
40th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Baltimore, Md.....	July 8, 1863.....	Aug. 13, 1863.....	30 d.	
41st ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Cayuga Co.....	May 22, 1861.....	Jan. 31, 1862.....	2	
42nd ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Baltimore, Md.....	May 26, 1862.....	Sept. 6, 1862.....	3 mo.	Changed to 3d N. Y. (Light) Artillery.
43rd ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	New York.....	May 6, 1861.....	June 1, 1863.....	2	
44th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Annapolis, Md.....	May 11, 1861.....	Aug. 2, 1861.....	3 mo.	
45th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Annapolis, Md.....	May 11, 1861.....	Aug. 2, 1861.....	2	
46th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Annapolis, Md.....	May 11, 1861.....	Aug. 2, 1861.....	30 d.	
47th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Annapolis, Md.....	June 2, 1862.....	Sept. 19, 1863.....	3	
48th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Baltimore, Md.....	May 24, 1862.....	Sept. 5, 1862.....	3 mo.	
49th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	June 18, 1863.....	July 24, 1863.....	30 d.	
50th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Elmira.....	May 16, 1861.....	May 23, 1863.....	2	
51st ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	June 18, 1863.....	July 22, 1863.....	30 d.	
52nd ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Harrisburg, Pa.....	June 18, 1863.....	July 22, 1863.....	2	
53rd ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	New York.....	May 11 to June 26, 1861.....	Aug. 4, 1861.....	3 mo.	
54th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Washington, D. C.....	May 4, 1861.....	Aug. 4, 1861.....	3 mo.	
55th ".....	Onondaga Regiment.....	Elmira.....	May 21, 1861.....	May 28, 1863.....	2	

27th Vols.	Elmira.	May 21, 1861.	May 31, 1863.	2
28th Vols.	Albany.	May 22, 1861.	June 2, 1863.	3 mo.
29th Vols.	Brooklyn, D. C.	May 10, 1861.	Aug. 5, 1863.	30 d.
30th Vols.	Brooklyn.	June 20, 1863.	Aug. 22, 1863.	100 d.
31st Vols.	Elmira.	Aug. 12, 1864.	Nov. 13, 1864.	100 d.
32nd Vols.	New York.	June 6, 1861.	June 30, 1863.	2
33rd Vols.	New York.	June 13, 1861.	June 4, 1863.	2
34th Vols.	New York.	June 13, 1861.	June 9, 1863.	2
35th Vols.	Albany.	May 22, 1861.	June 2, 1863.	2
36th Vols.	Albany.	June 15, 1861.	June 30, 1863.	2
37th Vols.	Elmira.	June 11, 1861.	June 5, 1863.	2
38th Vols.	New York.	July 1, 1861.	July 15, 1863.	2
39th Vols.	New York.	July 1, 1861.	Sept. 2, 1863.	2
40th Vols.	New York.	May 23, 1862.	Sept. 2, 1863.	3 mo.
41st Vols.	New York.	May 6, 1864.	June 6, 1864.	30 d.
42nd Vols.	New York.	June 3, 1861.	June 22, 1863.	2
43rd Vols.	New York.	May 23, 1861.	June 1, 1865.	3
44th Vols.	Yonkers.	June 27, 1861.	June 27, 1865.	3
45th Vols.	Yonkers. (New York City)	June 28, 1861.	July 13, 1865.	3
46th Vols.	New York.	June 28, 1861.	July 13, 1865.	3
47th Vols.	Albany.	Sept. 24, 1861.	Oct. 11, 1865.	3
48th Vols.	Albany.	Aug. 30 to Oct. 11, 1861.	Oct. 11, 1865.	3
49th Vols.	New York.	Aug. 23 to Oct. 22, 1861.	June 30, 1865.	3
50th Vols.	New York.	Sept. 1, 1861.	July 23, 1865.	3
51st Vols.	New York.	Sept. 1, 1862.	Aug. 30, 1865.	3
52nd Vols.	Port Mifflin, Md.	June 17, 1863.	July 23, 1865.	30 d.
53rd Vols.	New York and Brooklyn.	Sept. 10, 1861.	Sept. 1, 1865.	3
54th Vols.	New York and Buffalo.	Sept. 30, 1861.	June 27, 1865.	3
55th Vols.	New York.	Oct. 23, 1861.	July 25, 1865.	3
56th Vols.	Elmira.	Aug. 19, 1863.	July 25, 1865.	3
57th Vols.	Harrisburgh, Pa.	Aug. 19, 1863.	July 25, 1865.	30 d.
58th Vols.	New York.	Aug. 27 to Nov. 15, 1861.	Mar. 21, 1862.	3
59th Vols.	Hudson.	Sept. to Oct., 1861.	April 14, 1866.	3
60th Vols.	Rochester.	July 26, 1864.	Nov. 10, 1864.	100 d.
61st Vols.	Staten Island.	Aug. 23, 1861.	Dec. 23, 1862.	3
62nd Vols.	Baltimore, Md.	June 21, 1863.	July 27, 1865.	30 d.
63rd Vols.	Baltimore, Md.	June 21, 1863.	July 27, 1865.	30 d.
64th Vols.	Harrisburgh, Pa.	June 13, 1863.	July 24, 1865.	30 d.
65th Vols.	Harrisburgh, Pa.	Aug. 2, 1864.	Nov. 6, 1864.	100 d.
66th Vols.	New York.	Nov. 1861.	Dec. 2, 1864.	3
67th Vols.	New York.	Aug. 27 to Nov. 21, 1861.	Oct. 1, 1865.	3
68th Vols.	Elmira.	Aug. 27, 1864.	Dec. 3, 1864.	100 d.
69th Vols.	Elmira.	Oct. 30, 1864.	Dec. 3, 1864.	3
70th Vols.	Orleansburgh.	Oct. 30, 1861.	July 17, 1865.	3
71st Vols.	New York.	Sept. 1861.	July 14, 1865.	3
72nd Vols.	New York.	June and July, 1861.	Aug. 30, 1865.	3
73rd Vols.	New York.	Aug. 7 to Nov. 4, 1861.	June 30, 1865.	3
74th Vols.	Elmira.	Sept. 7 to Dec. 10, 1861.	July 14, 1865.	3
75th Vols.	New York.	July 10 to Oct. 31, 1861.	Aug. 30, 1865.	3
76th Vols.	Mount Union, Pa.	Oct. 19, 1861.	Aug. 30, 1865.	30 d.
77th Vols.	New York.	Oct. 31, 1861.	Aug. 30, 1865.	3
78th Vols.	New York.	June 24, 1861.	July 4, 1864.	3

Remainder transferred to 65th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.
Remainder transferred to 50th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

[63 tr. to 40th Vols.
55th Vols. consol. with this Dec. 23, '62; remainder in June,
Raised by Union Defence Committee.
Parts of 37th, 38th, 44th and 67th consolidated. (See note.)
6, P. became 30th Inf., 1st Regt., and a new Co., "F" added.
Remainder transferred to 32d N. Y. Vols.

Remainder transferred to 140th and 146th N. Y. Vols.
Remainder transferred to 50th N. Y. Vols.

A part were mustered in at Washington, D. C.

(See 30th New York Engineers.)

Consolidated with 38th N. Y. Vols.

Remainder transferred to 61st N. Y. Vols.
Sometimes called "U. S. Rifles."

82d Vols consolidated with this Regiment, July, 1864.

Remainder transferred to 65th N. Y. Vols.

1 4 cos. until filled up to 10 by transfer of 12th and 54th Vols.
2 The 12th State Militia (in part) consolidated, Feb. 3, 1862. The 2 years men were mustered out
May 17, 1863. A battalion of the 12th remained separate from May 17, 1863, to June 2, 1864.
3 One Co. (G.), tr. to 3d Cav., as Co. K, and 3 cos. consolidated with others; 4 new cos. organized;
2 for unexpired term, and 2 for three years.

4 Original Co. G. was consolidated with other cos. in March, 1862, and Co. A, of 53d Vols. tr. to this
Regiment, July, 1864.

5 Mustered in at Washington, D. C.

6 87th consolidated Sept. 1862; and this consolidated into 5 cos. May 25, 1863, to receive a battalion
of the 38th, formerly of the 55th Vols., and remainder of the 37th. Original members (ex-veterans)
mustered out July, 1864. The 79th was consolidated with this July 27, 1864.

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

INFANTRY—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS, ETC.	Synonyms.	Where Organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of enlistment.	Remarks.
67th (Militia).....	Cameron Rifles.....	Harrisburgh, Pa.....	June 25, 1863.....	Aug. 3, 1863.....	30 d.	
68th (Militia).....		New York.....	Aug. 3 to 20, 1861.....	Nov. 30, 1865.....	3	
69th (Militia).....	1st Reg't Irish Brigade.....	Harrisburgh, Pa.....	June 22, 1863.....	July 25, 1863.....	30 d.	
69th (Militia).....		Washington, D. C.....	Sept. 7 to Nov. 17, 1861.....	June 30, 1865.....	3	
69th (Militia).....		Washington, D. C.....	Sept. 7, 1861.....	Aug. 3, 1861.....	3 mo.	
69th (Militia).....		Washington, D. C.....	May 25, 1862.....	Sept. 3, 1862.....	3 mo.	
69th (Militia).....		Washington, D. C.....	June 20 to 29, 1861.....	Oct. 6, 1864.....	3 mo.	
70th (Militia).....	1st Excelsior Reg't.....	Staten Island.....	Aug. 4, 1861.....	July 30, 1864.....	3	
71st (Militia).....	2d Excelsior Reg't.....	Washington, D. C.....	April 10, 1861.....	July 30, 1864.....	3	
71st (Militia).....		Washington, D. C.....	May 22, 1862.....	Sept. 2, 1862.....	3 mo.	
72d (Militia).....		Staten Island.....	June 17, 1863.....	July 22, 1863.....	30 d.	
73d (Militia).....	3d Excelsior Reg't.....	Staten Island.....	June 20 to Nov. 30, 1861.....	Nov. 29, 1864.....	3	
74th (Militia).....	4th Excelsior Reg't.....	Staten Island.....	June 10 to Oct. 29, 1861.....	June 26, 1864.....	3	
74th (Militia).....	5th Excelsior Reg't.....	Staten Island.....	June 1861.....	June 26, 1864.....	3	
74th (Militia).....		Mount Union, Pa.....	June 19, 1863.....	Aug. 3, 1863.....	30 d.	
74th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Nov. 16, 1863.....	Dec. 16, 1863.....	30 d.	
75th (Militia).....	Auburn Regiment.....	Albany.....	Sept. 1861.....	Aug. 31, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Nov. 15, 1862.....	Dec. 1, 1864.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Nov. 15, 1862.....	Dec. 1, 1864.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Aug. 2, 1864.....	June 27, 1865.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Jan. to April, 1862.....	June 29, 1864.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	May 29, 1861.....	July 14, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Sept. 20 to Oct. 21, 1861.....	Jan. 29, 1866.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Dec. 20, 1861.....	Aug. 31, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	May 21 to Oct. 30, 1861.....	June 25, 1864.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	May 21 to Oct. 30, 1861.....	Aug. 2, 1864.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	May to July, 1861.....	Aug. 4, 1863.....	30 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	July 3, 1863.....	Aug. 4, 1863.....	30 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	July 13, 1864.....	Oct. 29, 1864.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Dec. 3 to 16, 1861.....	June 27, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Sept. 5 to Nov. 25, 1861.....	June 27, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Oct. 1, 1861.....	Sept. 6, 1862.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Sept. 1, 1861.....	Aug. 30, 1863.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Dec. 6, 1861.....	Aug. 3, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Nov. to Dec., 1861.....	Feb. 9, 1866.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Dec., 1861.....	July 3, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Jan. 1, 1862.....	Jan. 7, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Oct., 1861.....	June 29, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Nov. 1, 1864.....	Nov. 1, 1864.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Nov. 1, 1864.....	Nov. 1, 1864.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Mar. 10, 1862.....	July 16, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Mar. 10, 1862.....	Feb. 6, 1866.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Feb. 20 to Mar. 7, 1862.....	July 18, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Sept., 1861, to Feb., 1862.....	Aug. 31, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Jan. 25 to Feb. 9, 1862.....	Dec. 22, 1864.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Feb. 10, 1864.....	July 9, 1865.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Mar. 2, 1864.....	July 9, 1865.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Aug. 2, 1864.....	Aug. 2, 1864.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Aug. 2, 1864.....	Aug. 2, 1864.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Sept. 1861, to Jan., 1862.....	Dec. 27, 1862.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Sept. 2 to Aug. 31, 1862.....	Dec. 27, 1862.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Nov. 1861, to April, 1862.....	July 21, 1865.....	3	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Aug. 6, 1864.....	Nov. 13, 1864.....	100 d.	
75th (Militia).....		Albany.....	Nov., 1861, to March, 1862.....	Dec. 7, 1865.....	3	

Remainder transferred to 96th N. Y. Vols.
Remainder transferred to 120th N. Y. Vols.

Remainder transferred to 120th N. Y. Vols.
Remainder transferred to 40th N. Y. Vols.

Remainder transferred to 147th N. Y. Vols.
Consolidated with the 102d N. Y. Vols.

Remainder transferred to 96th N. Y. Vols.
Transferred to 5th N. Y. Vols.

Consolidated with 40th N. Y. Vols.

105th Vols. transferred to this, March, 1863.
83d transferred to this, 1864.

Consolidated in 1864 into a battalion of 2 cos.
Consolidated with 37th N. Y. Vols.

Consolidated at end of 1st term into a battalion of 3 cos.

104th Vols.	Wadsworth Guards.	Gonesco and Albany.	Oct., 1861 to Mar., 1865.	July 17, 1865.	3	Consolidated with the 94th N. Y. Vols.
106th Vols.	Le Roy Regiment.	Le Roy and Rochester.	Mar. 29, 1862.	March 1, 1863.	3	Recruits transferred to 60th N. Y. Vols.
107th Vols.	Clinton Vols.	Ogdensburgh.	Aug. 31, 1862.	June 27, 1865.	3	
108th Vols.	Clinton Vols.	Clinton.	Aug. 18, 1862.	May 26, 1865.	3	
109th Vols.	Binghamton.	Binghamton.	Aug. 18, 1862.	June 4, 1865.	3	
110th Vols.	Oswego.	Oswego.	Aug. 25, 1862.	Aug. 25, 1865.	3	
111th Vols.	Auburn.	Auburn.	Aug. 25, 1862.	June 3, 1865.	3	Recruits transferred to 4th N. Y. Artillery.
112th Vols.	Jamestown.	Jamestown.	Sept. 11, 1862.	June 13, 1865.	3	Designation changed to 7th N. Y. Artillery.
113th Vols.	Albany.	Albany.	Aug. 31, 1862.	Dec. 1, 1865.	3	
114th Vols.	Albany.	Albany.	Aug. 31, 1862.	June 8, 1865.	3	
115th Vols.	Rondia.	Rondia.	Aug. 25, 1862.	June 17, 1865.	3	
116th Vols.	Buffalo.	Buffalo.	Sept. 5, 1862.	June 8, 1865.	3	
117th Vols.	Rome.	Rome.	Aug. 8 to 16, 1862.	Oct. 8, 1865.	3	
118th Vols.	Plattsburgh.	Plattsburgh.	Sept. 3, 1862.	June 13, 1865.	3	
119th Vols.	New York.	New York.	Sept. 3, 1862.	June 7, 1865.	3	
120th Vols.	Rugoson.	Rugoson.	Aug. 22, 1862.	June 25, 1865.	3	
121st Vols.	Syracuse.	Syracuse.	Aug. 20, 1862.	June 23, 1865.	3	
122nd Vols.	Salem.	Salem.	Sept. 4, 1862.	June 8, 1865.	3	
123rd Vols.	Goshen.	Goshen.	Sept. 5, 1862.	June 3, 1865.	3	Recruits transferred to 4th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
124th Vols.	Troy.	Troy.	Aug. 29, 1862.	June 5, 1865.	3	
125th Vols.	Geneva.	Geneva.	Aug. 23, 1862.	June 30, 1865.	3	
126th Vols.	Geneva.	Geneva.	Sept. 4, 1862.	June 12, 1865.	3	
127th Vols.	Lockport.	Lockport.	Aug. 22, 1862.	Dec. 19, 1865.	3	
128th Vols.	Portage.	Portage.	Sept. 3, 1862.	Aug. 11, 1865.	3	
129th Vols.	New York.	New York.	Sept. 6, 1862.	July 25, 1865.	3	Designation changed to 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
130th Vols.	New York.	New York.	Oct. 4, 1862.	June 29, 1865.	3	Designation changed to 19th N. Y. Cavalry.
131st Vols.	New York.	New York.	Sept. 24, 1862.	June 6, 1865.	3	
132nd Vols.	Yonkers.	Yonkers.	Sept. 2, 1862.	June 1, 1865.	3	
133rd Vols.	Yonkers.	Yonkers.	Sept. 2, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1865.	3	Consolidated with 102d N. Y. Vols.
134th Vols.	Portage.	Portage.	Sept. 25, 1862.	June 13, 1865.	3	Designation changed to 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.
135th Vols.	Binghamton.	Binghamton.	Aug. and Sept., 1862.	June 1, 1865.	3	
136th Vols.	Rhine.	Rhine.	Sept. 8 to Dec. 9, 1862.	Dec. 9, 1862.	3	
137th Vols.	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn.	Sept. 9, 1862.	June 19, 1865.	3	
138th Vols.	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn.	Sept. 13, 1862.	July 16, 1865.	3	
139th Vols.	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn.	Sept. 13, 1862.	June 8, 1865.	3	
140th Vols.	Ogdensburgh.	Ogdensburgh.	Sept. 29, 1862.	June 7, 1865.	3	
141st Vols.	Monticello.	Monticello.	Oct. 9, 1862.	July 20, 1865.	3	
142nd Vols.	Delhi.	Delhi.	Sept. 27, 1862.	June 25, 1865.	3	
143rd Vols.	Staten Island.	Staten Island.	Sept. 11, 1862.	Dec. 9, 1865.	3	Disbanded, and members transferred to 107th, 123d and 160th Vols.
144th Vols.	Rome.	Rome.	Oct. 10, 1862.	Dec. 9, 1865.	3	
145th Vols.	Rome.	Rome.	Oct. 10, 1862.	July 16, 1865.	3	
146th Vols.	Geneva.	Geneva.	Sept. 23, 1862.	June 12, 1865.	3	
147th Vols.	Syracuse.	Syracuse.	Sept. 14, 1862.	June 23, 1865.	3	
148th Vols.	Syracuse.	Syracuse.	Sept. 18, 1862.	June 12, 1865.	3	
149th Vols.	Poughkeepsie.	Poughkeepsie.	Oct. 11, 1862.	June 8, 1865.	3	
150th Vols.	Lockport.	Lockport.	Oct. 22, 1862.	June 20, 1865.	3	
151st Vols.	Mohawk.	Mohawk.	Oct. 15, 1862.	July 13, 1865.	3	
152nd Vols.	Pond.	Pond.	Oct. 15, 1862.	Oct. 1, 1865.	3	
153rd Vols.	Pond.	Pond.	Oct. 15, 1862.	July 11, 1865.	3	
154th Vols.	State at Large.	State at Large.	Nov. 1, 1862.	July 15, 1865.	3	
155th Vols.	New York.	New York.	Nov. 17, 1862.	Oct. 23, 1865.	3	
156th Vols.	Hamilton.	Hamilton.	Sept. 19, 1862.	July 10, 1865.	3	
157th Vols.	Brooklyn.	Brooklyn.	Sept. 11 to Nov. 4, 1862.	June 30, 1865.	3	
158th Vols.	New York.	New York.	Nov. 1, 1862.	Oct. 12, 1865.	3	
159th Vols.	Rhine.	Rhine.	Aug. 10 to Oct. 10, 1862.	Sept. 20, 1865.	3	
160th Vols.	New York.	New York.	Oct. 11, 1862.	Oct. 12, 1865.	3	Consolidated with 73d N. Y. Vols.
161st Vols.	State at Large.	State at Large.	Sept. and Oct., 1862.	Jan. 20, 1865.	3	Composed of 6 companies only.
162nd Vols.	3d Regt. Empire Brig.	3d Regt. Empire Brig.	Nov., 1862.	Sept. 1, 1865.	3	Failed to complete its organization.
163rd Vols.	160th Vols.	160th Vols.			3	
164th Vols.	160th Vols.	160th Vols.			3	
165th Vols.	160th Vols.	160th Vols.			3	
166th Vols.	160th Vols.	160th Vols.			3	

SUMMARY OF NEW YORK VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS. INFANTRY—CONTINUED.

REGIMENTS, ETC.	Synonyms.	Where Organized.	Date of Muster-in.	Date of Muster-out.	Term of Enlistment.	Remarks.
167th Vols.
168th Vols.	Newburg	Jan. 23 to Feb. 11, 1863.	Oct. 31, 1863	9 mo.	Failed to complete its organization.
169th Vols.	New York and Troy	Sept. and Oct., 1862.	July 19, 1865	3	Failed to complete its organization.
170th Vols.	Staten Island.	Oct. 7, 1862	July 15, 1865	3	Failed to complete its organization.
171st Vols.
172d Vols.
173d Vols.	4th National Guards.	Oct. 30 to Nov. 10, 1862	Oct. 18, 1865	3	Consolidated with 162d N. Y. Vols.
174th Vols.	New York.	Dec. 4, 1862	Feb. 9, 1864	3
175th Vols.	State at Large.	Sept. and Oct., 1862.	Nov. 27, 1865	3
176th Vols.	New York.	Nov. 26, 1862, to Jan., 1863.	April 27, 1866	3
177th Vols.	Ironsides.	Nov. 21, 1862	Sept. 10, 1863	9 mo.
178th Vols.	10th Militia.	June 18 to Oct. 17, 1863.	April 20, 1866	3
179th Vols.	Staten Island.	July 1863 to Sept., 1864	June 8, 1865	3	Failed to complete its organization.
180th Vols.	Failed to complete its organization.
181st Vols.	Failed to complete its organization.
182d Vols.	New York.	Nov. 17, 1862.	July 15, 1865	3	Failed to complete its organization.
183d Vols.	Oswego.	Aug. to Sept., 1864.	June 19, 1865	1
184th Vols.	Syracuse.	Sept. 19 to 25, 1864.	May 29, 1865	1
185th Vols.	Staten Island Harbor.	Aug. 12 to 13, 1864	June 4, 1865	1
186th Vols.	Buffalo.	Aug. 24 to Oct. 12, 1864	July 1, 1865	1 & 3
187th Vols.
188th Vols.	Dunkirk.	Aug. to Oct., 1864.	July 1, 1865	1
189th Vols.
190th Vols.
191st Vols.	New York.	Aug. and Sept., 1864	May 1, 1865	1
192d Vols.
193d Vols.	Hart's Island.	Feb. 13 to April 1, 1865	May 3, 1865	1 & 3	Two companies only completed.
194th Vols.
195th Vols.
196th Vols.
197th Vols.
198th Vols.
199th Vols.
200th Vols.
201st Vols.
202d Vols.
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386th Vols.
387th Vols.			

POLITICAL CHANGES.

UNTIL 1822, the Governor was elected triennially. The subjoined table will show the general results of election, at each election of Governor, since the formation of a State government in 1777, so far as records are preserved.¹ The politics of each candidate is given after the name. The vote by towns for the last six elections of Governor, will be given at the end of each county table.

¹ Political changes since 1777.

Year of electn.	Candidates Elected.	Vote.	Candidates not Elected.	Vote.
1777	George Clinton, Republican		Robert Yates, Federalist	5,962
1786			John Jay, Federalist	8,332
1789		6,391	Robert Yates, Republican	11,892
1792		8,440	Robert R. Livingston, Republican	12,632
1795		13,481	Stephen Van Rensselaer, Federalist	20,843
1798		16,012	Anton Burr, Republican	22,139
1801		24,908	Morgan Lewis, Federalist	30,989
1804		30,829	Jonas Platt, Federalist	36,484
1807		35,074	Stephen Van Rensselaer, Federalist	39,718
1810		43,094	Rufus King, Federalist	38,647
1813		43,324	Peter B. Porter, Bucktail	1,474
1816		45,412	Daniel D. Tompkins, Bucktail	45,930
1817	DeWitt Clinton, Republican	43,310	Solomon Southwick, Independent	2,910
1820	DeWitt Clinton, Republican	47,447	Samuel Young, People's Party	87,093
1822	Joseph C. Yates, Democratic	128,402	William B. Rochester, Adams' Party	96,135
1824	DeWitt Clinton, Democratic	103,452	Smith Thompson, Adams' Party	106,444
1826	DeWitt Clinton, Democratic	99,785	Solomon Southwick, Anti-Masonic	33,345
1828	Martin Van Buren, Democratic	136,794	Francis Granger, Anti-Masonic	129,361
1830	Enos T. Throop, Democratic	128,842	Ezekiel Williams, Working Men's Party	2,332
1832	William L. Marcy, Democratic	166,410	Francis Granger, Anti-Masonic	156,672
1834	William L. Marcy, Democratic	181,505	William H. Seward, Anti-Masonic	169,969
1836	William L. Marcy, Democratic	166,122	Jesse Buel, Whig	136,648
1838	William H. Seward, Whig	192,382	Isaac S. Smith, Working Men's Party	3,496
1840	William H. Seward, Whig	222,011	William L. Marcy, Democratic	182,461
			William C. Bouck, Democratic	216,093
1842	William C. Bouck, Democratic	208,072	Gerrit Smith, Anti-Slavery	2,062
1844	Silas Wright, Democratic	241,090	Luther Bradish, Whig	186,091
1846	John Young, Whig	198,878	Alvan Stewart, Liberty Party	7,263
			Millard Fillmore, Whig	231,057
1848	Hamilton Fish, Whig	214,776	Alvan Stewart, Liberty Party	15,136
1850	Washington Hunt, Whig	214,614	Silas Wright, Democratic	187,306
1852	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	264,121	Henry Bradley, Liberty Party	12,844
			Ogden Edwards, Native American	6,305
1854	Myron H. Clark, Whig	156,804	John A. Dix, Democratic	122,311
			Reuben H. Walworth, Hunker Democrat	116,811
1856	John A. King, Republican	264,400	William Goodell, Liberty Party	1,593
1858	Edwin D. Morgan, Republican	247,953	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	214,352
			Washington Hunt, Whig	241,325
1860	Edwin D. Morgan, Republican	358,272	Minthorne Tompkins, Liberty Party	19,299
1862	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	306,649	Horatio Seymour, Democratic	156,495
1864	Reuben E. Fenton, Republican	369,557	Daniel Ullmann, American	122,292
1866	Reuben E. Fenton, Republican	366,315	Greene C. Bronson, Anti-Administration Dem.	33,850
1868	John T. Hoffman, Democratic	439,201	Amasa J. Parker, Democratic	198,616
1870	John T. Hoffman, Democratic	399,532	Erastus Brooks, American	130,870
			Amasa J. Parker, Democratic	60,880
			Gerrit Smith, Liberty Party	5,470
			William Kelly, Douglass Democrat	294,312
			James T. Brady, Breckenridge Democrat	19,841
			James S. Wadsworth, Republican	295,097
			Horatio Seymour, Democratic	361,264
			John T. Hoffman, Democratic	352,526
			John A. Griswold, Republican	411,355
			Stewart L. Woodford, Republican	366,436

Voters in State of New York—Census of 1865.

Counties.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.	Counties.	Native.	Naturalized.	Total.
Albany	15,097	9,626	24,723	Franklin	4,031	1,474	5,505
Allegany	9,054	1,034	10,088	Fulton	5,192	7,303	12,495
Broome	8,784	773	9,562	Genesee	6,360	1,505	7,865
Cattaraugus	8,828	1,506	10,334	Greene	7,089	656	7,745
Cayuga	11,689	1,901	13,590	Hamilton	573	84	657
Chautauqua	12,235	1,993	14,228	Herkimer	8,054	1,666	9,720
Chemung	6,540	910	7,450	Jefferson	13,579	1,947	15,526
Chemango	9,799	537	10,336	Kings	29,933	29,234	59,167
Clinton	5,267	2,766	8,062	Lewis	4,894	1,943	6,837
Columbia	9,311	1,324	10,635	Livingston	7,422	1,633	9,055
Cortland	6,136	456	6,592	Madison	9,984	1,176	11,160
Delaware	9,528	1,054	10,582	Monroe	13,312	8,465	21,777
Dutchess	12,534	2,585	15,119	Montgomery	6,572	1,122	7,694
Essex	14,093	15,343	29,441	New York	51,500	7,475	128,975
	5,014	1,107	6,121	Niagara	7,090	3,132	10,222

POPULATION.

A census of population has been taken once in ten years by the United States, commencing in 1790, and one by State authority in years intermediate between these periods since 1825.

A table will be appended to the description of each county, giving the population in detail, by towns and wards, in 1855, 1860, 1865, and 1870. The population of villages will be given in the description of each, so far as appears from the advance sheets of the census recently published.

The population of the whole State, and of the United States, in 1870, was reported as follows:

Population in 1870.

	State of New York.	United States.
Total population.....	4,392,759	38,555,993
Native born.....	3,244,406	32,969,437
Foreign born.....	1,138,353	5,586,546
Having one or both parents foreign born.....	2,225,625	10,892,015
Having foreign father.....	2,161,752	10,521,233
Having foreign mother.....	2,106,987	10,105,627
Having foreign father and mother.....	2,043,112	9,734,945

Population in 1850 and 1860.

	1850.	1860.
Total population State of New York.....	3,097,394	3,880,735
" United States.....	23,067,262	31,183,744
Native born, State of New York.....	2,430,771	2,879,455
" United States.....	20,797,379	27,084,592
Foreign born, State of New York.....	655,927	1,001,280
" United States.....	2,235,439	4,099,152
Unknown, State of New York.....	4,694	.....
" United States.....	34,394	.....

Total Population by Counties.—1870.

COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.	COUNTIES.	Popula- tion.
Albany.....	133,052	Fulton.....	27,064	Ontario.....	45,108	Seneca.....	67,717
Allegany.....	40,814	Genesee.....	31,606	Orange.....	80,902	Steuben.....	84,826
Broome.....	44,103	Greene.....	31,832	Orleans.....	27,689	Suffolk.....	46,924
Cattaraugus.....	43,990	Hamilton.....	2,960	Oswego.....	77,941	Sullivan.....	34,550
Cayuga.....	59,550	Herkimer.....	39,929	Otsego.....	48,967	Tioga.....	30,572
Chautauqua.....	59,327	Jefferson.....	65,415	Putnam.....	15,420	Tompkins.....	33,178
Chemung.....	35,281	Kings.....	419,921	Queens.....	73,803	Ulster.....	84,075
Chenango.....	40,564	Lewis.....	28,699	Rensselaer.....	99,549	Warren.....	22,592
Clinton.....	47,947	Livingston.....	38,309	Richmond.....	33,029	Washington.....	49,568
Columbia.....	47,044	Madison.....	43,522	Rockland.....	25,213	Wayne.....	47,710
Cortland.....	25,173	Monroe.....	117,868	St. Lawrence.....	51,529	West Chester.....	131,343
Delaware.....	42,972	Montgomery.....	34,457	Saratoga.....	21,347	Wyoming.....	29,164
Dutchess.....	74,041	New York.....	942,292	Schenectady.....	33,340	Yates.....	19,595
Erie.....	178,699	Niagara.....	50,437	Schoharie.....	18,989		
Essex.....	29,042	Oneida.....	110,008	Schuyler.....	27,963	Total.....	4,392,759
Franklin.....	30,271	Onondaga.....	104,183				

Voters in State of New York.—Census of 1865.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Native.	Natural- ized.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Native.	Natural- ized.	Total.
Oneida.....	16,234	8,255	24,489	Schuyler.....	4,535	339	4,874
Onondaga.....	15,552	5,857	21,409	Seneca.....	5,536	1,107	6,643
Ontario.....	8,785	1,702	10,487	Steuben.....	14,004	1,762	15,766
Orange.....	12,244	2,733	14,977	Suffolk.....	9,653	893	9,961
Orleans.....	5,850	1,406	6,986	Sullivan.....	5,597	1,376	7,473
Oswego.....	14,001	3,060	17,061	Tioga.....	6,312	402	7,214
Otsego.....	12,222	732	12,954	Tompkins.....	7,556	443	7,999
Putnam.....	3,106	339	3,445	Ulster.....	13,009	3,215	16,224
Queens.....	8,171	3,630	11,801	Warren.....	4,100	640	4,740
Rensselaer.....	13,024	6,064	19,096	Washington.....	9,153	1,614	10,767
Richmond.....	3,213	2,414	5,627	Wayne.....	9,539	1,917	11,456
Rockland.....	3,549	770	4,319	West Chester.....	14,290	6,199	20,479
St. Lawrence.....	13,269	3,435	16,764	Wyoming.....	6,143	1,398	7,533
Saratoga.....	9,959	1,823	11,782	Yates.....	4,630	452	5,082
Schenectady.....	3,621	1,249	4,870				
Schoharie.....	7,763	320	8,083	Total.....	633,611	239,879	823,494

STATE BOUNDARIES.

THE State of New York is situated between 40° 29' 40" and 45° 0' 42" north latitude, and between 71° 51' and 79° 45' 54.4" longitude west of Greenwich. It is bounded on the north by the Province of Ontario, east by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, south by the ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and west by Pennsylvania and the Province of Ontario.

The northern boundary, commencing in the middle of Lake Ontario, north of the mouth of Niagara River, extends eastward through the lake, midway between the opposite shores, to its east extremity, thence north-easterly through the St. Lawrence to 45° of north latitude, and thence easterly in a gradually diverging line from the parallel, and terminating upon Lake Champlain 4,200 feet north of it.

The eastern boundary extends south through Lake Champlain to its southern extremity, thence a short distance south-east along Poultney River, and thence in an irregular line, but in a generally southerly direction, to Lyons Point, at the mouth of Byram River, on Long Island Sound. From this point the line extends eastward through the Sound, very near the Connecticut shore, to the east extremity of Long Island, including within the limits of the State nearly all the islands in the Sound.

The southern boundary extends from the eastern extremity of Long Island along the ocean to the south-west extremity of Staten Island, thence northward through the channel between Staten Island and New Jersey and through New York Bay and the Hudson to the 41st parallel of north latitude, thence north-westerly to a point upon the Delaware, at latitude 41° 20' north, thence north-westerly along Delaware River to latitude 42° north, and thence west along the 42d parallel, to a meridian passing through the west extremity of Lake Ontario.

The western boundary, commencing upon the 42d parallel, extends north to the middle of Lake Erie, thence eastward to the east extremity of the lake, and thence north through Niagara River and to the middle of Lake Ontario.¹

The boundaries of the State have been settled at various times by commissioners appointed by the several governments whose territories are contiguous. In several instances long and angry controversies have occurred, which have extended through many years, and almost led to civil war. The boundaries are all now definitely fixed, except that of Connecticut, respecting which a controversy is now pending.²

¹ The boundary through Lake Ontario is 175 mi.; through the St. Lawrence, 108 mi.; along the frontier of the Dominion of Canada, east of the St. Lawrence, 62.75 mi.; through Lake Champlain, 105 mi.; along Poultney River, 17.25 mi.; the Vt. line, south of that river, 54.06 mi.; the Mass. line, 50.52 mi.; the Conn. line, to Lyons Point, on L. I. Sound, 31.29 mi.; through the Sound, 96 mi.; along the ocean to the N. J. shore, 150 mi.; through the Bay and Hud. Riv. to the lat. 41° N., 44 mi.; along the N. J. line, w. of the Hudson, 48.50 mi.; through Delaware River, 78 mi.; along the Penn. line, on latitude 42°, 225.50 mi.; on the meridian to Lake Erie, 18.75 mi.; and upon the meridian in Lake Erie, 22 mi.; through Lake Erie to Buffalo, 50 mi.; and through Niagara River, 34 mi. Total length of the boundary, 1,245 miles.

² *Canada Boundary.*—By royal procl. issued in Oct., 1763, the line of 45° N. was fixed as the boundary between the Provinces of Quebec and New York, and this was confirmed in council, Aug. 12, 1768. The line was surveyed by Valentine and Collins, October 20, 1774. By the treaty of 1783, the 45th parallel was recognized as the N. boundary of the State from Lake Champlain to the St. Lawrence. By the treaty of Ghent the same line was recognized as the boundary, and provisions were made for a re-survey. In 1818-19, Gov. Van Ness and Peter B. Porter, on the part of the U. S., and John Ogilvie on the part of Great Britain, ran the line with great care; and it was found that the old line coincided with the parallel only at St. Regis, and that from that point it diverged, until at Lake Champlain it was 4,200 feet too far N. The deepest channel of the St. Lawrence was not adopted, as a mutual exchange of islands was made satisfactory to both parties. Before the N. line was re-surveyed, in 1818, the U. S. Government had commenced the erection of a fortress at Rouses Point, on Lake Champlain; and this was found to be within the British territory. By the treaty of Aug. 9, 1842, the old line of Valentine and Collins was restored, and the strip of territory before taken off again came under the jurisdiction of the U. S. The commissioners to run the line under the treaty of 1842, were Albert Smith, on the part of the United States, and J. B. B. Estcourt, on the part of Great Britain.

Vermont Boundary.—The territory of Vermont was originally claimed by both New York and New Hampshire, and conflicting grants were made by the two governments. Most of the actual settlers, holding title under N. H., resisted the claims of N. Y., and many actual collisions occur-

red. Jan. 15, 1777, the settlers declared themselves independent, and laid claim to the territory w. to the Hudson, and from its source N. to the boundary, including a tract along the w. shore of Lake Champlain. By an act of Congress, passed Aug. 20, 1781, Vermont was required to recede from this claim. A final agreement was entered into between Vt. and N. Y., Oct. 7, 1790, by which N. Y. surrendered all her claim to jurisdiction to the present territory of Vt., and Vt. paid \$30,000 for the benefit of certain persons who had been deprived of lands granted by N. Y. The boundary line was run by Robert Yates, Robert R. Livingston, John Lausing, jr., Gulian C. Verplanck, Simeon De Witt, Egbert Benson, Richard Sill and Melancthon Smith, on the part of N. Y., and Isaac Tichenor, Stephen R. Bradley, Nathaniel Chipman, Elijah Paine, Ira Allen, Stephen, Jacob and Israel Smith, on the part of Vt. The final line was established June 8, 1812.

Massachusetts Boundary.—The charter of Massachusetts embraced all the territory between 44° and 48° N. latitude, "throughout the Maine lands from sea to sea." Grants made under this authority conflicted with those of N. Y. On the 18th of May, 1783, an agreement was entered into between John Watts, Wm. Smith, Robert R. Livingston and William Nicoll, commissioners on the part of N. Y., and Wm. Brattle, Joseph Hawley, and John Hancock, on that of Mass.; but the Revolution soon followed, and the line was not run. Commissioners appointed by both States in 1783 failed to agree; and December 2, 1785, Congress appointed Thomas Hutchins, John Ewing, and David Rittenhouse, commissioners to run the line. The claims of Mass. to the lands westward were finally settled at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 16, 1786, by James Duane, Robert R. Livingston, Robert Yates, John Haring, Melancthon Smith, and Egbert Benson, commissioners on the part of N. Y., and John Lowell, James Sullivan, Theophilus Parsons, and Rufus King, on the part of Mass. By this agreement Mass. surrendered the sovereignty of the whole disputed territory to N. Y., and received in return the right of soil and pre-emptive right of Indian purchase w. of a meridian passing through the 82d milestone of the Penn. line excepting certain reservations upon Niagara River. The title to a tract known as "The Boston Ten Towns," lying S. of this meridian, previously granted by Mass., was also confirmed. Nantucket, Marthas Vineyard, and the adjacent islands, were purchased from the Earl of Stirling by the Duke of York, and civil jurisdiction was exercised over them, under the name of "Dukes County," by the governors of N. Y.

The grant of New York from Charles II to the Duke of York, made in 1664, and confirmed in 1674, became upon the accession of the latter to the Throne in 1685, as James II, vested in the Crown, and all the rights of government implied by these grants, passed into the hands of the State Government established in 1777, by revolution. As originally granted, the boundaries included, besides the present State, the State of New Jersey, sold to Berkeley and Carterett, in 1664, the Islands of Nantucket, Marthas Vineyard, &c., off the coast of Massachusetts, and an extensive region in the present State of Maine, known as "Pemaquid and its dependencies," which continued to be ruled under orders of the Governor and Council of the Province of New York, until annexed to the Massachusetts Government under the Charter of 1691. Prior to 1664, the towns on the eastern part of Long Island were under the jurisdiction of Connecticut. Within the boundaries above described, the State has the right of Eminent Domain; but in certain small areas, particularly described by law, the right of concurrent jurisdiction, and absolute right of soil, upon purchase, or by gift, have been ceded to the United States, for the erection of forts, light houses, and other public purposes.

The boundaries of Counties, are fixed by law, and can be changed only by act of the Legislature.¹ Each county, excepting Hamilton, is entitled to at least one Member of Assembly, and the Constitution (Art. III, Sec. 5,) prohibits the formation of any new county, unless its population shall entitle it to a new member.

The boundaries of towns, may be changed by Boards of Supervisors, but not so as to alter the bounds of an Assembly District. The Legislature has also power to make such changes in the bounds of cities and towns as it may deem proper, but cannot change the area of a Senatorial or Assembly District, except as required every ten years, upon the basis of a State census.

The bounds of School Districts may be changed by School Commissioners, in the manner particularly pointed out by statute, and these may include parts of two or more towns, or counties; or parts of neighboring States may together support the same school.

In every instance, these boundaries are matters of record.

Y., until it was annexed to Mass. by the provincial charter of 1691. "Pemaquid and its dependencies," comprising a part of the coast of Maine, was also bought from the Earl of Sterling, and governed by N. Y. as "*Cornwall County*," until 1686, when it was transferred to Mass. Boston Corner, a small arable tract in the town of Mount Washington, separated by a rugged mountain from the convenient jurisdiction of Mass., was surrendered by that State May 14, 1853, accepted by N. Y. July 21, 1853, and the transfer was confirmed by Congress, Jan. 3, 1855. Russell Dorr was appointed on the part of N. Y., and John Z. Goodrich by Mass., to run and mark the line.

Connecticut Boundary.—By the charter of 1662, the territory of Conn. extended to the "South Sea;" and by patent granted in 1664 the territory of the Duke of York was bounded *e.* by Connecticut River. Commissioners sent over in 1664 settled upon a line 20 mi. *e.* of the Hudson as the boundary, fixing the starting point on Mamaroneck River. It was finally agreed to allow Conn. to extend her boundaries *w.* along the Sound, and N. Y. to receive a compensation in the *s.*; and the line was definitely established May 17, 1831. By this agreement a tract called the "Ob-long," containing 61,440 acres, along the *s.* part of the *w.* border of Conn., was surrendered to N. Y. The exact line of Conn. has to the present day been a subject of controversy, and in 1856 commissioners were appointed by each State to effect a settlement, but without success. N. Y. owns all the islands in the sound to within a few rods of the Conn. shore.

New Jersey Boundary.—The original patent of N. J. was bounded *s.* by a line running from a point on the Delaware, latitude 41 deg. 40 min., to a point on the Hudson, lat. 41 deg., and *e.* by Hudson Riv. The *s.* line was run and marked in 1774, and the *e.* was claimed by N. Y. as extending only to low-water mark on the adjacent waters. N. J. claimed "full right and law," and authority to exercise jurisdiction in and over the said Hudson River and the said main seas, including Staten Island, and, by an act of Nov. 2, 1806, appointed Aaron Ogden, Wm. S. Pennington, James Parker, Lewis Condict and Alexander C. McWhorter, commissioners to settle her claims. The N. Y. Legislature, on the 3d of April, appointed Ezra L'Honniedieu, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson, Simeon De Witt, and Joseph C. Yates to meet the commissioners of N. J.; but their interviews led to no result. The question of jurisdiction was finally settled in 1833, by an agreement between Benj. F. Butler, Peter A. Gay, and Henry Seymour on the part of N. Y., and Theodore Frelinghuysen, James Parker, and Lucius Q. C. Elmer on the part of N. J., confirmed by N. Y. Feb. 5, by N. J. Feb. 26, and by Congress June 28, 1834. The right of each State to land under water and to fisheries extends to the center of the channel. The State of N. Y. has sole jurisdiction over all the waters of the bay and of the river *w.* of New

York City to low-water mark on the Jersey shore, except to wharves and vessels attached thereto. This jurisdiction covers the waters of Kill Von Kull and of Staten Island Sound to Woodbridge Creek, as for quarantine purposes. South of this, N. J. has exclusive jurisdiction over the waters of the Sound and of Raritan Bay westward of a line from Princess Bay Light to Manhattan Creek, subject to right of property in lands under water, of wharves, docks, and vessels aground and fastened to any wharf or dock, and the right of fishing to the center of the channel.

Civil process in each State may be executed upon the waters of the river and bay, except on board of vessels aground or attached to wharves in the other State, or unless the person or property be under arrest or seizure by virtue of authority of the other State. By the late survey of N. J. the point of departure of the boundary from the Delaware is 41 deg. 20 min. The respective rights of the States along this boundary have been recently settled by judicial decisions.

Pennsylvania boundaries.—The original line between N. Y. and Penn. extended from the *s. w.* corner of N. J. along the center of the Delaware River to 42 deg. *s.* lat., and thence due *w.* to Lake Erie. Samuel Holland on the part of N. Y., and David Rittenhouse on the part of Penn., were appointed commissioners, Nov. 8, 1774, to run this boundary; but the Revolution soon after commenced, and nothing was done. In 1785-86, the line was run *w.* to the 90th milestone, and the survey was certified Oct. 12, 1786, by James Clinton and Simeon De Witt, of N. Y., and Andrew Elliott, of Penn. By authority of the State Legislature, the N. Y. delegates in Congress, March 1, 1781, released to the General Government all the lands to which they had claim *w.* of a meridian extending through the *w.* extremity of Lake Ontario. The triangular tract so surrendered was sold to Penn. for \$151,640, and secured to that State 30 mi. of lake coast and an excellent harbor. The line was run by the U. S. Surveyor General in 1788-89. By a resolution of the Legislature, passed April, 1866, the Regents of the University were directed to cause the monument on Lake Erie that marks the boundary of Penn. to be restored. It is in lat. 42° 16' 23", and lon. 79° 45' 54" from Greenwich. This has been done, and a new monument placed. A Senate resolution, passed April 19, 1869, authorized an examination into the condition of the boundary monuments, and a historical account of the establishment of these boundaries; which is in course of preparation under the direction of the Regents.

¹ By a singular inadvertence the County of Jefferson is made to overlap Oswego more than 16,000 acres in Lake Ontario. This will readily be seen by comparing the description of the two counties, as given in the Revised Statutes.

TOPOGRAPHY.

THE general direction of the hills and mountains of this State is from south-west to north-east, and the principal ranges are a continuation of the mountains of greater elevation, known as the Appalachian Mountain system, which forms so striking a feature in the topography of the United States. A continuation of the Blue Ridge crosses Rockland, Orange, Putnam and Dutchess counties, being known on the Hudson as the Highlands. The scenery of this gorge is among the finest of the kind in America, and the commercial importance of this pass has long been recognized, it being the only point where the great mountain ranges of the country are cut by a navigable river, connecting by short and easy natural portages, and grand artificial channels, the tide-waters of the Atlantic coast with the lakes and rivers of the North and West. A continuation of this range constitutes the Berkshire Mountains of Western Massachusetts, and the Green Mountains of Vermont. In the Highlands the summits rise from 1,000 to 1,700 feet above tide, and the rock is usually primary, their outline rugged and precipitous, and their soil thin and fit only for a scanty growth of timber.¹

West of this another irregular range enters the State from Pennsylvania, and extends through Sullivan, Ulster and Green counties. The Shawangunk Mountain, a high and continuous ridge on the line of Sullivan and Orange counties, forms the Eastern border of this range. The Catskill Mountains, and further north the Helderberg range, may be classed with this system. The slopes of these mountains, although generally less steep than the Highlands, are still of but little value for cultivation, and the summits of some of the Catskill peaks rise from 3,000 to 3,800 above tide, affording some of the finest scenery in Eastern New York. The rocks which compose these mountains are sedimentary, and belong to the middle and upper series of the New York system, consisting mainly of sandstones, shales and conglomerates. The general course of the Catskills and the Helderbergs is south of east, and they sink into irregular hills towards the North.

The Alleghany Mountains proper are represented in this State by a broad hilly region, extending north-easterly across the State from Broome county to Franklin and Clinton counties. The Mohawk Valley crosses these ranges at right angles, which at Little Falls and the Noses form steep, rocky ledges, through which the river appears to have forced a passage at a comparatively recent geological period. North of the Mohawk the system is divided into several irregular parallel ranges, which rise to a great elevation, constituting the Adirondacks of Northern New York. The highest peak of these, Mt. Marcy, rises 5,467 feet above tide. The rocks of this northern region are chiefly gneiss and hypenthere, and contain inexhaustible quantities of iron ore. A large part of the surface is unfit for cultivation, but the timber of this region is of great value, and its water-power, if made accessible by railroads, would present abundant inducements for profitable investment. The general elevation of the lakes and rivers of this region is about 1,700 feet above tide, and natural lines of navigation, with short portages, extend through from Herkimer and Lewis, to Clinton, Franklin and St. Lawrence counties. A broad elevated region, crossed by the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain railroad, has a summit 1,146 feet above tide, and gradually slopes down towards the St. Lawrence. In the early projects of canal survey, it presented an impassable obstacle to any attempt at connecting the navigable waters of the St. Lawrence, above the rapids, with Lake Champlain.

¹ *Table of Heights of the Principal Summits in the State.*

NAME OF MOUNT.	LOCATION.	FEET.	NAME OF MOUNT.	LOCATION.	FEET.
Mount Marcy.....	Essex county.....	5,467	Pine Orchard	Greene county.....	3,000
Dix Peak.....	" ".....	5,200	Mount Pisgah.....	Delaware ".....	3,400
Mount McIntyre.....	" ".....	5,123	Rockland Mount.....	Sullivan ".....	2,400
" McMartin.....	" ".....	5,000	Walnut Hill.....	" ".....	1,930
" Sandanoni.....	" ".....	5,000	Mount Toppin.....	Cortland ".....	1,700
" Nipple Top.....	" ".....	4,900	Pompey Hill.....	Onondaga ".....	1,743
" White Face.....	" ".....	4,900	Beacon Hill.....	Dutchess ".....	1,685
" Pharaoh.....	" ".....	4,500	Old Beacon.....	Putnam ".....	1,471
" Taylor.....	Hamilton ".....	4,500	Bull Hill.....	" ".....	1,586
" Seward.....	Franklin ".....	5,100	Anthony's Nose.....	" ".....	1,228
" Emmons.....	Hamilton ".....	4,000	Butter Hill.....	Orange ".....	1,529
" Crane.....	Warren ".....	3,000	Crows Nest.....	" ".....	1,418
Rond Top.....	Greene ".....	3,804	Bear Mount.....	" ".....	1,350
High Peak.....	" ".....	3,718	Break Neck.....	" ".....	1,187

The South-western portions of the State is traversed by hills, having a general northerly and southerly course; but upon approaching Lake Ontario, the surface becomes more level, and lines of lake ridges mark the height to which the waters formerly flowed, far above their present level.

Through the whole length of Long Island near its northern side, a low range of drift hills extends, and south of this through the central portion a tract of coarse gravelly land, of little value for agriculture. No rock is found *in situ* upon the island, except at Hell Gate, near its western extremity.

Rivers and Lakes.—The northern central and western parts of the State are drained by rivers flowing into the St. Lawrence, and lakes Erie, Ontario and Champlain, together making rather more than half the area of the State thus watered. The Hudson and Mohawk rivers and their branches drain the eastern, and a belt extending through the central portion as far west as Oneida county, and the remainder of the waters flow southward through the Delaware, Susquehanna and Alleghanny rivers; a few small streams in Westchester county, and on the islands, flowing directly into the Atlantic on its connecting waters. The dividing line between the northern and southern systems of drainages is crossed by the Champlain, Erie, Black River, Chemung and Genesee Valley Canals. As a general rule the streams flowing north have a more rapid descent, and afford a vast amount of water power, while those having a southerly course are of a more gentle descent, and many of them were navigable in a qualified sense before improvement.¹

The Hudson rising by numerous branches and small lakes in the still wilderness portions of Essex, Warren and Hamilton counties, affords frequent opportunities for water power along its course until it approaches tide water, at Troy. The Mohawk, excepting at the falls near its mouth, has but a moderate current, and was formerly navigated from Schenectady as

¹The following is a list of the principal navigable waters of the State before improvements were made:

Lake Erie, Ontario and Champlain and their connecting lakes and bays.
Cattaraugus Creek, about 1 mi. from its mouth.
Buffalo Creek, boatable 8 mi. from Lake Erie.
Tonawanda Creek, boatable 30 mi. from its mouth.
Niagara River, navigable for vessels of any size from Buffalo to Schlosser, at the head of the Rapids,—a distance of 22 mi.; also from Lewiston to Lake Ontario, a distance of 7 mi.
Oak Orchard Creek, boatable 4 mi. from its mouth.
Genesee River, to Charlotte Landing, a distance of 5 mi.; and from Rochester to Mt. Morris for boats.
Oswego River, was navigated with great difficulty by bateaux, with a portage at Oswego Falls, now Fulton.
Oneida outlet and Lake, were navigable for bateaux, and for many years constituted a portion of the great thoroughfare between the E. and W.
Seneca River was boatable to Cayuga Lake, and to Seneca Lake with one portage at Seneca Falls; Clyde River was boatable to Lyons.
The Interior Lakes, including Seneca, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Onondaga, Oswego, Skaneateles, Crooked, Chautauqua, and Otsego, are all navigable. Steamers have plied upon each of them.
Wood Creek was navigable to Rome with canoes. A portage of less than 1 mi. intervened between this stream and the Mohawk River. It was improved by the Western Inland Nav. Co.
Salmon River was navigable to Port Ontario.
Sandy Creek was navigable on each branch, for small vessels, about 1 mi. from the Lake.
Black River was navigable for large vessels from the lake to Dexter, 6 mi., and for boats and small steamers from Carthage to Lyons Falls, 43 mi.
Moose River Lakes, and connecting waters, with short portages, was boatable many miles in what is still a wilderness.
Cronberry and French Creeks were boatable up about 2 mi.
Indian River and Black Lake were navigable from Rossie to the foot of the Lake, and from a point a mile above Rossie, to the High Falls at Theresa.
Oswegatchie River is navigable in high water for rafts from Ox Bow to Ogdensburgh.
Racket River was formerly boatable up about 18 mi., but the navigation is now destroyed by dams. In the wilderness near the headwaters of this river are many miles of boat navigation.
St. Regis River is navigable for steamboats 2 mi. from its mouth.
Salmon River, navigable to Fort Covington.
St. Lawrence River is navigable for vessels of any size from the Lake to Ogdensburgh. Below that point rafts, and boats could descend, but could ascend only by towing with horses and cattle up the principal rifts. Locks and canals have been constructed around

the Rapids by the Canadian Government, so that the navigation for steamboats, sloops, and schooners is now uninterrupted from Lake Ontario to the ocean. Steamers of a size much too great for the canals, have been sent down the Rapids with safety.

Wood Creek was boatable from Fort Ann to Lake Champlain.

Lake George is navigable for boats and steamers. Its outlet about 2 mi. from Lake Champlain up to rapids.

Chazy River is navigable to Champlain Landing.

The navigable waters South of the great watershed were as follows:

Alleghany River, in high water, is navigable for small steamers up to Ocean. Rafts and ark were formerly sent down with the produce of the country.

Comevangio Creek and several of its tributaries are navigable for rafts in high water.

Susquehanna River was navigable for boats, in high water, from Otsego Lake dam.

Unadilla River was also boatable for a considerable distance.

Chenango River and several of its tributaries were boatable in high water.

Chemung River was navigable for rafts and boats in high water.

Conhocton River was boatable to Bath.

Tioga River and the *Canisteo* were also boatable a considerable distance.

Delaware River is navigable for rafts in high water. Immense quantities of lumber have been floated down the Delaware.

Hudson River is navigable for ships to Hudson and Athens, and sloops and steamers to Troy. Boats formerly ascended to Fort Edward, with portages about the rapids.

Rondout and Wappinger Creeks are navigable each about 2 mi. from their mouths.

Mohawk River was boatable from Schenectady to "Fort Stanwix," now Rome, with several interruptions. The principal obstructions were a rift 6 mi. above Schenectady; "Fort Hunter Rift," "Coughawaga Rift," at Canajoharie; "Ehles Rift," near Fort Plain; "Kueiskerns Rift," near the Upper Indian Castle; and the "Little Falls," which was a complete bar to upward navigation and required a portage around it. Height of fall—39 feet, 2 inches.

Saenondaga River is navigable for small steamers from Hadley to Northampton,—a distance of 20 mi. In and around New York and Long Island the bays, creeks and inlets are nearly all navigable in high tide.

Peconic River is navigable to Riverhead.

Byram River is navigable to Port Chester.

Bronze River is navigable to West Farms, a distance of 3 mi.

Harlem River can be navigated by small craft from East River to High Bridge.

far as Rome. Its tributaries are all rapid and many of them afford valuable hydraulic power. Many other streams and rivers afforded a natural navigation of greater or less importance before the construction of the canals and other improvements.

The connected chain of lakes in the interior of the State form an interesting feature in its geography. They still mostly bear their aboriginal names, and most of them are made a part of the canal system of the State, either for navigation or as feeders and reservoirs. They were mostly drained by the Oswego river.

The wild mountainous region northward from the Mohawk, and still a wilderness, abounds in lakes of singular beauty in their scenery and surroundings, and will in coming time prove of great value as reservoirs for keeping up the streams that issue from them for hydraulic use during dry seasons. Of the great northern lakes the eastern end of Lake Erie, the southern half of Ontario and the western half of Champlain, are included within the State of New York. Their commercial importance has been realized from the earliest period of their discovery, and large sums have been appropriated by the General Government for improving the harbors upon them. The area of these lakes is included within the counties that border them.¹

It has been proposed to reserve the great wilderness region of Northern New York, as from time to time it reverts to the State for non-payment of taxes, as a public domain for the preservation of game, and the protection of such native animals as are useful for their furs, or as food, to be kept under such regulations as might best tend to the attainment of these objects. The value of its lakes and streams as reservoirs for hydraulic power, and for the supply of water to the canals, has been long recognized, and to some extent improved; although a beginning has scarcely been made towards the realization of these resources.

The surfaces of the great lakes are subject to variations of level, — probably due to prevailing winds, unequal amounts of rain, and evaporation. The greatest difference known in Lake Erie is 7 feet, and in Lake Ontario 4½ feet. The time of these variations is irregular; and the interval between the extremes often extends through several years. A sudden rise and fall of several feet has been noticed upon several occasions, which was probably caused by tornadoes passing over the lake by which portions were drawn up, and the waters around withdrawn to supply the vacuum. Lake Erie and the upper lakes have in a measure ceased to be a route for passenger travel, and most of the navigation is now commercial, but Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, Lake Champlain and Lake George will never cease to be attractive routes to the traveler on account of their magnificent scenery.¹ The "Thousand Islands" consist of a multitude of small islands — in fact, many more than a thousand in number — of which the larger ones are cultivated, but the greater part mere rocks, among which the channels wind as in a labyrinth, at every moment bringing new points of beauty under observation. They have become a famous resort for amateur fishermen, and extensive accommodations are provided for this class of visitors.

The fisheries of Chaumont bay and other waters of Lake Ontario have long been a source of profitable investment of labor and capital.²

¹ Navigation commences at the foot of the rapids of the Niagara river and extends down the St. Lawrence to the Gulf; return voyages being made by canals in different places. The river scenery upon the St. Lawrence is unsurpassed. The water is perfectly pure and nearly transparent. In consequence of its being fed by the great lake reservoirs, it is never subject to sudden rises, but steadily pursues its majestic way to the ocean, unaffected by floods, and obstructed only by the ice during the winter season. There is much reason to believe that at a time comparatively recent, as time is measured by geological epochs, the waters of Lake Ontario covered a much broader area extending down eastward as far as the Little Falls, and widening out northward so as to cover the flat northern half of Jefferson and portions of St. Lawrence counties.

² More than a million of dollars are invested in fisheries in Jefferson County, and the product at Chaumont alone was estimated in the fall of 1870, at 6,000 barrels for salting, besides those sold fresh. In some seasons it has largely exceeded this quantity. The kind chiefly packed

were ciscoes, or lake herring. Of the larger kind, white fish, pike, pickerel, trout, etc. One firm shipped in 1870, 30,000 lbs. and other firms as large a quantity or more. It is estimated by good authority that the fisheries in this county produce \$200,000 annually.

Formerly fish were chiefly taken in seines, of great length, one edge loaded with weights and the other buoyed up by floats. These being dragged over the lake bottom, often brought in great quantities; but gradually became less profitable. Gill-nets were next employed, both in the bays and open lake, and by changing their location from time to time, large quantities were caught; but these in time in a measure failed. Pound-nets were next tried, and these have now superseded most of the other kinds in the bays, and sometimes catch 50 to 100 barrels in a day. Gill-nets are still chiefly employed in the open lake. The quantity of fish does not apparently diminish, but in some years they are found more abundantly in certain localities than in others. Fishing through the ice in winter has within a few years become a profitable business.

GEOLOGY.

A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY of the State was commenced in 1836, and continued about five years. A report of the closing work was made in 1841, and some work done on the final report. Since this time only the Palæontological department has been continued.¹ Since the publication of the Reports, some important conclusions have been reached, which have materially changed the opinions of scientific men with reference to the origin and relative age of our rocks.² Of mineral wealth, considered as a safe and profitable subject of investment, may be mentioned building and flagging stones in great variety and superior quality, marbles, roofing slates, gypsum, stone for common and water lime³; peat, marl, clays for brick and coarse pottery, but not for the finer wares; iron ores in great variety and abundance,⁴ brines and mineral waters.⁵

About forty different formations, mostly distinguished by their fossils, occur in the State; but from the thinning out and disappearance of strata, the newer formations are sometimes found resting upon those much older, the intermediate rock being entirely wanting.⁶ The surface rocks

¹ In 1824, an essay on the rocks along the line of the Erie Canal, was published by Prof. Amos Eaton, under the patronage of Stephen Van Rensselaer, and, considering the time, and state of Science, was in its day a work of great merit.

On the 15th of April, 1836, when the geological survey was ordered, the State was divided into four Districts, to each of which a Geologist and one assistant was appointed, a Zoologist, a Botanist, a Mineralogist, and a Palæontologist were appointed for the whole State.

The first District included Delaware, Schoharie, Schenectady, Saratoga and Washington, and all south of these. Wm. W. Mather, *Geologist*. Report, in one vol., published in 1843.

The second District included Jefferson, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex and Warren. Ebenezer Emmons, *Geologist*. Report, in one vol., published in 1842.

The third District extended to Tioga, the east half of Tompkins and whole of Cayuga, inclusive. Lardner Vanuxem, *Geologist*. Report, in one vol., published in 1842.

The fourth District included the counties west of Cayuga lake and a line continued south. Timothy Conard was appointed *Geologist* in 1836. About 1837, James Hall was appointed to this district, and Mr. Conard became Palæontologist for the whole State. Mr. Hall's report on the geology of the district appeared in one vol., in 1843, and Mr. Conard's department was assigned to him in that year.

The *Mineralogy* was assigned to Dr. Lewis C. Beck, and his report, in one vol., was published in 1842.

The *Zoology*, by Dr. James E. DeKay, was in two parts, in 1842-3, viz: I. *Soils and Climate*; II. *Ornithology*; III, IV. *Reptiles and Fishes*, and V. *Mollusca and Crustacea*.

The *Botany*, by Dr. John Torrey, in two vols., was published in 1843.

The *Agriculture*, by Dr. E. Emmons, (not embraced in the original plan), was published in five vols., in 1846-54, viz: I. *Soils and Climate*; II. *Analyses and experiments*; III, IV. *Fruits*; V. *Entomology*.

The *Palæontology*, by Prof. James Hall, is not yet completed. Four vols. (of which vol. III. is bound as two) have been published—the last in 1870, and two or three more are expected. A geological map was also published separately from these volumes, but as part of the work.

Annual reports of progress were published during the years of the actual survey—1837-41 inclusive—which have much historical value. The surveys in other States, and in Canada, have furnished a vast amount of facts for comparison and illustration, although a few points yet remain in uncertainty, and a subject of difference among geologists.

² It is now thought quite doubtful whether we have any rocks that may strictly and properly be called *primary*, as evidences of sedimentary deposit are found in them all, although often greatly modified by heat and other agencies. Organic remains have within a few years been found much below the formations that were formerly regarded as their lowest limit.

³ The hydraulic cements of New York are among the best known in the country. Their manufacture is rapidly increasing, and their beds are among the most important sources of our mineral wealth.

⁴ Iron ores occur in this State under three principal forms: *Magnetic ores* in the lower crystalline formation, as gneiss &c., as in the Highlands, and in St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex and Warren counties. *Specular ores*, or red hematite, along the junction of the lower crystalline rocks, and the Potsdam sandstones in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, and the Red hematite of the Clinton group in Oneida, Cayuga, Ontario and Wayne counties, and *Hydrated per oxyde*, or brown hematite usually inter-stratified with other sedimentary rocks, or occurring in swamps as bog ores, or in the soil of drift and other superficial deposits.

⁵ Under a law of 1787, discoverers of "gold and silver mines" are allowed exclusive rights for a term of years, and from 1846 to 1867, 53 claims were filed in the Secretary's office. The utter folly of the law, and of those who hope to discover these metals within the State, need not be noticed. Gypsum is found in Cayuga, Madison, Onondaga, Wayne, Orleans and Genesee. *Roofing Stone*, in Washington, Rensselaer and Columbia. *Water Limestone*, in Erie, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Montgomery, Niagara, Onondaga and Ulster, and

largely in Schoharie county. *Flagging Stones*, in Ulster, Greene, and in most of the firm thin strata rocks elsewhere. *Marble* has been quarried in Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, Warren and Essex, and *Building Stone* in every county. The gneiss, Potsdam sandstone, most of the limestones, and some of the conglomerates and sandstones furnish valuable quarries. *Moulding Sand*, of superior quality, is procured from Saratoga and Albany counties in large amount. This sand forms an important shipment from the port of Albany. Lead has been formerly wrought to a large extent in St. Lawrence county, but upon the whole not with profit. Graphite is mined and manufactured in Essex county. Petroleum and gas springs have been found in many places in the western counties, but generally not in profitable amount. The sources of gas are abundant and now being turned to profit. Small quantities of Zinc, Copper and other metallic ores have been obtained. Coal is found nowhere in the State, nor can it be sought with reason in any of the rocks of the New York system. The general dip of the rocks is south or south-west, and at no great distance beyond the State line we come to the coal formation.

⁶ The following classification embraces the series of New York rocks in their natural order, from below upwards, according to the nomenclature now generally approved. The drift may overlie any of these which happens to be at the surface, and trap rock, an eruptive formation, may be found overlying the new red sandstone, as well as in dykes piercing those lower in the series, being quite common in the lowest one named.

	Pleistocene.
	New Red Sandstone.
	(Old Red Sandstone.
	Catskill Group—Conglomerates of the Catskills.
	Portage (Portage Sandstone.
	Group. (Gardner Flagstone.
	Group. (Coshqua Shales.
	Genesee Slate.
	Tully Limestone.
	Hamilton (Moscow Shales.
	Group. (Eucorial Limestone.
	Group. (Ludlow Shales.
	Marcellus Shale.
	Corniferous Limestone.
	Onondaga Limestone.
	Schoharie Grit.
	Canda-Galli Grit.
	Oriskany Sandstone.
Devonian.	
	Upper Pentamerus Limestone.
	Delthyris Shaly Limestone.
	Pentamerus Limestone.
	Tentaculite Limestone.
	Water Lime Group.
	Onondaga Salt Group—{ Gypsum.
	{ Green Shales.
	{ Red Shales.
	Niagara Group—Coraline Limestone.
	Clinton Group.
	Medina Sandstone.
	Oneida Conglomerate—Shawangunk Grit.
	Hudson River Group.
	Utica Slate.
	Trenton Limestone.
	Black River Limestone.
	Birdseye Limestone.
	Chazy Limestone.
	Quebec Group, including roofing slate, etc.
	Calcareous Sandstone.
	Potsdam Sandstone.
Lower Silurian.	
	Huronian System.
Upper and Lower Laurentian,	including the rocks formerly called—"Primary" in the Highlands and in Northern New York—Gneiss, Hyperthine, etc. The rocks bearing the Spectral ores of St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties certainly belong to neither Laurentian or Potsdam; and their age is uncertain. They may perhaps be referred, with doubt, to the Huronian, which is the great iron formation of Lake Superior.

appear almost everywhere to have been worn by the action of ice, or ocean currents; and deposits of drift, or later formations produced by the action of recent or existing agencies, cover nearly the entire surface.

Tides.—The tides have been carefully recorded under the coast survey, and their scientific and commercial relations have been fully determined. The tidal wave enters Long Island Sound from its east end and by way of Sandy Hook, meeting in the Sound between Throgg's Neck and Hell Gate. It passes up the Hudson to the State Dam at Troy.¹

¹ The following table shows the progress of the tidal wave up the Hudson. The time is that after the last preceding transit of the moon across the meridian at Sandy Hook. The plane of reference is mean low tide.

	Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Dobbs Ferry.	Verplanks Point.	West Point.	Poughkeepsie.	Tivoli.	Stuyvesant.	Castleton.	Greenbush.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Time after last preceding transit at S. H.	7.29	8.14	9.24	10.10	11.5	13.0	13.50	15.41	16.54	17.45
Rise of highest tide.....	7.1 ft.	6.1 ft.	5.0 ft.	4.7 ft.	4.9 ft.	5.6 ft.	6.4 ft.	6.0 ft.	4.9 ft.	6.4 ft.
Fall of lowest tide.....	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.7
Fall of mean low water of spring tides.....	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4
Height of mean low water of neap tides.....	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
Mean rise and fall of tides.....	4.8	4.3	3.59	3.12	2.71	3.24	3.95	3.67	2.66	2.46
" " " " spring tides.....	5.6	5.1	4.5	3.8	3.4	4.0	4.8	4.3	3.3	3.2
" " " " neap tides.....	4.0	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.1
Mean duration, reck'ng from (of rise.....	6.10	6.9	6.5	5.25	5.23	5.41	5.40	5.18	5.1	4.26
the middle of one stand to of fall.....	6.15	6.25	6.18	7.12	7.10	6.44	6.54	7.02	7.23	8.4
the middle of the next. (of stand.....	0.21	0.28								

Table for the Shores of Long Island and adjacent Places in New York. Time after Moon's transit and Plane of Reference as above.

	Montauk Point.	Little Gull Island.	Oyster Bay.	Sands Point.	New Rochelle.	Throggs Neck.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Interval between time of moon's { Mean interval.....	8.20	9.38	11.7	11.13	11.22	11.20
transit and time of high water. { Diff. bet. greatest and least interval.....	1.11	1.7	0.51	0.31	0.32	0.39
Rise and fall. { Spring tides.....	2.4 ft.	2.3 ft.	9.2 ft.	8.9 ft.	8.6 ft.	9.2 ft.
{ Neap tides.....	1.8	2.9	5.4	6.4	6.6	6.1
{ Mean.....	1.9	2.5	7.3	7.7	7.6	7.3
Mean duration. { Flood tide.....	6.7	6.11	6.8	5.55	5.51	5.50
{ Ebb tide.....	6.7	6.2	6.24	6.30	6.35	6.33
{ Stand.....	0.31	0.31		0.14	0.14	0.43

Height above Tide of the Passes between the Principal River Basins of the State.—(Continued from page 27.)

BETWEEN.	At	Feet.	BETWEEN.	At	Feet.
Hudson River and Ramapo River...	Monsey.....	557	Susquehanna Riv. and Seneca L....	Horseheads...	884
" " " Delaware River.....	Otisville.....	990	" " " Genesee L....	Alfred Sum....	1,780
" " " Lake Ontario.....	Rome.....	427	Genesee River and Allegany River...	Cuba.....	1,699
" " " Lake Erie.....	Tonawanda.....	557	Allegany River and Lake Erie.....	Lit. Val. Sum....	1,614
Delaware River and Susq. River.....	Deposit Sum....	1,373	Mohawk River and Lake Ontario....	Kasoag.....	536
Susquehanna Riv. and Mohawk R....	Bouckville.....	1,127	" " " Black River.....	Booville.....	1,120
" " " Oneida L....	Tully.....	1,247	Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence..	Chateaug. Su....	1,060
" " " Cayuga L....	Ithaca Sum....	969			

Heights above Tide of the Principal Lakes in the State.

NAME OF LAKE.	In what Co.	Feet.	NAME OF LAKE.	In what Co.	Feet.
Avalanche Lake.....	Essex.....	2,900	Chautauqua Lake.....	Chautauqua...	1,291
Lake Colden.....	".....	2,851	Tully.....	Onondaga.....	1,200
" Henderson.....	".....	1,936	Schuyler.....	Otsego.....	1,200
" Sandford.....	".....	1,826	Otsego.....	".....	1,193
" Eckford.....	Hamilton.....	1,791	Cazenovia.....	Madison.....	890
Fulton Lake (6, 7, and 8).....	".....	1,776	Skaneateles.....	Onondaga.....	890
Racket Lake.....	".....	1,745	Crooked.....	Yates.....	718
Forked.....	Essex.....	1,704	Owasco.....	Cayuga.....	670
Newcomb Lake.....	".....	1,698	Canandaigua.....	Ontario.....	668
Cattaraugus Lake.....	Cattaraugus.....	1,665	Seneca.....	Seneca, etc....	441
Fulton Lakes, (3, 4, and 5).....	Herkimer.....	1,645	Cayuga.....	Cay. & Sen....	378
Long Lake.....	".....	1,575	Oneida.....	Os. Mad. etc..	369
Crawberry Lake.....	St. Lawrence..	1,570	Onondaga.....	Onondaga.....	361
Upper Saranac Lake.....	Franklin.....	1,567	Lake Erie.....	".....	568
Tupper.....	".....	1,545	" George.....	Warren, Es's..	243
Rich.....	Essex.....	1,545	" Ontario.....	".....	245
Lower Saranac.....	Franklin.....	1,527	" Champlain.....	".....	69
Lake Pleasant.....	Hamilton.....	1,500			

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

In Colonial times New York (or "New Amsterdam," of the Dutch period) was the seat of Government. During the Revolution the sessions of the Conventions which exercised supreme power, and afterwards the sessions of the State Legislature, were held at Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Albany and other places, but in 1784, were again restored to New York.¹ In 1797, Commissioners were appointed to erect a building for the records at Albany, and the sessions of the Legislature having been held at New York, Poughkeepsie and Albany, as circumstances made it expedient, were finally fixed at the latter place in 1798. The public records were removed to Albany by an order dated July 31, 1798.

The Old State House was begun in 1803, and finished in 1807, at the expense of the city and county of Albany, and State of New York.² It was used jointly by them until about 1832, when the State became the exclusive occupant. It stands at the head of State street, 130 feet above the Hudson, and has a park of three acres, enclosed in an iron fence, thickly planted with elms.

The New Capitol.—An Act authorizing the erection of a New Capitol was passed May 1, 1865, and work was commenced Dec. 9, 1867. The foundations have been brought up to the level of the ground floor, and six feet above the line of terrace, at a cost, including the land, amounting, in January, 1871, to \$2,251,315.69.³

¹ By order of Governor Tryon, in December, 1775, the public records relating to land titles and other interests of most consequence to the Crown, were taken on board the ship *Duchess of Gordon*, and remained on board, with a clerk in charge, until November, 1781. When returned to the city, they were found so injured, that the more valuable ones were, by order of the Legislature, transcribed in 1798. The originals, although mostly in existence, are now sold, or never, referred to.

² The building is of Nyack red freestone, 90 ft. broad, 50 ft. high, and was originally 115 ft. deep; but in 1854, 15 ft. were added to the rear. It cost over \$120,000, of which the city paid \$34,200, and the county, \$3,000. Besides a Senate and an Assembly Chambers, it contains the Executive Office, Adjutant-General's Office, rooms for the Court of Appeals, and various rooms, used for legislative purposes. It will be taken down upon the completion of the new Capitol building. The court room of the Court of Appeals contains portraits of Chancellors Lansing, Sandford, Jones, and Walworth; Chief Justice Spencer, Abraham Van Vechten, Daniel Cady, etc. In the Senate Chamber are portraits of Gov. Geo. Clinton, and Columbus; in the Governor's room, one of La Fayette, and in the Assembly Room, a copy of Stuart's Washington.

³ In 1865, the Senate referred the subject of a new Capitol to a Committee on Public Buildings, and under this resolution plans and estimates were invited, and a report made Mar. 1, 1864, in which it was stated that three plans had been offered. An act authorizing construction was passed in 1865, as above stated. It authorized the Commissioners of the Land Office, within three years after, to accept from the city of Albany, or the citizens thereof, a deed in fee simple and unincumbered, of a piece of land adjacent to the old Capitol, known as Congress Hall block, bounded by Washington avenue, Park place, Congress and Hawk streets. Congress street was to be closed, and the land between Congress and State streets, east of Hawk, was taken. Three Commissioners were to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, to procure plans and specifications, and to have charge of the erection of the building.

The city having complied with these terms, the location and site of the Capitol was confirmed April 14, 1866. The sum of \$250,000 was granted April 22, 1867, and a like amount May 19, 1867. By the latter act, Hamilton Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, and William A. Rice, of Albany; Obadiah B. Latham, of Seneca Falls; James S. Thayer, of New York; Alonzo B. Cornell, of Ithaca; James Terwilliger, of Syracuse, and John T. Hudson, of Buffalo, were named as Commissioners in place of Messrs. Harris, Pruyn, and Latham, who had been previously appointed. Power was at this time given to take the lower half of the blocks between Washington avenue and State street. The sites of the old Capitol and the State Library (included within the premises), and the buildings known as Congress Hall Buildings, were not to be removed until further order of the Legislature. The Board organized June 9, 1863. Mr. Harris being appointed *Chairman*, Mr. Pruyn, *Treasurer*, and Mr. Terwilliger, *Secretary*. The site cost about \$475,000, besides the \$120,000 given by the city. Thirty designs were submitted, and no one of them proved fully satisfactory, although some were preferred before others, and premiums were awarded to Fuller, Nichols & Brown, to Schultz & Schoen, and to Augustus Laver, \$1,000 each; to Wm. H. Nixon, and to Harrison & Seltzer, \$750 each; and to E. Bovee, G. A. Noy, and to Wilcox & King, \$500 each. Mr. Arthur Gilman was employed to prepare a design and plans in conformity with the instructions of the Board. These were presented August 1, and at the same time three others were offered. After various proceedings, and some disagreement with the Commissioners of the Land Office, who had authority with the Commissioners in the

selection of plans, a design submitted by Fuller & Gilman was adopted by the Board, November 13, 1867. They were approved by the Commissioners of the Land Office the same day, and by the Governor, December 7, 1867. On the 14th of August, 1868, Mr. Thomas Fuller was employed by the new commission as Architect. On the 10th of September, he submitted a detailed estimate of the cost of work and material, amounting to \$3,924,665.

The location, with reference to the grounds, was fixed December 1, 1868, and some changes were afterwards made in the details of plans. The grounds of Capitol Square, from Eagle street, to a new street on the west, are 1,034 ft. long, and 330 wide, containing 7.84 acres. The new street is 155 ft. above tide.

The excavations are, on an average, 15 ft. below the surface; the foundations are laid in concrete, and all the work thus far has been of the most solid and substantial kind. Limestone from Lake Champlain and the Mohawk valley, and gneiss from Hadley, Saratoga county, were principally used in the foundations, and granite from Dix Island, Maine, will be used for the external walls of the basement. The blocks of this material are of immense size, some of them weighing from twenty to thirty tons.

From details furnished by the Architect, we have prepared the following description of the internal arrangements:

The building will be 290 by 390 in size on the ground, covering nearly 2½ acres, and the main central tower will be about 300 feet in height. There will be a large entrance hall upon each side. It will have a sub-basement, a ground floor 20 ft. high, and three floors above, each with rooms 25 ft. high.

The sub-basement will have various store rooms, engineers' offices, ventilating and heating apparatus, etc. In the first or ground floor story of the east front, is a large central hall, and on the right and left grand staircases leading to the several floors. There are also in the first story, two restaurants, with various rooms, smoking, bathing, barber shop, etc., and several committee rooms, the latter having an area together of 10,000 sq. ft. There is also from this floor upward, an open court, of 11,700 sq. ft., and two others, each 1,100 sq. ft., for affording light to the rooms above, and various air shafts, lifts and elevators.

The first principal story will contain the Governor's rooms, in the south-east pavilion and neighboring curtains, including reception room, business room, rooms for private secretary, military secretary, etc., in all 4,500 sq. ft. The Adjutant-General's office, and different departments connected with it, will occupy the centre of the east front, with an area of 5,000 ft.; the Court of Appeals, the centre of the north front, and the various rooms connected with the court. The court room will have 5,400 sq. ft.; consultation rooms, 1,000 ft., and other rooms, 1,500 ft. The Attorney-General's rooms on the north side contain 1,000 ft.; Secretary of State, in north-east pavilion, 1,300 ft., and adjoining apartments, 2,000 ft. Various committee rooms on this floor have an area of 5,500 ft. There is a central west entrance hall to this story.

The next or principal floor above will contain the State Library in the east front, with a height of 50 ft., and galleries; a Senate Chamber on the south side, also 50 ft. high, with 4,000 ft. area, exclusive of galleries, and an Assembly Chamber on the north side, with 6,720 ft. area, exclusive of galleries, and 50 ft. high. Each will have adjoining rooms for presidents, officers, clerks, post-offices, etc., and libraries for Senate and Assembly, each of 1,800 sq. ft. There will be a reception room in the north-west corner, 1,300 ft., and various other rooms for committees and other uses, together having an area of 4,500 ft. The galleries of the Senate and Assembly Chambers will have each an area of 4,300 ft., and on the same floor as the entrance to these are various committee rooms, document rooms, etc.

Few buildings, if indeed any, in the United States, will equal the new Capitol building at Albany, whether regard be had to imposing effect, elegance of detail, or massive solidity of structure.

Besides the Capitol, the public buildings in Albany are the **State Hall**,¹ the **Geological and Agricultural Hall**,² **State Library**,³ **State Normal School**,⁴ and an **Arsenal**.⁵

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

In the organization of the Legislative Department of the General Government, each State has an equal representation in one House, and a representation in the other based upon the number of inhabitants, deducting Indians not taxed, and such classes as by State law may be excluded from the right of voting, except for participation in rebellion or other crime.

Under the Constitution as it was before the late war, representation was based upon the total population, (excepting Indians not taxed,) and three fifths of "all other persons," by which term slaves were included. Direct taxation whenever imposed by the Congress of the United States, is based upon the returns of population in the same manner as that of representation. But such taxes have been laid only upon extraordinary occasions, and but three instances occur in the history of our National Government, when such an expedient was deemed necessary.

The legislative power of the State in Congress, is exercised by two **Senators**, chosen by joint ballot of the Legislature, for a term of 6 years, and 31 **Representatives**, elected for 2 years by districts, according to the population as ascertained once in ten years by a census.⁷

¹ On Eagle street, opposite Albany Academy, with parks in front and rear. It was finished in 1842, and is of white marble from Sing Sing, in the Grecian style with an Ionic portico in front, and surmounted by a dome. It contains the offices of the Secretary of State, Canal Department, Comptroller, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, Clerk of Court of Appeals, Department of Public Instruction, Banking Department, Insurance Department, Attorney General, Canal Commissioners, Canal Appraisers and Canal Engineers. It also contains the State Standards of Weights and Measures. The building is 89 by 138 feet, 65 feet high, in three stories, and cost about \$350,000.

² Built in 1855, on the site of the old State Hall, corner of State and Lodge street. The front portion contains the offices of the State Agricultural Society, and the rooms and collections of the State Museum of Natural History. The rear portion has a lecture room in the basement, and the Museum of the State Agricultural Society. All of these collections are free and open to the public. Among the more interesting articles in the museum is the skeleton of a Mammoth, found at Cohoes, Casts of Skeletons of the huge Mammoth of geological periods, Indian and historical relics, and valuable collections of plants, shells, insects, fossils, &c.

³ This Cabinet was begun in the course of the Geological Survey, and has since been greatly increased by special purchases and additions. By an act of May 2, 1870, it is in charge of a Director, and provision is made for a free course of scientific lectures.

⁴ In the rear of the Old Capitol, and to be demolished when the new State House is completed. It is fire proof, with red freestone fronts, and was built in 1853-4, at a cost of \$91,900. It is 114 by 45 feet, 2 stories, and was opened January 2, 1855. The State Library is under the charge of the Regents of the University, and was founded in 1818. It had at the beginning of 1871, 60,945 volumes in the General Library, and 21,911 in the Law Library. This exceedingly valuable collection has many objects of rare interest, among which may be mentioned costly series of volumes presented by foreign governments, the original Andre Papers, the original of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, the manuscripts of Sir William Johnson and of Gov. George Clinton, a cabinet of coins and medals, and many rare and valuable works relating to early American History.

⁵ The State Normal School, corner of Lodge and Howard streets, was built in 1848, at a cost of \$25,000. It has an Experimental Department and it has always maintained a

high reputation for the completeness of its course of instruction.

⁶ Corner of Eagle and Hudson streets, in a valley where its architectural effect is lost. It was built in 1858, out of part of the funds arising from the sale of the State Arsenal in the Central Park, New York city.

⁷ Congressional Districts, as arranged by act of April 23, 1862, upon the Census of 1860.

- | Dist. | Counties, &c. |
|-------|--|
| 1. | Queens, Suffolk and Richmond. |
| 2. | 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 18th Wards of Brooklyn and the towns of Kings county. |
| 3. | 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 19th Wards of Brooklyn. |
| 4. | 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th Wards of New York and Governor's Island. |
| 5. | 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of New York. |
| 6. | 9th, 15th and 16th Wards of New York. |
| 7. | 11th and 17th Wards of New York. |
| 8. | 18th, 20th and 21st Wards of New York. |
| 9. | 12th, 19th and 22d Wards of New York, Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Island. |
| 10. | Putnam, Rockland and Westchester Counties. |
| 11. | Orange and Sullivan Counties. |
| 12. | Columbia and Dutchess Counties. |
| 13. | Greene and Ulster Counties. |
| 14. | Albany and Schoharie Counties. |
| 15. | Rensselaer and Washington Counties. |
| 16. | Clinton, Essex and Warren Counties. |
| 17. | Franklin and St. Lawrence Counties. |
| 18. | Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schoenectady Counties. |
| 19. | Chenango, Delaware and Otsego Counties. |
| 20. | Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis Counties. |
| 21. | Oneida County. |
| 22. | Madison and Oswego Counties. |
| 23. | Cortland and Onondaga Counties. |
| 24. | Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne Counties. |
| 25. | Livingston, Ontario and Yates Counties. |
| 26. | Broome, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins Counties. |
| 27. | Allegany, Chemung and Steuben Counties. |
| 28. | Monroe and Orleans Counties. |
| 29. | Genesee, Niagara and Wyoming Counties. |
| 30. | Erie County. |
| 31. | Cattaraugus and Chautauqua Counties. |

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THIS consists of three distinct departments—the Legislative, the Executive (including the various administrative branches), and the Judicial. The first creates the laws, subject to the limitations of the Constitution; the second carries the laws into effect, and the third has charge of all matters properly arising under the Judiciary Department, and its highest court may judge of the constitutionality of the laws themselves.

Legislative Department.—The State Legislature is composed of a Senate and Assembly.



The SENATE consists of 32 members, chosen by single districts¹ every two years, the whole at once. The Lieut.-Gov. is *ex officio* Pres. of the Senate, and has a casting vote in case of a tie. The Senate appoints a Pres. *pro tem.*, who presides in the absence of the Lieut.-Gov., and becomes *ex officio* Lieut.-Gov. in case of a vacancy.

The Senate ratifies or rejects certain nominations of the Gov., and with the Lieut.-Gov., and the Judges of the Court of Appeals forms a court for the trial of impeachments.

The ASSEMBLY consists of 128 members, elected annually by single districts.² The districts are re-apportioned once in ten years, after the State census is taken. The Speaker, or Presiding Officer of the Assembly, is elected by the members from their number, and usually appoints all committees. All bills upon financial matters must originate in the Assembly.

Each House elects its own officers, makes its own rules, and judges of the qualifications of its own members.

The sessions of the Legislature commence on the first Tuesday in January. Members can receive pay only for one hundred days.

¹ **Senate Districts**, as organized by the Legislature, April 25, 1866:

1st. Suffolk, Queens and Richmond. 2d. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth wards of Brooklyn. 3d. Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards of Brooklyn, and the towns of Kings co. 4th. First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of N. Y. 5th. Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards of N. Y. 6th. Eleventh, Tenth and Seventeenth wards of N. Y. 7th. Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards of N. Y. 8th. Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second wards of N. Y. 9th. Westchester, Putnam and Rockland. 10th. Orange and Sullivan. 11th. Dutchess and Columbia. 12th. Rensselaer and Washington. 13th. Albany. 14th. Greene and Ulster. 15th. Saratoga, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schoenewad. 16th. Warren, Essex and Clinton. 17th. St. Lawrence and Franklin. 18th. Jefferson and Lewis. 19th. Oneida. 20th. Herkimer and Otsego. 21st. Oswego and Madison. 22d. Onondaga and Cortland. 23d. Chenango, Delaware and Schoharie. 24th. Broome, Tioga and Tompkins. 25th. Cayuga and Wayne. 26th. Ontario, Seneca and Yates. 27th. Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben. 28th. Monroe. 29th. Genesee, Niagara and Orleans. 30th. Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming. 31st. Erie. 32d. Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

² **Assembly Districts**, apportioned by Legislature, April 16, 1866:

ALBANY CO.—FOUR DIST.—1st. Bethlehem, Coeymans, Westerlo, Rensselaerville, Berne, Knox, Guiderland and New Scotland. 2d. First, Ninth and Tenth wards of Albany. 3d. Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards of Alb. 4th. Watervliet and city of Cohoes.

ALLEGANY CO.—ONE DIST.

BROOME CO.—ONE DIST.

CATTARAUGUS CO.—TWO DIST.—1st. Allegany, Ashford, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Isletna, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville and Yorkshire. 2d. Carrollton, Conewango, Coldspring, Dayton, East Otto, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perryburgh, Persia, Randolph, South Valley, Salamanca and Red House.

CAYUGA CO.—TWO DIST.—1st. Sterling, Victory, Ira, Conquest, Cato, Metz, Brutus, Sennett, and the First and Fourth wards of Auburn, and towns of Throop and Montezuma. 2d. Archelus, Owasco, Fleming, Ledyard, Springport, Scipio, Niles, Venice, Moravia, Sempronius, Genoa, Locke, Summer Hill, and the Second and Third wards of Auburn.

CHAUTAUQUA CO.—TWO DIST.—1st. Busti, Chautauqua, Clver, Killary, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton and Westfield. 2d. Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Dunkirk, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone, Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan and Villenova.

CHEMUNG CO.—ONE DIST.

CHEMANGO CO.—ONE DIST.

CLINTON CO.—ONE DIST.

COLUMBIA CO.—TWO DIST.—1st. Aneram, Claverack, Clermont, Coleray, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, Hudson City, Livingston and Taghkanick. 2d. Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport and Stuyvesant.

CORTLAND CO.—ONE DIST.

DELAWARE CO.—TWO DIST.—1st. Colchester, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Massena, Sidney, Towns and Walton. 2d. Andes, Bovina, Danenport, Harpersfield, Delhi, Kortright, Meredith, Middleton, Roxbury and Stamford.

DUTCHESS CO.—TWO DIST.—1st. Amenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, Northeast, Pawlings, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale and Washington. 2d. Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, city of Poughkeepsie, Red Hook and Rhinebeck.

ERIE CO.—FIVE DIST.—1st. West Seneca, and First, Fifth, Eighth and Thirteenth wards of Buffalo. 2d. Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth wards of Buffalo. 3d. Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of Buffalo. 4th. Alden, Amherst, Chietawanga, Clarence, Elma, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead and Tonawanda. 5th. Aurora, Bostou, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardonia and Wales.

ESSEX CO.—ONE DIST.

FRANKLIN CO.—ONE DIST.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COS.—ONE DIST.

The laws signed by the presiding officers of each House, and by the Governor (if he approves) are deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, who further certifies the date of their reception. They are published annually, making since 1865, two large volumes annually. A general revision was made in 1813, and again in 1829, the latter being known as the "Revised Statutes," of which several editions have been published, the additions and changes being made by their editors without special authority of law. Under an act passed March 2, 1870, commissioners were to be appointed by the Governor to revise and consolidate the laws in force at the time when they make their final report.¹

A limited amount of legislative power is exercised by Boards of Supervisors, including the right of altering the boundaries of towns, and the formation of new ones, when in the same Assembly District.

Town meetings have also a very limited legislative power, and laws are sometimes left to the election of localities for their validity.

GENESEE CO.—ONE DIST.

GREENE CO.—ONE DIST.

HERKIMER CO.—ONE DIST.

JEFFERSON CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Adams, Champion, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, Watertown town (and city in part), and Worth. 2d. Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Clayton, Cape Vincent, Le Ray, Lyne, Orleans, Pamela, Philadelphia, Theresa and Wilna, part of Watertown city.

KINGS CO.—NINE DIST. 1st. First, Second and Fifth wards of Brooklyn. 2d. Third, Fourth and Eleventh wards of Brooklyn. 3d. Sixth and Twelfth wards of Brooklyn. 4th. Eighth, Tenth and Twenty-second wards of Brooklyn. 5th. Seventh and Twentieth wards of Brooklyn. 6th. Sixteenth and Nineteenth wards of Brooklyn. 7th. Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of Brooklyn. 8th. Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards of Brooklyn. 9th. Ninth and Twenty-first wards of Brooklyn, towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht.

LEWIS CO.—ONE DIST.

LIVINGSTON CO.—ONE DIST.

MADISON CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. De Ruyter, Nelson, Eaton, Georgetown, Lebanon, Madison, Hamilton and Brookfield. 2d. Cazenovia, Feunier, Lenox, Smithfield, Stockbridge, Sullivan.

MONROE CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perrington, Pittsford, Rush and Webster. 2d. Rochester. 3d. Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Hamlin and Wheatland.

MONTGOMERY CO.—ONE DIST.

NEW YORK CO.—TWENTY-ONE DIST. 1st. First, Second, Third and Fifth wards. 2d. Fourth ward and part of Sixth ward. 3d. Part of Sixth ward, and Fourteenth ward. 4th. Seventh ward. 5th. Eighth ward, and parts of Ninth and Fifteenth wards. 6th. Thirteenth ward. 7th. Parts of Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards. 8th. Tenth ward, and parts of Eleventh and Seventeenth wards. 9th. Parts of Ninth and Sixteenth wards. 10th. Part of Seventeenth ward. 11th. Parts of Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first wards. 12th. Part of Eleventh ward. 13th. Part of Sixteenth ward. 14th. Part of Seventeenth ward. 15th. Part of Twentieth ward. 16th. Part of Eighteenth ward. 17th. Part of Twenty-second ward. 18th. Part of Twenty-first ward. 19th. Parts of Twelfth and Twenty-second wards. 20th. Part of Nineteenth ward. 21st. Parts of Twelfth and Nineteenth wards.

NIAGARA CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Wheatfield, Pendleton, town and city of Lockport, Royalton and Cambria. 2d. Hartland, Somerset, Newfane, Wilson, Lewiston, Porter and Niagara.

ONEIDA CO.—FOUR DIST. 1st. First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards of Utica, and towns of New Hartford and Hartsville. 2d. Bridgewater, Saugerfield, Marshall, Augusta, Vernon, Kirkland, Westmoreland, Whitestown, and the Second ward of Utica. 3d. Verona, Vienna, Camden, Florence and city of Rome. 4th. Ava, Western, Steuben, Floyd, Remsen, Boonville, Deerfield, Lee, Annsville, Trenton, Marcy and Forestport.

ONONDAGA CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. First, Third and Fourth wards of Syracuse, and towns of Geddes, Camillus, Van Buren, Lysander, Clay and Cicero. 2d. Fifth and Sixth wards of Syracuse, and towns of Onondaga, La Fayette, Tully, Spafford, Otisco, Marcellus, Skaneateles and Elbridge. 3d. Second, Seventh and Eighth wards of Syracuse, and towns of Salina, De Witt, Manlius, Pompey and Fabius.

ONTARIO CO.—TWO DIST. Seneca, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps and Farmington. 2d. East Bloomfield, West Bloomfield, Bristol, South Bristol, Canandaigua, Canadise, Naples, Richmond and Victor.

ORANGE CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Town and city of Newburgh, and towns of New Windsor, Cornwall, Monroe, Blooming Grove and Montgomery. 2d. Mount Hope, Deer park, Greenville, Minisink, Wawayanda, Wallkill, Crawford, Hamptonburgh, Goshen, Warwick and Chester.

ORLEANS CO.—ONE DIST.

OSWEGO CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. Town and city of Oswego, Scriba and Hannibal. 2d. Constantia, Hastings, Palermo, Schoeppl, Granby, Volney and West Monroe. 3d. Albion, Anby, Boylston, Mexico, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, New Haven and Williams-town.

OTSEGO CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Plainfield, Richfield, Exeter, Otsego, Springfield, Cherry Valley, Middlefield, Roseboom, Decatur, Westford, Worcester and Maryland. 2d. Unadilla, Battenruts, Otsego, Oneonta, Morris, Laurens, Edmeston, Burlington, Hartwick, Milford, Pittsfield and New Lisbon.

PUTNAM CO.—ONE DIST.

QUEENS CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Oyster Bay, North Hempstead and Flushing. 2d. Towns of Hempstead, Jamaica and Newtown and Long Island City.

RENSSELAER CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. City of Troy. 2d. Berlin, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburg, Pittsford and Schaghticoke. 3d. Brunswick, Sandlake, Poestenkill, Nassau, Greenbush, N. Greenbush, Stephentown, Schodack and E. Greenbush.

RICHMOND CO.—ONE DIST.

ROCKLAND CO.—ONE DIST.

ST. LAWRENCE CO.—THREE DIST. Morristown, De Peyster, De Kaib, Hammond, Gouverneur, Rossie, Mocom, Oswegatchie, Fowler, Pitcairn, and Fine. 2d. Lisbon, Madrid, Waddington, Norfolk, Canton, Russell, Hermon, Edwards, Pierpont, Colton and Clifton. 3d. Brasher, Massena, Potsdam, Parishville, Stockholm, Lawrence, Louisville and Hopkinton.

SARATOGA CO.—TWO DIST.—1st. Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford and Providence. 2d. Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs and Wilton.

SCHENECTADY CO.—ONE DIST.

SCHUYLER CO.—ONE DIST.

SENECA CO.—ONE DIST.

STEBUEN CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Prattsburgh, Putney, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler, Danville, Fremont, Howard and Wayland. 2d. Addison, Caton, Campbell, Cameron, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Rathbone, Thurston, Tuscarora, Woodhall, Canisteo, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Jasper, Troupsburgh and West Union.

SUFFOLK CO.—ONE DIST.

SULLIVAN CO.—ONE DIST.

TIOGA CO.—ONE DIST.

TOMPKINS CO.—ONE DIST.

ULSTER CO.—THREE DIST. 1st. Kingston and Sauger-ties. 2d. Esopus, Marlborough, Shawangunk, New Patz, Lloyd, Plattickill, Gardiner, Rosendale and Marletown. 3d. Warwarsing, Shandaken, Rochester, Denning, Olive, Woodstock, Hardenburgh and Hurley.

WARREN CO.—ONE DIST.

WASHINGTON CO.—TWO DIST. 1st. Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem and White Creek. 2d. Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam and Whitehall.

WAYNE CO.—TWO DIST.

1st. Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Sodus, Savannah and Wolcott. 2d. Aradisa, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth and Williams-on.

WESTCHESTER CO. THREE DIST. 1st. West Farms, Morrisania, Westchester and Yonkers. 2d. Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamoroneck, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Eye, Scarsdale, White Plains, Bedford and Chester. 3d. Cortlandt, Levisboro, New Castle, North Sale, Ossining, Somers, Yorktown, Mt. Pleasant and Poundridge.

WYOMING CO.—ONE DIST.

YATES CO.—ONE DIST.

¹ Under this law, Adria J. Parker, of Albany, Francis Kernan, of Utica, and Montgomery H. Throop, of New York, were appointed, and one report has been made. Mr. K. declined to serve, and Nelson J. Waterbury, of N. Y., was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Executive Power is vested in a **Governor** elected for a term of 2 years. He is commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State, has the sole pardoning power, (except in cases of impeachment and treason,) has a veto of all bills passed by the Legislature which may, however, be overcome by a two-third vote of both Houses, and transacts all executive business with the United States and with other States. He may convene the Legislature upon extraordinary occasions, is required to transmit annually to the Legislature a statement of the condition of the State, with such advice as he may deem proper, and has the power of nominating certain officers to the Senate for appointment and of appointing others. He also fills temporary vacancies in office, and may, in certain cases, remove officers other than Legislative or Judicial. He has other duties imposed from time to time by law.

The **Lieutenant Governor**, chosen at the same time and with same qualifications as the Governor, is President of the Senate, and acts as Governor in case of vacancy. He is a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, and of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, a Regent of the University, and a Trustee of the Capitol and State Hall, and of several public institutions. In the Senate, he has no voice in debate, and can only vote in case of a tie.



The Secretary of State, is elected for two years, in years alternating between those of the Governor's election. He is keeper of the State archives, and of the Great Seal, is a Regent of the University, a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, and of the Board of State Canvassers, and a Trustee of the Capitol State Hall and several public institutions. He has charge of the publication of the laws, the distribution of public documents to counties and other places designated by law, and issues all civil commissions granted by the Governor, or Governor and Senate. He has also duties in relation to statistics of pauperism and crime, filing of articles of incorporation under general laws, certifying to public records, granting licences to peddlers, giving notices of election, administering oaths to the Assembly and other officers, and the issuing of grants of land. His deputy is *ex officio* clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office, and may perform most of his duties, excepting as a member of the Boards in which he belongs. He receives \$2,500, and his deputy \$2,000 per annum. He has eight clerks.



The Comptroller, elected biennially, is auditor of the public accounts, except those payable from the Canal and Bank Funds. He is a member of the Canal Board and of the Board of State Canvassers, a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a Trustee of the State Capitol and State Hall, and of several public institutions, and is charged with the responsibility of providing for the payments ordered by the Legislature, and with the custody of most of the State funds. The sale of lands for non-payment of taxes, and other important duties devolve upon this officer. He reports annually to the Legislature the financial condition of the State, and from time to time upon such special subjects

coming within his province, as the Legislature may require. His salary is \$2,500. He has two deputies and fourteen clerks.

The Treasurer is elected biennially, and receives all moneys paid into the Treasury. He pays out moneys upon the warrant of the Comptroller, Auditor of the Canal Department, Superintendent of Bank Department, or Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, and a member of the Canal Board and Board of State Canvassers. He has a deputy and three clerks.

The Attorney General, elected biennially, is the legal adviser and prosecutor for the State, and is a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, and of the Board of State Canvassers, and a Trustee of the Capitol and State Hall. He has a Deputy and one or two clerks.

The State Engineer and Surveyor is elected biennially, and has charge of the engineering department of the canals, and of the land surveys and other scientific labor of

this nature ordered by the Legislature. He also requires information from railroad companies and reports separately the condition of railroads and canals to the Legislature. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board and Board of State Canvasers, and a Trustee of the State Hall. He must be a practical engineer, and is allowed a Deputy and three clerks for the Land, Railroad and Canal interests under his charge. Besides these, there are under his direction a Division Engineer and a Resident Engineer for each of the three Divisions of the Canals, and when important works are under construction other engineers are employed according to the wants of the service.¹

Weights and Measures.—A State Sealer of Weights and Measures is appointed by the Secretary of State. He has a room in the State Hall, for the deposit of the Standards of Weights and Measures furnished to this State by the United States Government, and is required to compare at stated times the County Standards with these, and to furnish upon application sets of Standards to counties, cities and towns.²

Inspection of Gas Meters. An Inspector of Gas Meters is appointed under act passed April 14, 1859, and deputies under an act of March 24, 1860.

Inspection of Steam Boilers. By an act of June 22, 1867, the Governor is directed to appoint an inspector in chief for the State, and a deputy inspector in each congressional district, excepting in the (then) Metropolitan Police District, for the purposes of inspecting all steam boilers.

Inspection of Steamboats. This duty is intrusted by Congress to a Board, and the country is divided into ten inspection districts. Of these the 2d includes the Atlantic and the 9th the lake coast of the State. The office of the supervisor of the former is at New York, and of the latter at Buffalo.

JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The United States Courts are the Circuit Courts of the Second Circuit, and the District courts of the Northern, Southern and Eastern Districts.³

State Judiciary. The Judiciary system of the State is established under Art. VI, of the Constitution adopted by the people in 1869, it being the only article of the Constitution prepared in 1867–8, that was ratified by the people.

¹ The official direction of the Canals and the duties of public officers in relation to them, will be further noticed in the article upon canals. The State officers in charge of Banking, Insurance, Public Schools, Academies and Colleges, Prisons, Public Charities, Salt Springs, etc., will be mentioned in connection with the interests entrusted to their care.

² This office was created April 11, 1851. The standards of the series received under an Act of Congress, approved June 14, 1836, consist of a yard, a Troy Pound, nine avoirdupois weights (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 lbs.), a set of Troy ounce weights divided decimally from 10 ounces to the ten thousandth of an ounce, a set of liquid measures consisting of a wine gallon of 231 cubic inches, a half-gallon and quart, pint and half pint, and a standard half-bushel containing 1,775.21 cubic inches. The unit of measure for length and surface is the yard subdivided into 3 feet, each of 12 inches. For cloths and other goods sold by the yard, the law allows a division into halves, quarters, eighths and sixteenths. The rod is 51.2 yards, and the mile 1,760 yards. A chain for measuring land is 22 yards and subdivided into 100 links. The acre is 10 square chains, and a square mile 640 square acres. The Troy pound is to the avoirdupois as 5,760 is to 7,000, and the latter is subdivided into 16 ounces. The hundred-weight is by law 100 pounds avoirdupois, and the ton 2,000 lbs. The Troy ounce is a twelfth part of a Troy pound. For dry measure the half bushel and its subdivisions by two are used. For coal ashes, marl, manure, Indian corn in the ear; roots are sold by heap measure, the half bushel and its multiples and subdivisions by 2 are legal. A bushel of Wheat, Peas, Clover Seed or Potatoes, in the absence of other contract, is required to weigh 60 pounds avoirdupois; of beans 62; of Indian corn 58; of Rye 56; of Flax seed 55; of Barley or Buckwheat 48; of Timothy seed 44, and of Oats 32 pounds. By an Act of April 12, 1862, a barrel of apples, pears or potatoes, is required to contain 100 quarts dry measure.

The standard yard bears the same proportion to a brass pendulum vibrating seconds in a vacuum at the temperature of melting ice, at Columbia College (old location lat. 40 deg., 42 m., 43 s.,) as 1,000,000 does to 1,066,141. It is subdivided into feet and inches, and also into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c.

The cubic foot of distilled water at maximum density, at mean pressure, at the level of the sea weights 62.12 pounds avoirdupois, or 1,000 ounces.

The gallon is 10 lbs. of water, and a bushel is 80 lbs. of water under the above conditions.

The present cost of a set of Weights and Measures for Counties is about \$500, and for Towns \$300, varying somewhat with the market prices of labor and materials. County Sealers of Weights and Measures are appointed by the Supervisors and Town Sealers are elected by the people at Town Meetings. In case of vacancy in the office of the latter, County Sealers act in their place.

³ The laws of Congress have constituted New York, Connecticut and Vermont as the *Second Circuit*, with a clerk for each judicial district, viz.: Northern District at Utica, Southern at New York and Eastern at Brooklyn. The State is divided into three judicial districts, in each of which a judge, district attorney and marshal are appointed by the President and Senate.

The *Eastern District* includes Long Island and Staten Island, and was formed from the Southern District, February 25, 1865. Clerk's office in Brooklyn.

The *Southern District* includes New York, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Rockland, Orange, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie, Schoharie, Delaware and Sullivan counties, and was formed April 9, 1814. Clerk's office in New York.

The *Northern District* includes the rest of the State. Clerk's office in Buffalo.

The terms of the *U. S. Circuit Courts* are held for the Northern District of New York, as follows: A regular term at Canandaigua on the 3d Tuesday of June, and at Albany



The Court of Impeachment consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, Senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or major part of them. The Assembly has the sole power of preferring impeachments for trial. The powers of this court are defined in section 1, article 6, of the Constitution.



The Court of Appeals consists of a chief judge and six associate judges, elected first on the principle of minority representation,¹ but afterwards by the usual majority rule, and after first classification for term of fourteen years, or until the last day of December next after the Judge is 70 years of age. Cases pending January 1, 1869, are to be tried by **Commissioners of Appeal**, consisting of the judges then in office, and a fifth one appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Court of Appeals appoints its reporter, clerks and attendants. The Clerk's office is in the State Hall, where all papers and records relating to the present or former State courts are preserved. The Court meets in

the Capitol. Vacancies in the office of judges are filled by election, but temporary vacancies by appointment of Governor or Governor and Senate.²

The **Clerk of the Court of Appeals**, is elected by the people for a term of 3 years, and has a deputy and three clerks. He keeps the records of former colonial and State courts, and has charge of certain funds and securities, and the titles of certain lands incident to the business now or formerly before the courts.³

The Supreme Court was continued as formerly, having general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals. The judges and judicial districts were continued until changed by law.⁴ Five of the justices were to reside in the city of New York, and four in each of the other districts. General terms not exceeding four, may be organized once in 5 years, each composed of a presiding justice and not more than 3 other justices, to be designated according to law from the above number, and to continue for his term. Provision is to be made for holding the general terms in each judicial district. Any justice may hold special terms and circuit courts, and may preside in courts of oyer and terminer in any county. Vacancies are filled as in a court of appeals, and in both the judge or justice can hold no other office. They may be removed by concurrent resolution of the legis-

on the 3d Tuesday of October. Adjourned terms are held at Albany on the 3d Tuesday of January; and at Utica on the 3d Tuesday of March. Terms of this court for the Southern District are all held in New York, and those for the Eastern District in Brooklyn.

The terms of the *U. S. District Court* for the Northern District are held as follows: at Albany on the 3d Tuesday of January, at Utica on the 3d Tuesday of March, at Rochester on the 2d Tuesday of May, at Buffalo on the 3d Tuesday of August, and at Auburn on the 3d Tuesday of November. The terms for the Southern District are held in New York, and those of the Eastern in Brooklyn. The office of the Clerk of the District Court for the Northern District is at Buffalo.

¹ There were 6 associate judges elected at first, but only 4 names could be voted for by one voter; thus insuring at least 2 from the party in minority. This principle extended to its *cumulative* effect, has been recently adopted in Illinois, where 3 representatives are chosen from each senatorial district, and the voter may vote his 3 names for the same person if he chooses.

² An act relating to the Court of Appeals and the Commission of Appeals, passed April 14, 1870, particularly defines the powers jurisdiction and duties of these bodies.

³ Schedules of these and statistics of the business trans-

acted in the courts since 1846, are given in the New York Convention Manual of 1867, Vol. II, pages 290 to 320.

⁴ The judicial districts are now as follows, as established by act of May 7, 1867:

- I.—City and County of New York.
- II.—Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam and Dutchess.
- III.—Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer.
- IV.—Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.
- V.—Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.
- VI.—Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler.
- VII.—Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.
- VIII.—Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming.

lature. Their election and term of office is the same as in Court of Appeals, and in 1873 the question is to be submitted to a vote as to whether judges of the several courts shall be appointed; and if so, they are to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

City Courts, specified in Sec. 12, Art. VI, of the Constitution, are continued in New York, Buffalo and Brooklyn. In all the cities the judicial powers of their local courts are defined by law.

County Courts are continued as before, the judge being elected for 6 years. They have original jurisdiction where the defendants reside in the county, and the sum claimed is not over \$1,000, and such appellate jurisdiction as is fixed by law. Courts of sessions are held by the county judge and 2 justices of the peace designated by election. For counties under 40,000, the county judge is also surrogate, but where the population is more, a **Surrogate** is separately elected, and in counties where it is over 400,000, the Legislature may relieve these officers by conferring probate powers upon courts of record. A county judge may hold a court of sessions or county court in any other county except the county of New York and Kings when requested by the judge of such county. **Local Officers**, not exceeding 2 in a county may be elected on application of board of supervisors to act as judge in case of vacancy, and, in special cases provided by law.

Justices of the Peace are elected for 4 years. Their number and classification is fixed by law. There are usually the same number of constables as of justices of the peace in the several towns.

Inferior and Local Courts may be established where not otherwise provided by the constitution.

County Clerks are clerks of the Supreme court in their several counties, and must keep their offices at the county seat. They are keepers of the county records, and excepting in New York, Kings and Westchester, and a few counties specified in their place, they are **Registers** of deeds and mortgages. They are *ex officio* clerks of the Board of County Canvassers, and have specific duties in relation to certified copies of documents, the census, etc. The office is generally supported by fees, chargeable to the county or to the individuals transacting business with it.

Besides the judicial officers above mentioned, there are the following: **Sheriffs**, are elected, one in each county, for three years and ineligible for next term. They are charged with the preservation of the public peace, the execution of the orders of the courts, the care of prisons and prisoners, and such specific duties as have been fixed by law. They are paid by fees, and are required to give bonds in default of which the office becomes vacant.

District Attorneys, are elected for three years, and are paid by salary or fee. They are the official prosecutors for the people in all suits in which the county has an interest.

Coroners are elected four in each county, and are charged with the duty of inquiring into the causes of sudden deaths. Upon being notified they attend at the place where the dead body is found, summon a jury, examine witnesses, and make a written report to the County Clerk. They may also issue writs against Sheriffs, in certain cases of fault or neglect in official duty.

Commissioners of Deeds, for taking acknowledgments of deeds and legal documents, are appointed in each town by the Judges and Supervisors.¹

Notaries Public are appointed by the Governor and Senate in number determined by law in the several counties. They must reside in the cities or counties where appointed, but may execute the duties of their office in any place within the State.²

Counselors, Solicitors and Attorneys, are licensed upon examination by the courts, and are not limited by number or district.

¹ By an act passed April 10, 1850, as many commissioners may be appointed for this purpose in the several States and Territories as the Governor may deem proper, not exceeding five to a city or county. The Mayors of cities may act as commissioners, under chap. 109, laws of 1845. The Governor is, by act of April 17, 1862, authorized to appoint three commissioners in each of the following cities, viz: London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Galway, Paris and Marseilles, to hold for four years, and with power to take acknowledgment on proof of the execution of deeds and other instruments to be recorded in

this State, or read in evidence, except bills of exchange, promissory notes, and wills. An act of April 29, 1863, allowed proofs to be taken before any Vice Consul or commercial agent of the United States, under his seal of office, and by an act of April 14, 1870, the Judge of any Court of Record, or the Mayor of any city in the Dominion of Canada, may, under his seal, or with the certificate of the clerk of a Court of Record, take acknowledgment or proof of deeds and other papers.

² By act of April 29, 1868, 200 more notaries were allowed New York City, and five to each Assembly District.

OTHER COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICERS.

Of county officers having administrative duties other than those of a judicial character, there are the following :

County Treasurers, elected by the people for a term of three years. They are charged with the duty of receiving all moneys collected by tax, or otherwise, payable into the County Treasury, and of paying bills audited by the Supervisors or otherwise legally presented. They give official bonds, and temporary vacancies may be filled by the Supervisors.

Superintendents of the Poor have charge of the county poor, and of poor-houses unless otherwise specially provided by law, as in cities and some towns. They are usually appointed by the Boards of Supervisors and possess the powers of a corporation for public purposes.

Commissioners of Excise.—By an Act of April 11, 1870, a Board thus entitled is established in every city, incorporated village and town. In villages there are three trustees designated for the purpose. In cities (except New York and Brooklyn) there are three men appointed by the Mayor, and in the cities excepted by the Mayor and Aldermen. In towns they consist of the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace.

Wreck Masters.—The Governor appoints 15 Wreck Masters in Suffolk, 12 in Queens, three in Kings, two in Richmond and two in Westchester counties. They hold office two years, are required to afford all possible aid to vessels stranded on the shore, and have charge of all property wrecked upon the coast until it can be properly transferred to its owners. Their duties are defined by Statute, and they are allowed a reasonable sum for salvage.

Special Officers.—In several of the towns, special officers have been provided by law, having duties particularly defined, and designated as "Trustees," "Commissioners," "Receivers of Taxes," &c., according to circumstances. These will be noticed in connection with the towns where they occur, when of sufficient importance to merit such remarks.

Boards of Supervisors.—There is elected from each ward of every city (with some exceptions¹), and from each town, a Supervisor, who is the principal financial officer of the town, and is charged with specific duties. The Supervisors meet as a Board of Canvassers in the week following election, and when these duties finished, they organize as a Board of Supervisors; in this capacity they audit the accounts of County Officers and other persons against the county, take such action as they deem proper with reference to roads, bridges, county buildings, the poor, and other subjects within their province, prepare tables of assessment, levy taxes, make such appointments as are thus to be filled, and enact such laws within the line of their authority as they deem proper. They may hold special and adjourned meetings when necessary, and their proceedings in nearly every county are published in book or pamphlet form.²

Town Elections are held throughout each county on the same day. There is chosen annually, a Supervisor, a Town Clerk, an Assessor, (for three years) a Justice of the Peace, (four years) a Collector, Overseers of the Poor, one, two or three Commissioners of Highways, and not more than five constables; except in cases where a different number is directed by special laws, and in the case of Kings and Richmond counties, excepting Overseers of the Poor. The usual number of Justices of the Peace is four, elected for four years, but in some towns, more are allowed. One Overseer of Highways, or "Path Masters," is chosen for every road district, and three Inspectors of Election to each election district. There is usually a Town Sealer of Weights and Measures, and in some of the towns other officers are specially provided.

Towns, Cities, Wards, Town Meeting Days.—The subjoined table pre-

¹ No Supervisors are specially elected in New York county, the Aldermen being *ex officio* Supervisors. In Hudson City the four Wards elect two Supervisors, and in Buffalo City, each Ward, except the Thirteenth, elects two Supervisors.

² The powers and duties of Supervisors are defined by law, and change more or less every year. Among those

not above mentioned are the laying out of county roads, fixing the bounds of Assembly Districts, altering the bounds of towns, and the erection of new ones, examining the securities of Loan Commissioners, the passing of Laws for protection of game, fish, etc., and for the destruction of noxious animals.

sents the number of towns, cities and wards, and days of Town Meetings as they existed at the close of the year 1870.¹

Villages.—"An Act for the Incorporation of Villages," passed April 20, 1870, allows the resident population of any place of not less than 500 people, and if the boundaries include more than a square mile, at the rate of 300 to the square mile, may be incorporated as a village. A survey must be made, a census taken, an election held, and the result filed with the County Clerk. An appeal may be made to the County Judge, who may order a new election, from which there can be no appeal. The powers and duties of village officers are set forth at length in the above act. The first general act for the Incorporation of Villages was passed December 7, 1847, and under this a large number have been organized. But as the articles are filed only in County Clerks' offices, and no report is made, the number that have thus been incorporated cannot be ascertained

FISHERIES GAME LAWS, ETC.

By an act of April 22, 1868, a commission was created for two years to examine the various lakes, rivers and streams of the State, with the view of ascertaining whether they could be made more productive of fish, and to report such measures as they might deem necessary to protect and extend the fisheries of the State. Further provisions was made May 2d, 1870, for this object, the sum of \$10,000 was granted, and the commissioners were directed to take measures for protecting, regulating and promoting this object. It is forbidden to take shad from the Hudson, except from March 15 to June 15. The size of meshes in nets is fixed, and penalties imposed for violation of the regulations established.² The principal fishing interests of the State will be noticed in the localities where they occur.

¹Towns, Cities, Wards and Town Meeting Days.

COUNTIES.	Number of towns.	Cities.	Wards in cities.	Town meeting days.	COUNTIES.	Number of towns.	Cities.	Wards in cities.	Town meeting days.
Albany.....	9	2	20	2d Tuesday of April.	Onondaga.....	19	1	8	3d Tuesday of February.
Allegany.....	29	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Ontario.....	15	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Broome.....	14	1	5	2d Tuesday of February.	Orange.....	16	1	4	4th Tuesday of March.
Cattaraugus..	31	..	..	4th Tuesday of February.	Orleans.....	9	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Cayuga.....	23	1	7	1st Tuesday of March.	Oswego.....	21	1	8	1st Tuesday of March.
Chautauqua..	26	..	..	3d Tuesday of February.	Otsego.....	24	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.
Chemung.....	11	1	6	2d Tuesday of February.	Putnam.....	6	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Chemango.....	21	..	..	3d Tuesday of February.	Queens.....	6	1	5	1st Tuesday of April.
Clinton.....	14	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Rensselaer..	16	1	13	1st Tuesday of June.
Columbia.....	13	1	4	1st Tuesday of March.	Richmond....	5	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Cortland.....	15	..	..	3d Tuesday of February.	Rockland....	5	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.
Delaware.....	18	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	St. Lawrence..	29	1	4	1st Tuesday of March.
Dutchess.....	19	1	6	1st Tuesday of March.	Saratoga.....	20	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Erie.....	25	1	13	1st Tuesday of March.	Schenectady..	5	1	5	3d Tuesday of February.
Essex.....	18	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Schoharie....	16	..	..	2d Tuesday of April.
Franklin.....	16	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Schoyler.....	8	..	..	2d Tuesday of March.
Fulton.....	19	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	Seneeca.....	10	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.
Genesee.....	13	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Steuben.....	32	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Greene.....	14	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.	Suffolk.....	9	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Hamilton.....	8	..	..	1st Tuesday of February.	Sullivan.....	15	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.
Herkimer.....	9	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	Tioga.....	9	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.
Jefferson.....	22	1	4	3d Tuesday of February.	Tompkins....	19	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Kings.....	5	1	22	1st Monday of April.	Ulster.....	11	..	..	4th Tuesday of April.
Lewis.....	17	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	Warren.....	11	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Livingston..	17	..	..	1st Tuesday of April.	Washington..	17	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.
Madison.....	14	..	..	1st Tuesday of March.	Wayne.....	15	..	..	Last Tuesday of March.
Monroe.....	19	1	14	1st Tuesday of March.	West Chester..	24	..	..	Last Tuesday of Feb'y.
Montgomery..	10	..	..	2d Tuesday of February.	Wyoming.....	17	..	..	4th Tuesday of February.
New York.....	1	1	22	.....	Yates.....	9	..	..	.....
Niagara.....	13	1	4	2d Tuesday of April.					
Oneida.....	27	2	14	1st Tuesday of March.					
					Total.....	930	22	188	

² *Fishways* are, by act of May 2, 1870, required to be constructed and maintained in the State Dams at Troy and Fort Miller so as to be at least a foot deep and of sufficient

width, at an angle of not more than 30 degrees, extending from the top down, and protected on the sides by an apron.

Game Laws.—These laws were consolidated by an act of May 9, 1868, and amended May 18, 1869. Their provisions and their exceptions are too numerous for insertion in this work ; but their general intention is to protect song birds at all seasons, and those killed for the table in the season of nesting ; to protect deer, fish and game generally while rearing their young ; and the young until large enough to be of value ; to prevent wholesale killing by poisonous drugs, swivel guns, &c., to restrain from hunting on the Sabbath, or in private grounds, and to favor the multiplication of kinds valuable to man. In streams frequented by fish, sluices are required to be constructed in dams to facilitate the passage of fish.

Shade Trees along Public Highways.—By an act of April 29, 1869, the sum of \$1 for every four trees set out in rows (if elms, to be 70, or if maples, 50 feet apart) is to be deducted from the highway tax. They are to be protected from animals, and to be living one year. This act was amended May 3, 1870, by fixing the distance of other forest trees or fruit trees at 50 feet. The deduction can be claimed only once, and not until the next year after planting.

Watering Troughs, if maintained by the wayside through the year, 29 feet high, and easily accessible for horses with vehicles, entitles the owners to \$3.00 exemption on their highway tax for the next year. Act of April 7, 1869.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

These will be particularly described under the counties, cities and towns where they occur, and only a few leading generalities will be presented in this place.

A Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, established under an act of May 23, 1867, consist of eight commissioners (one in each Judicial District) appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of eight years, one vacancy occurring annually. They have power to inquire into the financial condition of institutions, method of instruction, and management, condition of buildings and grounds, and other matters pertaining to usefulness and good management, and some one of their number must visit every poorhouse at least once every alternate year. Their powers extend to all charitable and correctional institutions (other than prisons), receiving State aid in the examination of which they have ample powers. They are paid expenses, but no salary, and they cannot be interested in any contracts with, or be trustees of, any institution over which they have charge. They have a clerk, and report annually to the Legislature, and from their second and third annual reports, much of the information of a general nature in this summary has been derived.

Of institutions owned or mainly supported by the State, there are Asylums for the Insane, Inebriate, Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Insane and Idiotic, and establishments for reform of Juvenile Delinquents. Of those owned by counties, cities and towns, there are Poorhouses, Asylums, and in the largest cities other institutions for maintenance and temporary or special relief, and of those owned by Corporations formed under special or general acts, there are Hospitals, Dispensaries, Asylums, Homes, and other institutions in great variety.

Insane Asylums have been established by the State at the following named places :

At *Utica, Oneida county*, the State Asylum for the Insane, the oldest and largest of its class in the State, founded April 7, 1842, and average number of inmates over 600.

At *Ovid, Seneca county*, the Willard Lunatic Asylum, for the pauper class, founded April 8, 1865. (Recently opened.)

At *Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county*, the Hudson River Asylum, for the Insane, founded March 16, 1867. (Partly completed.)

At *Auburn, Cayuga county*, the Insane Asylum for Convicts, and,

At *Buffalo, Erie county*, the Buffalo Asylum for the Insane. (Now under Construction.)

Besides these, nearly every county has an Asylum for pauper insane in connection with

its poorhouse, and these institutions, especially near the great cities, rival in extent and completeness of their arrangements those built and maintained by the State.

Inebriates.—The New York State Inebriate Asylum, was incorporated in 1854, and located in Binghamton, where a costly and beautiful edifice has been built, and an institution opened for the treatment of inebriety as a disease. Circumstances attending its financial management under its first Superintendent, created a feeling of distrust and dissatisfaction that greatly prejudiced its prospects, and have perhaps continued to impair its usefulness. The efforts at reform have not been as successful as was anticipated, and it is still doubtful whether a complete cure can be expected in a large number of cases. With good intentions on the part of the patient, this institution offers strong assurance of recovery from a morbid appetite for alcoholic stimulants, and the utility actually accomplished merits commendation. In New York and Kings Counties Inebriate Asylums have been established.

Deaf and Dumb.—The New York Institutions for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was incorporated April 15, 1817, and is under a Board of Directors, elected annually by the members of the Institution; which term was formerly understood to mean those who had made donations of a prescribed amount, but now the rule is that the existing members admit others only by vote. It is not, therefore, properly a State institution, but a public corporation which has been largely aided by State grants, and which has received and educated for the State, or for counties, or at the expense of friends, such deaf mutes as have been entrusted to its care. The 51st report shows that 1,552 deaf mutes had been in attendance, of whom all but 224 were residents of this State. At the beginning of 1870 there were 536 pupils in attendance, besides the foregoing number. Of these 338 were beneficiaries of the State of New York, 144 of the counties, 34 of the State of New Jersey, and 23 were supported by friends. It reports annually to the Legislature.

Besides this there is another institution in the city of New York, and one in Buffalo, receiving a share of state patronage. They are noticed in our accounts of these cities.

Blind.—The *New York Institution for the Blind*, like that for the Deaf and Dumb, is an incorporated public institution for the education of the blind; not a hospital for treatment, nor an asylum for maintenance. As in the former, mechanical trades are taught, as well as literature, the methods being varied to suit the peculiar circumstances of the case. Music is taught as a source of enjoyment and in some instances of profit; and of the trades, mattress, mat, broom and basket making are the principal ones adapted to the blind. About 94 per cent of the pupils are from New York, and kept at the State or county expense, and six per cent from New Jersey, and at expense of friends. It was founded April 12, 1831.

The *New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia*, was founded April 7, 1865. Average attendance in 1870, 82. It is entirely owned and maintained by the State.

Idiots.—The New York State Asylum for Idiots is in Geddes, adjoining the line of Syracuse, and is entirely owned and mainly supported by the State. It was first established in Watervliet, between Troy and Albany, in 1848, and was removed to its present site in 1854. It aims to be an educational institution, and has been very successful in imparting a useful degree of knowledge to a class which, until within a few years were considered beyond the reach of cultivation. It receives only children and youth, under certain regulations, and makes a report annually to the Legislature.

Juvenile Delinquents.—Two principal institutions for the reform of Juvenile Delinquents have been established, one on Randall's Island, New York, partly supported by the city and partly by the State, and one at Rochester, entirely owned and managed by the State. Both make annual reports to the Legislature. The New York Juvenile Asylum, founded in 1853, and the Catholic Protectory for boys and girls in the town of West Farms, have also for their object the reform of Juvenile Delinquents committed to their care.

Reformatories have been located at Elmira and Warsaw, but not erected. They will be further noticed in our accounts of Chemung and Wyoming counties.

Pauperism.—Statistics of pauperism have been published annually since 1830, from reports made by county officers to the Secretary of State. By an Act of April 27, 1870, the penalties for not reporting were increased, and the obligation was extended to include the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction in New York, and several other classes of officers not previously required to thus report. These statistics are also particularly

within the sphere or supervision of the State Board of Public Charities, who also annually report them to the Legislature.¹

Statistics of Pauperism as Reported by the State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities.—Total number in poor-houses, Dec. 1, 1868, 6,745; received during the year, 12,099; born in poor-houses, 258; supported, 19,102; temporarily relieved, 95,297; total supported and relieved, 114,399. Discharged, 10,403; bound out, 302; absconded, 735; died, 880; remaining, Dec. 1, 1869, 6,782. Supported in poor-houses (as per foregoing table): lunatics, 1,777; idiots, 437; blind, 99; deaf mutes, 137; children under 16, 45; 1,615. Remaining, Dec. 1, 1869: lunatics, 1,463; idiots, 351; blind, 99; deaf mutes, 35; children under 16, 920; not stated, 3,914; total, 6,782. Of those supported and relieved, 71,701 were males, and 42,698 females. Of the native, 34,831 were males, and 21,090 females. Of the foreign, 36,870 were males, and 21,608 females. The causes of pauperism: 8,237 were directly, and 3,232 indirectly intemperance; 686 indirectly, and 469 debauchery; 1,622 idleness; 1,577 vagrancy; 1,959 lunacy; 581 idiocy; 387 blindness; 111 deaf mutes; 5,179 sickness directly; 1,490 sickness indirectly; 1,430 lameness; 764 decrepitude; 2,195 old age; 21,094 indigence; 5,515 indigence of parents; 449 orphanage; 559 bastardy; and 56,860 unknown. Expenses of poor-houses, \$633,708.50; of temporary relief, \$697,068.14. Total cost of pauperism, \$1,330,776.64. Land attached to poor-houses, 7,454 3-4 acres. Value of poor-house establishments, \$1,285,200; value of pauper labor, \$27,669. The foregoing do not embrace the statistics of city almshouses.

1 Statistics of County and Town Poor-Houses for the year ending Nov. 30, 1869.
[From the 3d Report of State Commissioners of Public Charities: 1870.]

COUNTIES.	Supported during the year.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.	Children under 16.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1869.		COUNTIES.	Supported during the year.	Lunatics.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf mutes.	Children under 16.	Remaining Dec. 1, 1869.	
							M.	F.								M.	F.
Albany.....	1,354	141	7	5	2	244	320	260	Ontario.....	226	32	11	2	1	20	54	57
Allegany.....	201	15	10	..	..	8	36	50	Orange.....	406	20	6	4	..	25	94	46
Broome.....	232	25	15	3	1	8	62	45	Orleans.....	264	15	9	6	..	29	48	50
Cattaraugus.....	119	26	1	1	1	8	35	27	Oswego.....	161	50	14	..	..	22	43	33
Cayuga.....	349	28	..	..	..	23	86	29	Otsego.....	234	29	14	3	3	36	70	44
Chautauque.....	334	72	10	1	3	23	189	59	Putnam.....	240	4	..	..	..	4	19	15
Chemung.....	177	14	8	3	..	8	30	23	Queens.....	363	13	3	..	..	19	65	28
Chenango.....	151	17	3	..	..	11	43	43	Richmond.....	200	20	1	..	..	26	48	42
Clinton.....	175	14	16	3	1	15	45	36	Rockland.....	191	6	..	2	1	18	30	22
Columbia.....	538	35	7	2	2	69	72	64	St. Lawrence.....	191	18	7	3	..	24	43	63
Cortland.....	147	18	12	2	1	20	37	45	Saratoga.....	377	24	25	11	..	27	81	50
Delaware.....	115	13	12	3	3	14	39	21	Schenectady.....	237	23	7	6	..	10	44	31
Dutchess.....	252	32	1	..	..	10	57	59	Schoharie.....	126	12	8	2	1	22	36	40
Erie.....	2,159	182	30	10	5	66	308	209	Schuyler.....	223	6	4	2	..	19	65	68
Essex.....	171	9	18	2	..	61	45	55	Seneca.....	203	13	1	2	..	14	50	37
Franklin.....	103	11	5	1	1	17	24	32	Steuben.....	218	26	4	..	..	35	52	41
Fulton.....	99	3	2	2	..	13	32	19	Sullivan.....	175	21	2	..	..	21	41	39
Genesee.....	169	27	10	2	..	19	47	37	Tioga.....	185	14	8	3	..	8	46	27
Greene.....	297	23	17	8	2	46	73	50	Tompkins.....	127	9	5	..	4	5	36	14
Herkimer.....	255	25	5	1	3	23	60	55	Ulster.....	387	28	11	7	1	24	64	59
Jefferson.....	416	35	14	4	..	64	114	90	Warren.....	79	7	4	1	2	9	22	21
Lewis.....	102	24	5	..	2	15	18	25	Washington.....	298	45	4	1	..	78	76	50
Livingston.....	364	30	7	4	1	23	76	49	Wayne.....	460	30	14	2	..	31	42	47
Madison.....	361	21	..	1	..	24	69	56	West Chester.....	1,349	29	10	2	..	86	176	130
Monroe.....	1,047	126	6	5	2	..	199	216	Wyoming.....	95	13	12	1	..	4	27	23
Montgomery.....	130	14	5	..	..	17	31	33	Yates.....	212	11	3	2	..	8	39	24
Ningara.....	537	32	7	5	..	121	79	61									
Oneida.....	859	119	4	..	2	11	116	126	Total.....	19,102	1,777	437	137	45	1,615	3,655	3,127
Onondaga.....	560	73	13	8	..	45	109	89									

Causes of Pauperism in Persons Relieved or Supported in 1870.

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Total relieved and supported.....	88,547	81,543	Sickness.....	15,376	13,193
Intemperance direct.....	17,866	11,077	Decrepitude.....	1,342	895
Children of intemperate parents.....	4,430	5,830	Old age.....	1,530	1,423
Wives with intemperate husbands.....	2,655	2,655	Deaf and dumb.....	68	57
Debauchery.....	577	702	Indigent and destitute.....	18,754	20,345
Debauchery of parents.....	515	332	Children of destitute parents.....	2,826	3,023
Idleness.....	1,698	1,283	Children of sick parents.....	673	694
Vagrancy.....	4,885	2,654	Wives with sick husbands.....	1,199	1,199
Idiocy.....	370	356	Orphans.....	716	514
Lunacy.....	2,044	2,693	Bastards.....	347	292
Blindness.....	371	204	Not reported.....	12,615	11,975
Lameness.....	1,354	457			

City Alms Houses are maintained in Brooklyn, Newburgh, Oswego, Poughkeepsie and Utica. There were in these December 1, 1868, 7,278 inmates: received during the year, 26,607; births, 710; temporarily relieved, 54,589; entire number supported or temporarily relieved, 89,184. Expenditures, \$980,156.98, for support, and \$284,893.43, for temporary relief. Value of property, \$4,055,000.

Uniting the operations of Poorhouses and Almshouses, we find that there were supported 53,497 persons, and 149,886 were temporarily relieved, and that 203,384 persons were wholly or partially dependent upon the public for support. Total expenditure for pauperism in a year, \$2,595,827.05, and property invested, \$5,340,000. Total earnings of pauper labor, 31,119.

Incorporated Charities may be classed as, 1. Those for the care or correction of orphans neglected, or criminal children; 2. Receptacles for the sick or infirm, and 3. Dispensaries.

Asylums for the Care and Training of Children.—Of these there are 105, of which 42 were formed under special charters, and the remainder by general law. Value of their real estate \$5,074,602.10; of their personal property \$299,635.94; of their bonds and securities \$1,799,995.20. Total property \$7,104,233.24. Indebtedness \$760,-401.07; receipts for the last year \$2,722,079.89, of which \$146,638.61 was directly from the State, \$142,124.74 from counties, and \$326,807.53 from cities and towns. Number supported 17,982. The Children's Aid Society of New York aims to elevate the condition of homeless and needy children by lodging houses, reading rooms, industrial schools, and removal to Western States, and brings 20,000 children annually under its influence. It has furnished permanent homes to over 18,000.

Hospitals, for treatment of the sick, injured or infirm. Of these there are 29 receiving State aid, generally *pro rata* according to the number of beds occupied by patients. Real estate valued at \$1,431,624.15; personal, \$159,426.43; securities \$380,825.23; total \$1,-971,955.82. Indebtedness \$244,735.72; receipts for last year \$574,716.32, of which \$157,-777.51 were derived from public sources, and of this \$88,570.87 from the State, \$27,936.13 from counties, and \$41,270.51 from cities and villages. Number treated 7,807; out-door patients 15,713.

Dispensaries.—These are established in all the large cities, and often in connection with Hospitals for supplying medicines and medical and surgical aid to the poor. They have real estate valued at \$277,500. Personal property \$13,953.66, and securities \$51,400. Total property \$342,853.66. Indebtedness \$82,999.24; expenditures \$144,690.11.

Charity Week Day Schools.—The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated in 1869, and \$75,000 was appropriated in 1870 by the Legislature to these schools, to be distributed *pro rata*. The number of scholars in attendance in 1869, was 45,767, and the day's attendance 6,238,916.

Commissioners of Emigration.—This Board was organized May 5, 1847, and now consists of nine members appointed by law in 1870, and of the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn, and the Presidents of the German Society and of the Irish Emigrant Society of the city of New York, by virtue of their offices. Future appointments are to be made by the Governor and Senate. They have charge of the Emigrant Depot at Castle Garden, New York, where all emigrants to the port of New York are landed, and of extensive hospitals and asylums on Ward's Island.¹ The total amount of immigration into the State cannot well be as-

The report on pauperism made by the *Secretary of State* from returns of Superintendents of the Poor, for the year ending November 30, 1870, shows the whole number of persons relieved to have been 170,660, at an expense of \$2,708,237.37. Expended for temporary relief, \$976,560.29. Expense of Poorhouses, \$1,731,677.08. Value of pauper labor, \$29,395.00; and average sum above earnings spent for each pauper, \$79.16. According to this report, there are 7,927 1-4 acres of land attached to Poorhouses. The first cost of these establishments was \$1,584,840.93; and present value, \$2,642,352. There were received during the year, 47,226 born, 1,083; died, 3,918; bound out, 365; discharged, 29,935; and absconded, 1,172. Of the 15,259 present December 1, 1870, 7,301 were males, and 7,958 females. Of the preceding 8,439 were foreigners, and 7,250 born in U. S.; 3,412 were lunatics, 441 idiots, 223 blind, and 84 mute. Of those relieved and supported during the year, 90,136 were foreigners, 55,491 born in U. S., 4,611 lunatics, 637 idiots, 947 blind, and 109 mutes.

¹At the Castle Garden Depot, emigrants can obtain all

transportation tickets, information and assistance they require, without exposure to the shameful frauds by unprincipled runners to which they were formerly exposed on their first landing, and in fact until they reached their destination. Tickets are sold on the premises for all the principal lines of travel, at their established rates, and a "Labor Exchange" affords the means for securing situations by those seeking employment, free of expense, and securely guarded against imposition.

The report in 1870 showed that 34,955 emigrants had, within the previous year, found employment through this well devised agency: of whom 5,594 were mechanics, 17,250 agricultural and unskilled laborers, 438 skilled female laborers and 11,673 house servants. There is also a department for letters and messages, a telegraph and office for the exchange of money and purchase of drafts, a registry of intended residents, and many other well devised and highly useful conveniences for the newly arrived emigrant.

certained as from cheap outward freights great numbers enter by way of Canada, and cross the boundary without reporting at a Government office. The totals arriving at New York, and some data upon the subject, are given below :¹

Resident Aliens may acquire the right of holding real estate in New York, by declaring their intention of becoming citizens, and by filing a copy of this affidavit in the office of the Secretary of State. It was formerly the practice to naturalize aliens by special act, until 1789, when this power was surrendered to the Federal Government. Before this, 1,643 persons had been thus named. The privilege of holding real estate was granted by special acts, until 1825, when a general law was passed, which, with amendments, is still in force. The number allowed to hold real estate upon their declaration of intentions, from 1825 to 1866, inclusive, was 11,500 males, and 8,543 females—total 20,043. It is increasing at the rate of about 1,000 a year. By acquiring this privilege, they become liable for all taxes, duties and assessments, and for the performance of military duty, in the same manner as citizens, but are incapable of holding office, voting or serving on juries, except in the case of a jury *de medietate lingue* being summoned.

LANDS.

All lands within the State are allodial, so that, subject to their liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their respective estates. No leases can be made of agricultural lands, longer than twelve years, and all quarter sales or other restraints upon alienation reserved in any grant, or hereafter to be made, are void.²

The Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney General, and State Engineer and Surveyor, are by the constitution made the **Commissioners of the Land Office**. The Deputy Secretary of State is clerk of the Board, and their records are kept in the office of the Secretary of State.³ They meet as occasion requires, and keep a journal of their proceedings. There were in 1867, 41,879 acres of land unsold belonging to the General Fund, 23,848 to the School Fund, 1,187½ acres to the Salt Fund lands,⁴ 640 acres to the Literature Fund, and sundry pieces valued at \$5,200 to the United States Deposit Fund, having been bid in under foreclosure of mortgages. Total, 67,546 acres, of which the greater part lie in Clinton, Essex, Hamilton and Warren Counties.⁵

In certain small reservations that will be particularly noticed in the counties where they occur, the lands have never come into the possession of the State, but are still owned by the native Indian race. They can be bought only by the State, are not taxed, and the title is held in common by the native owners.

¹*Alien Emigrants arriving at the Port of New York.*

Years.	Number.	Years.	Number.
1859.....	78,589	1865.....	196,352
1859.....	79,322	1866.....	223,418
1860.....	105,162	1867.....	242,731
1861.....	65,539	1868.....	212,686
1862.....	76,306	1869.....	258,989
1863.....	156,844	1870.....	211,190
1864.....	182,296		

Of those arriving in 1870, 64,163 were from Ireland, 72,368 from Germany, 36,340 from England, 11,549 from Sweden, 10,731 from Scotland, 11,549 from Norway, 537 from Switzerland, 2,210 from France, 2,441 from Denmark, 525 from Holland, 2,081 from Italy, and 545 from Wales. The total emigration of the United States, from May 5, 1847 to Jan. 1, 1870, was 4,297,965, the greatest amount having been in 1854. Of these, 1,664,069 were Irish, 1,636,254 German, 539,668 English, 111,238 Scotch, 77,200 French, 65,607 Swiss, 64,538 Swedes, 23,347 Hollanders, 23,534 Welsh, and 19,757 Norwegians.

²Constitution I. Sections 12, 13. Most of the colonial grants reserve a fifth part of gold and silver ores, but none have been found.

³Lands are sold as follows: A survey is ordered and a valuation made, and a minimum price set. They are then advertised and sold at auction. The lots unsold may be taken by the first applicant at minimum price, and if they remain after a time, they may be re-apprised and again offered. By Chapt. 280, Laws of 1827, the Commissioners may sell lands in Saratoga, Montgomery, Hamilton, Washington, Warren, Clinton, Essex, Franklin, and St. Lawrence counties in lots of not less than 100 acres, if surveyed, at such price as may be fixed. If the application is not less than 1,000 acres, they may order surveys and estimates to be made.

⁴The Salt Spring lands were originally reserved by the State, and by the Constitution [Art. VII, Sec. 7] are declared inalienable. They are used for the manufacture of salt, by solar evaporation and boiling, and may be exchanged for others adjacent, and available for the use. Upon several occasions tracts have been sold, and others purchased.

⁵A statement of the amount of each in the several counties, is given in Convention Manual, 1867, volume 2, p. 102-3, and in Assembly Doc. 39, 1866, pages 95 to 152 inclusive.

When lands are sold by the Comptroller for taxes, they are offered at the amount of the tax due, and in the competition which may occur, the bidders name the number of acres, on the portion which they will take, from the N. W. corner, and pay the taxes. When the bidding is spirited, they may be run down to a very small fraction of the whole tract. They may be redeemed within two years by payment of the taxes and ten per cent interest.

Gospel and School Lands were reserved in certain tracts sold in the early years of the State Government, and the proceeds have been mostly applied as local funds for the benefit of the towns in which they were located.¹ **Literature Lands** were also reserved in several sections of the State, for the benefit of Colleges and Academies, and the most of these were specially appropriated to particular institutions.²

Grants of land had been made by the Colonial Government before the revolution, for all the eastern part of the State, and along Lake Champlain nearly as far as Canada. The land on both sides of the Mohawk nearly its whole length had been also granted, and all West of the "Pre-emption Line" (the meridian 82 m. west of the Delaware where it leaves the Pennsylvania line) was claimed by Massachusetts, and finally with small exceptions, conveyed to that State, New York retaining only the right of government.³

Besides these grants from the Colonial and State Governments, others have been from time to time made by the various Land Proprietors for schools and churches to encourage settlement; as for example in the Holland Land Company's Tract, where the first church in a township received a land grant.

Military Land Grants, were made in Colonial times to pay for services in the French and Indian Wars; and many of these were never perfected, or were lost in the Revolutionary War which followed. To pay the troops raised in this State for the Continental Service, a tract of the ten townships was laid out on the northern border of the State in the present counties of Clinton and Franklin. But before they were allotted to their several claimants it came to be known that they were of extremely poor quality. In fact, a considerable part is still a wilderness, and some of it absolutely worthless. To satisfy these claims, another tract was laid out in the central part of the State embracing 25 townships, to which three more were afterwards added. They are now included in Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Cortland, Tompkins and Wayne counties. To these names of military heroes and other celebrated characters in ancient or English history were applied.

A tract of 16,000 was granted to Baron Steuben in the town that now bears his name in Oneida Co., and upon which he was buried. Other minor tracts granted in individual cases for services in the revolutionary war. Several of these were to Oneida chiefs, who bore commissions in the war and did good service as scouts.

Refugee Tract. A considerable number of inhabitants of French origin, who favored the invasion of Canada early in the war, were obliged to take refuge in this State when our army was withdrawn. To these, a tract of land was assigned in Clinton Co., which will be further noticed in our account of that county.

¹In each township of the "Military Tract" [28 townships] a lot of 400 acres was reserved for the support of the Gospel, and two lots of 200 acres for schools. These lands were included in Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Cortland, Tompkins and Schuyler counties. There was also a lot of 250 acres (usually lot 45) reserved for the gospel, and another (No. 46) for schools, in each of the "Twenty Towns" of the Chenango Tract, but these were sold and a tract in Sullivan and Lenox, on Oneida Lake given in exchange. In each of the "Ten Towns" on the St. Lawrence, a mile square, (usually lot 56) was granted for gospel and schools. Other tracts of less extent in other parts of the State were given by land proprietors or allowed by the State, for the encouragement of schools. The Constitution of 1822, gave all the public lands not specially appropriated, to the school fund.

²In the townships of Fayette, Greene, Clinton, Chenango, Warren and Sidney, as originally laid out 1 m. sq. — Townships 1, 4, 5, 8, 13, 14, 17, 19, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 41, in Totten and Crossfield's purchase; lot 56 in each of the Ten Towns of St. Lawrence county, and a lot of 550 acres (less 50 acres for survey) in each of the 28 towns of the Military Tract, were thus appropriated. Of the lots in the Military Tract, those in townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17 and 20, were given to Union College; that in 13 to Oxford Academy; in 5 to Pompey; in 3 to Cayuga; in 1 to Onondaga; in

19 to Cortland; in 23 to Auburn, and in 22 to Ithaca Academy. The remainder were sold for the benefit of the Literature Fund. Of the lots in St. Lawrence county, the proceeds were given to each of the following academies: St. Lawrence at Potsdam; Lowville, Middlebury and Redhook and to the Literature Fund.

³The estates of the following named persons were forfeited by an act of attainder, passed Oct. 22, 1779, viz: Wm. Axtel, Theo. H. Barclay, Robert Bayard, Wm. Bayard, Chr. Billock, John Butler, Daniel Claus, Sir Henry Clinton, David Colden, John Harris Cruzer, Abm. C. Cuyler, James Laucey (son of Oliver,) James DeLancey (son of James,) Oliver De Laucey, Peter Dubois, John Murray, Earl of Dunmore, Richard Floyd, Geo. Folliot, John Joost Herkmer, Charles Inglis, Margaret Inglis, James Janney, Ebenezer and Edward Jessup, Guy and Sir John Johnson, Tho. Jones, John Kane, John Tabor Kempe, Daniel Kissam, Robert Lenke, Henry Lloyd, Isaac Low, Gabriel and Geo. D. Ludlow, David Mathews, Wm. McAdam, Mary and Roger Morris, Malcom Murison, Geo. Morrison, Frederick Philipse and son Frederick, John Rapaje, Beverly Robinson and son Beverly, Susannah Robinson, Benj. Seaman, Miles Sherbrook, Andrew P. and Philip Skeene, Wm. Tryon, Alexander and Hugh Wallace, John Watts, — Wetherhead, Henry and Thomas White, and Parker Wickham. Total 59.

TABLES OF MANORS, COLONIAL PATENTS, PURCHASES, AND LAND GRANTS.

Manors of the Colonial Period in New York and its Dependencies.

NAMES.	PATENTEES.	DATES.	LOCATION AND REMARKS.
Bentley	Capt. Ch'r Billop.....	May 6, 1687	S. W. part of Staten Island, sometimes called "Billop Manor."
Cassiltown	John Palmer	Mar. 20, 1687	N. part of Staten Island.
Cortlandt	Col. Stephanus Cortlandt	June 17, 1697	N. part of Westchester co., had 1 Rep. in Gen. Assembly.
Fletcher	Capt. John Evans	Sept. 6, 1694	Canceled.
Fox Hall	Capt. Thos. Chambers.....	May 21, 1667	Annexed to Kingston, Mar. 12, 1787.
Gardners Island.....	Earl of Stirling	Mar. 10, 1639	With full power as an independent town.
Livingston	Robert Livingston.....	June 22, 1668	Columbia co., had 1 Rep. in Gen. Assembly.
Marthas Vineyard.....	Matthew Mayhew.....	April 20, 1685	Since annexed to Massachusetts.
Morrisania	Col. Lewis Morris.....	May 9, 1697	S. point of Westchester co.
Philipsburgh	Frederick Philipse.....	Oct. 25, 1687	S. E. border of Westchester co.
Plumme Island.....	Samuel Willes.....	April 1, 1680	Putnam co.
Rensselaerwyck.....	Killian Van Rensselaer..	April 2, 1675 1630-37	Plum and Gull Islands. Fully organized; represented in Gen. Assembly; confirmed Oct. 17, 1685, May 20, 1704.
St. George.....	Col. Wm. Smith	Oct. 5, 1693	In town of Brookhaven, Suffolk co.
Scarsdale	Caleb Heathcote.....	Mar. 21, 1701	Westchester co.
Sophy	John Paine.....	July 25, 1672	Prudence Island, R. I. Disallowed by R. I., and authority resisted.
Tysbury	Thos. Mayhew.....	July 8, 1671	Marthas Vineyard, now a part of Massachusetts.

Several of these existed only in name; perhaps a few other patents bore the name of Manors, upon which active settlement was not begun under the Colonial Government.

Table of the more important Patents

Granted under the English Colonial Government, in the eastern part of New York.

NAME OF PATENT.	County.	Date.	Extent in Acres.	Patentees.
Adaquatangie Patent.....	Otsego.....	May 8, 1770	26,000	Sir William Johnson and others.
Amherst Tracts.....	Hamilton.....	April 6, 1774	40,000	Sir Jeffery Amherst, (2 tracts.)
Anaquassacook Patent	Washington	May 11, 1762	10,000	R. J. F. & W. Schermerhorn and others.
Argyle Patent.....	"	March 13, 1764	47,450	Duncan Reid and others.
Arieskill Patent.....	Montgomery	Nov. 12, 1737	10,000	James De Lancey.
Artillery Patent.....	Washington	Oct. 24, 1764	24,000	Joseph Walton and others.
Babington's Patent.....	Delaware.....	May 22, 1770	2,000	Charles Babington.
Bagley's Patent.....	Schenectady	June 17, 1737	4,000	Timothy Bagley and others.
"	Montgomery	Feb. 9, 1638	6,000	"
Balfour's Patent.....	Han. & Warren.....	March 6, 1775	5,000	Henry Balfour, (Totten & Crossfield's Pur.)
Banyar's Patent.....	Otsego & Scho.....	April 14, 1753	4,000	Goldsbrow Banyar and others.
Batavia Patent	Greene.....	April 24, 1736	4,200	Vincent Matthews and others.
Bayard's Patent.....	Oneida & Herk.....	June 12, 1771	50,000	Wm. & Rob. Bayard and others, (Freemasons' Patent.)
Becker's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	March 19, 1754	6,000	Johannes Becker and others.
Bedlington Patent	Delaware.....	May 24, 1770	27,000	John Leake and others.
Beekman's Patent.....	Dutchess.....	June 25, 1703	.....	Henry Beekman.
Beekmantown Patent.....	Clinton.....	March 27, 1769	30,000	William H. Beekman.
Belvidere Patent.....	Otsego & Scho.....	July 6, 1769	100,000	George Croghan and others, (2 tracts.)
Bishop's Patent.....	Hamilton.....	April 6, 1774	14,000	Wm. Bishop, (T. & C. Pur.)
Bleecker's Patent.....	Montgomery	Sept. 22, 1729	4,300	Rutger Bleecker and others.
Bleuheim Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Nov. 25, 1769	40,000	John Weatherhead and others.
Bradshaw's Patent.....	Washington	May 18, 1762	23,000	James Bradshaw.
Bradt's Patent.....	Schenectady	Feb. 14, 1738	4,000	Krent Bradt and others.
"	"	Dec. 16, 1737	3,870	"
Buffington Patent.....	Schoharie.....	July 13, 1770	4,000	David Buffington.
Burnetsfield Patent.....	Herkimer.....	April 30, 1725	9,400	John Joost Petrie and others. (German Flats.)
Cambridge Patent	Washington	July 21, 1761	31,500	Colden, Smith, Banyar, and others.
Campbell's Patent.....	Essex.....	July 11, 1764	5,000	Allen Campbell.
"	Hamilton.....	April 5, 1784	4,000	Duncan Campbell, (T. & C. Pur.)
Catskill Patent.....	Greene.....	July 11, 1767	35,500	Martin Garretson Van Bergen and others.
Caughnawaga Patent.....	Montgomery	Nov. 4, 1714	2,000	John & Margaret Collins.
Clarke's Patent.....	Delaware.....	May 22, 1770	2,000	James Clarke.
Claus's Patent.....	Fulton.....	Sept. 29, 1770	3,000	Daniel Claus.
Caterskill Patent.....	Greene.....	Nov. 1, 1695	.....	Jacob Lockerman.
Chesecock's Patent.....	Otsego.....	March 25, 1767	7,950	Ann Bridges and others.
Cherry Valley Patent.....	"	April 18, 1738	.....	John Lindsey and others.
Clifton Park Patent.....	Saratoga.....	Sept. 23, 1708	.....	N. Hermanson and others, (Shenondecowha Pat.)
Cobus Kill Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Jan. 15, 1770	40,000	Stephen Skinner and others.
Corry's Patent.....	Mont. & Scho.....	Nov. 19, 1737	25,000	Wm. Corry and others.
Cosby's Manor.....	Oneida & Herk.....	June 2, 1734	22,000	Joseph Worrell and others.
Cosby's Patent.....	Schenectady	Feb. 9, 1738	6,000	Alex., Ph. & Wm. Cosby.
Coxburgh & Carolina.....	Oneida.....	May 30, 1770	.....	.....
Coxe's Patent.....	"	May 30, 1770	47,000	Daniel Coxe and others, (s. w. of Mohawk.)
"	"	Jan. 5, 1775	29,000	"
"	"	June 29, 1770	18,000	(E. of Susquehanna.)
Croghan's Patent.....	Otsego.....	Oct. 4, 1774	18,036	Geo. Croghan and others, (s. of Mohawk.)
Dartmouth Patent.....	Hamilton.....	July 11, 1769	30,000	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.
Dean's Patent.....	Clinton.....	May 22, 1770	2,000	Elkanah Dean.
De Bernier's Patent.....	Delaware.....	Nov. 12, 1737	10,000	John De Bernier.
De Lancey's Patent.....	Montgomery	Aug. 23, 1737	5,426	James De Lancey and others, (s. of Mohawk.)
"	"	July 21, 1770	5,000	(N. of Mohawk.)
Edmeston's Patent.....	Otsego.....	July 20, 1770	5,000	Robert Edmeston.
"	"	June 20, 1770	9,000	William Edmeston.
Franklin Patent.....	Otsego.....	June 20, 1770	9,000	Walter Franklin and others.

NAME OF PATENT.	County.	Date.	Extent in Acres.	Patentees.
Franklin Township.....	Delaware.....	Feb. 26, 1770	30,000	Thomas Wharton and others.
Frank's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Sept. 6, 1765	5,000	Conrad Frank and others.
Fraser's Patent.....	Greene.....	June 17, 1765	2,000	Hugh Frazer.
Freeman's Patent.....	Schenectady.....	July 3, 1736	5,000	Thomas Freeman.
Friswell's Patent.....	Clinton.....	May 7, 1765	3,000	John Friswell.
Gage's Patent.....	Oneida.....	July 6, 1769	18,000	Thomas Gage.
Glazier's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Sept. 10, 1772	3,000	Beamsley Glazier.
Glen's Purchase.....	Saratoga.....	Aug. 24, 1770	45,000	John Glen, jr.
Goldborough Township.....	Delaware.....	June 15, 1770	6,000	Edward Tudor and others.
Grant's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 17, 1764	3,000	Robert Grant.
Greenwich Patent.....	Washington.....	Nov. 11, 1763	10,000	Donald Campbell.
Guerin's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Aug. 29, 1735	4,000	Maynard & Elizabeth Guerin.
Half Moon Patent.....	Saratoga.....	Oct. 13, 1665	.....	Petersen Philip Schuyler and others.
Hanson's Patent.....	".....	July 17, 1713	2,000	Hendrick Hansen and others.
Hardenburgh Patent.....	Delaware & Sull.....	April 20, 1708	.....	Johannes Hardenburgh and others.
Harper's Patent.....	Delaware.....	Dec. 8, 1769	22,000	John Harper, jr.
Harrison's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 11, 1735	4,000	Edward Harrison and others.
".....	".....	March 18, 1722	12,000	Francis Harrison and others.
Hartwick Patent.....	Otsego.....	April 22, 1761	21,500	Christian John Hartwick.
Hasenclever's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Feb. 27, 1769	18,000	Peter Hasenclever.
Henderson's Patent.....	".....	April 13, 1759	6,000	James Henderson and others.
Herkimer's Patent.....	".....	March 17, 1769	2,524	Joost Johan Herkimer and others.
Holland Patent.....	Oneida.....	March 17, 1769	20,000	Lord Henry Holland.
Hoosick Patent.....	Rens. & Wash.....	June 3, 1688	.....	Myria Van Rensselaer and others.
Huntersfield Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Nov. 3, 1714	10,000	Maryd Schuyler and others, (Schoharie Pat.)
Hurley Patent.....	Ulster.....	Oct. 19, 1708	.....	Cornelius Cool and others.
Huyk Patent.....	Columbia.....	Oct. 6, 1731	6,000	Burgar Huyk.
Hyde Township.....	Warren.....	Sept. 10, 1774	40,000	Edward Jessup & C. Hyde.
Ingoldby's Patent.....	Schenectady.....	July 20, 1737	10,000	Geo. Ingoldby and others.
Jerrysefield Patent.....	Herkimer & Fult.....	April 12, 1770	94,000	Henry Glen and others.
Jessup's Purchase.....	Warren.....	March 21, 1768	11,650	Ebenezer Jessup and others, (2 tracts.)
".....	".....	April 10, 1772	2,000	".....
Johnson's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Sept. 27, 1765	2,000	Guy Johnson.
Judd's Patent.....	Essex.....	April 16, 1765	2,000	James Judd.
Kakiate Patent.....	Rockland.....	June 25, 1696	.....	Daniel Homan and others, (Yachtaucke.)
Kayaderosersa Patent.....	Saratoga & War.....	Nov. 2, 1708	.....	Nanning Hermance and others, (Queensboro.)
Kellet's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 7, 1764	2,000	Roger Kellet.
Kempe's Patent.....	Washington.....	May 3, 1764	10,200	John Tabor Kempe.
Kennedy's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 7, 1764	2,000	John Kennedy.
".....	Warren.....	Aug. 26, 1774	2,000	Robert Kennedy.
Kinderhook Patent.....	Columbia.....	March 14, 1686	.....	John Hendrick De Bruyn and others.
Kingsborough Patent.....	Fulton.....	June 23, 1753	20,000	Arent Stevens and others.
Kingsbury Patent.....	Washington.....	May 18, 1762	26,000	James Bradshaw and others.
Kingsfield Manor.....	".....	Dec. 12, 1695	.....	".....
Klock's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Dec. 21, 1754	16,000	George Klock and others.
Kortright Patent.....	Delaware.....	Feb. 24, 1770	22,000	Lawrence Kortright.
Lansing's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	June 23, 1753	6,000	Jacob Lansing and others.
Lauyer's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Dec. 29, 1768	36,600	Johannes Lauyer and others.
".....	".....	Feb. 6, 1753	2,640	".....
".....	".....	Aug. 14, 1761	7,000	".....
Leake's Patent.....	Delaware.....	May 22, 1770	5,000	Robert Leake.
Legge's Patent.....	Essex.....	June 25, 1769	5,000	Francis Legge.
Lindsay's Patent.....	Otsego.....	Aug. 18, 1738	7,050	John Lindsay and others.
".....	".....	Aug. 18, 1738	1,965	".....
".....	".....	Oct. 7, 1741	2,000	".....
Lindsay & Livingston's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Aug. 24, 1730	3,000	John Lindsay & Ph. Livingston.
Lispenard's Patent.....	Otsego.....	Sept. 6, 1770	9,000	Leonard Lispenard and others.
Livingston's Patent.....	Scho. & Mont.....	Feb. 10, 1762	20,000	Philip Livingston and others.
".....	Fulton & Sara.....	Nov. 8, 1760	4,000	".....
Lott's Patent.....	Fulton.....	Sept. 16, 1761	20,000	Abraham Lott, jr., and others.
Ludlow's Patent.....	Orange.....	Oct. 18, 1731	4,000	Gabriel Ludlow.
Lyne's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Jan. 2, 1754	20,000	John Lyne and others.
".....	Montgomery.....	Aug. 12, 1736	2,000	".....
McCulloch's Patent.....	Washington.....	May 3, 1765	4,000	Nathaniel McCulloch, (2 tracts.)
McIntosh's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 7, 1765	3,000	Alexander McIntosh.
McKee's Patent.....	Delaware.....	Jan. 16, 1770	40,000	Alexander McKee and others.
".....	".....	April 30, 1770	18,000	".....
McLeod's Patent.....	Fulton.....	Sept. 29, 1770	3,000	Norman McLeod.
McNeile's Patent.....	Otsego.....	April 5, 1769	5,928	John McNeile.
".....	Herkimer.....	Aug. 15, 1761	4,000	".....
Magin's Patent.....	Fulton.....	March 31, 1761	6,000	Sarah Magin and others.
Markham's Patent.....	Hamilton.....	April 5, 1774	5,000	William Markham.
Matthews's Patent.....	Greene.....	April 24, 1736	4,200	Vincent Matthews and others, (3 tracts.)
Mauensell's Patent.....	Washington.....	March 7, 1771	5,000	John Mauensell.
Mawghunk Patent.....	Columbia.....	Aug. 4, 1743	.....	Stephen Bayard and others.
Mayfield Patent.....	Fulton & Ham.....	June 25, 1703	.....	".....
Menzies's Patent.....	Washington.....	Sept. 11, 1764	2,000	Alexander Menzies.
".....	".....	".....	2,000	".....
Middlefield Patent.....	Otsego.....	April 18, 1761	29,000	Thomas Menzies.
Middleton's Patent.....	Feb. 24, 1770	.....	5,000	Godfrey Middleton and others.
Minisink Patent.....	Sull. & Orange.....	Aug. 28, 1704	.....	Peter Middleton.
Montresor's Patent.....	Essex.....	June 6, 1765	3,000	Matthew Ling and others.
Mooney's Patent.....	Washington.....	Oct. 28, 1765	2,000	John Montresor and others.
Morris's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 23, 1722	6,000	David Mooney.
".....	".....	June 30, 1723	6,000	Lewis Morris and others.
".....	Schoharie.....	May 24, 1726	3,500	".....
".....	Montgomery.....	".....	2,000	".....
".....	Otsego.....	.....	1769	Staats Long Morris.
Munroe's Patent.....	Washington.....	Sept. 23, 1764	2,000	Harry Munroe.
Nestigione Patent.....	Saratoga.....	April 22, 1708	.....	John Rosie and others.
Nettlefield Patent.....	Otsego.....	March 31, 1770	13,000	Richard Loudon and others.

NAME OF PATENT.	County.	Date.	Extent in acres.	Patentees.
Nine Partners (Great, or Lower).....	Dutchess.....	May 27, 1697	.....	Caleb Heathcote and others.
" (Little, or Upper).....	" 	April 10, 1706	.....	Sampson Boughton and others.
Northampton Patent.....	Fulton.....	Oct. 17, 1741	6,000	Jacob Mase and others.
Oblong Patent.....	W. Chester, Put. & Dutch.	June 8, 1731, met sey.	50,000	Thomas Hawley and others.
Oothoudt's Patent.....	Essex.....	Aug. 18, 1741	13,000	Volkert Oothoudt and others.
Ord's Patent.....	Essex.....	Jan. 31, 1775	5,000	Thomas Ord.
Oriskany Patent.....	Oneida.....	April 18, 1705	.....	Thomas Wenham and others.
Otsego Patent.....	Otsego.....	Feb. 3, 1770	69,000	Charles Read and others.
" 	" 	Nov. 30, 1769	100,000	Geo. Croghan and 99 others.
Otsuaga Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Sept. 22, 1729	4,300	Rutger Bleecker and others.
Palmer's Patent.....	Richmond.....	March 31, 1687	5,100	Capt. John Palmer.
Panton Tract.....	Warren.....	Oct. 18, 1775	2,000	Francis Panton.
Pinefield Patent.....	Delaware.....	June 22, 1775	30,000	John Rapalje and others.
Preston Patent.....	Hamilton.....	June 27, 1770	14,000	Achilles Preston and others.
Prevost Patent.....	Greene.....	Aug. 15, 1765	5,000	Augustine Prevost.
" 	" 	March 10, 1768	5,000	"
" 	Delaware.....	" 	" 	"
" 	Orange.....	Jan. 18, 1775	5,000	James Prevost.
Provincial Patent.....	" 	May 2, 1764	26,000	William Cockcroft and others.
Queensbury Patent.....	Warren.....	May 29, 1762	23,000	Daniel Frindle and others.
Rhinebeck Patent.....	Dutchess.....	June 8, 1703	.....	Henry Beekman.
Rightmeyer's Patent.....	Scho. & Greene.....	May 6, 1754	8,000	Ury Rightmeyer and others.
Roberts's Patent.....	Fulton.....	Sept. 29, 1770	2,000	Benjamin Roberts.
Rochester Patent.....	Ulster.....	June 25, 1703	.....	" .....
Ross's Patent.....	Essex.....	April 16, 1765	2,000	James Ross.
Royal Grant.....	Herkimer.....	" 	93,000	Sir John Johnson.
Rumbout's Patent.....	Dutchess.....	Oct. 7, 1685	.....	Francis Rumbout.
Sacondaga Patent.....	Fulton & Ham.....	Dec. 2, 1741	28,000	Lendert Gansevoort and others.
Sadachquedi or Saghquate Patent.....	Oneida.....	June 25, 1736	6,000	Frederick Morris and others.
Salem Patent.....	Washington.....	Aug. 7, 1764	25,000	Alexander and James Turner and others.
Saratoga Patent.....	Wash. & Sara.....	Nov. 4, 1684	.....	Cornelius Van Dyck and others.
Sawyer's Patent.....	Wash. & Sara.....	Oct. 29, 1708	.....	Isaac Sawyer.
Schaghticoke.....	Wash. & Rens.....	May 25, 1761	61,000	Cornelius Van Dyck and others.
Schermhorst's Patent.....	Washington.....	May 11, 1762	10,000	Ryer Schermhorst.
Schneider's Patent.....	" 	Aug. 23, 1764	2,000	George Schneider.
" 	Rensselaer.....	March 24, 1762	10,000	Hendrick Schneider.
Schuyler's Patent.....	Herk. & Oneida.....	" 	43,000	David Schuyler and others.
Schuyler's Patent.....	Wash. & Rens.....	May 19, 1737	11,250	Abm. David Schuyler and others.
" 	Otsego.....	June 3, 1755	43,000	David Schuyler and others.
" 	Washington.....	July 18, 1740	12,000	John Schuyler and others.
" 	Rensselaer.....	July 29, 1737	2,000	"
Scott's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Jan. 2, 1770	42,500	John Morin Scott and others.
Seaton's Patent.....	Greene.....	July 18, 1767	3,000	Sir Henry Seaton.
Servis's Patent.....	Oneida.....	Feb. 28, 1769	25,000	Peter Servis and others.
Sherriff's Patent.....	Warren.....	Oct. 18, 1775	4,000	Charles Sherriff.
Skenesboro' Patent.....	Washington.....	March 31, 1765	25,000	Philip Skeene and others.
Skene's Patent.....	Essex.....	July 30, 1771	3,000	Philip Skeene.
Skene's Little Patent.....	Washington.....	July 6, 1771	9,000	"
Skinner's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Jan. 15, 1770	40,000	Stephen Skinner and others.
Small's Patent.....	Essex.....	April 6, 1774	5,000	John Small.
Spaight's Patent.....	Nov. 6, 1767	2,000	William Spaight.	
Spornheyer's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Aug. 23, 1764	2,000	Ernst William Spornheyer and others.
Springfield Patent.....	Otsego.....	Nov. 4, 1741	17,000	John Groesbeck and others.
Staley's Patents.....	Herkimer.....	June 14, 1755	34,000	Rudolph Staley and others.
Starnberg's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Sept. 30, 1769	3,000	Jacob Starnberg and others.
" 	" 	March 19, 1759	3,000	Lambert Starnberg and others.
Steward's Patent.....	Clinton.....	May 7, 1765	2,000	Peter Steward.
Scewart's Patent.....	Hamilton.....	May 27, 1755	24,000	James Stewart and others.
" 	Greene.....	Sept. 7, 1771	2,000	Walter Stewart.
Stone Arabia Patent.....	Mont. & Fult.....	Oct. 19, 1723	12,700	John Chr. Garlock and others.
Stone Heap Patent.....	Mont. & Scho.....	Sept. 15, 1770	15,500	John Bowen and others.
Stony Hill Tract.....	Schoharie.....	March 25, 1768	18,000	Michael Byrne and others.
Stony Point Tract.....	Rockland.....	July 13, 1743	.....	Richard Bradley and others.
Stoughton's Patent.....	Essex.....	July 25, 1764	2,000	John Stoughton.
Suasburgh Township.....	Delaware.....	Dec. 4, 1770	37,000	John Etzel and others.
Stringer's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Jan. 12, 1769	2,000	Samuel Stringer.
Sutherland's Patent.....	Washington.....	Sept. 5, 1764	2,000	Erick Sutherland.
" 	Essex.....	Aug. 7, 1764	3,000	Nicholas Sutherland.
Swallowfield Patent.....	Westchester.....	April 22, 1708	7,630	George Booth.
Ten Eyck's Patent.....	Schoharie.....	May 30, 1739	3,500	Hendrick Jacob Ten Eyck and others.
Timberman's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	May 30, 1755	3,000	Jacob Timberman and others.
Totten & Crossfield's Purchase.....	Herk. Ham. Es- sex, Warren. }	" 	" 	"
Turlock Patent.....	Schoharie.....	Feb. 21, 1752	18,000	Jacob Borst and others.
Upton's Patent.....	Otsego.....	March 8, 1770	20,000	Clothworthy Upton and others.
Van Bergen's Patent.....	Greene.....	July 11, 1767	35,500	Martin Garrettson Van Bergen and others
Van Dam's Patent.....	Mont. & Scho.....	March 23, 1709	3,000	Rip Van Dam.
Van Rensselaer Patent.....	Sara. & Put.....	Oct. 4, 1774	28,964	Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.
Van Slyck's Patent.....	Montgomery.....	Sept. 1, 1716	2,000	Harman Van Slyck.
Vaughan's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	April 24, 1770	8,000	John Vaughan and others.
Wallace Patent.....	Hamilton.....	April 11, 1770	6,365	Hugh Wallace and others.
Walloomsac Patent.....	Washington.....	June 15, 1739	12,000	Edward Collins and others.
Walter's Patent.....	Westchester.....	Feb. 14, 1701	5,000	Robert Walters.
Walton's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Aug. 12, 1768	12,000	William Walton and others.
" 	Delaware.....	March 15, 1770	20,000	"

* This tract, embracing 50 townships, was surveyed just before the Revolution, but small portions only were granted until after the war. Among those who received patents for large portions after that period were Robert G. Livingston, Isaac Norton, John G. Leake, Abijah Hammond, Frederick Rylander, Philip Livingston, John Thurman, Jacob Watson, Alexander

Macomb, Ph. Rockefeller, White Matlack, Enos Mead, Zephaniah Platt, Goldebrog Banyar, Peter V. B. Livingston, Joshua Mersereau, Jonathan Lawrence, Thomas Franklin, Effingham Lawrence, Stephen Crossfield, and others. Extensive tracts have been repeatedly sold for taxes.

NAME OF PATENT.	County.	Date.	Extent in Acres.	Patentees.
Watkins's Patent.....	Washington.....	March 2, 1775	2,000	John Watkins.
Wawayanda Patent.....	Orange.....	April 29, 1703	.....	Dr. John Bridges.
Wawtignunuck Patent.....	Columbia.....	Aug. 4, 1743	4,380	William and Stephen Bayard.
Web's Patent.....	".....	Feb. 18, 1775	3,000	Archibald Weir and others.
Wharton's Patent.....	".....	April 15, 1765	3,000	John Wharton.
Whiteboro Township.....	Delaware.....	March 10, 1770	38,000	Henry White and others.
Winne's Patent.....	Herkimer.....	Oct. 6, 1741	2,000	Peter Winne.
".....	Montgomery.....	Oct. 10, 1741	4,000	Peter Winne and others.
Williams Patent.....	".....	Aug. 29, 1735	14,000	Charles Williams and others.
Wilmot Patent.....	".....	Aug. 29, 1735	2,000	Anne Wilmot.
Windecker's Patent.....	".....	Nov. 12, 1731	2,000	Hartman Windecker.
Wriesberg Patent.....	Essex.....	Feb. 18, 1775	3,000	Daniel Wriesberg.
Young's Patent.....	Otsego & Scho.....	Oct. 11, 1752	20,000	Frederick Young.
".....	Herkimer.....	Aug. 25, 1752	14,000	Theobald Young and others.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PURCHASE

Of about 6,000,000 acres of Lands ceded to Massachusetts by the State of New York at the Hartford Convention, Dec. 16, 1786.

TRACTS.	Parties.	Date.	Acres.	Counties.
Phelps and Gorham ^a	Massachusetts to Phelps and Gorham...	Nov. 21, 1788	2,600,000	Allegany, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Schuyler, Steuben, Wayne, and Yates.
Morris Reserve.....	" to Robert Morris.....	May 11, 1791	500,000	Allegany.
Triangular Tract.....	Morris to Le Roy, Bayard, & McEvers.		87,000	Monroe.
Connecticut Tract ^b	" Watson, Cragie, & Greenleaf.		100,000	Orleans and Genesee.
Cragie Tract.....	" Andrew Cragie.		50,000	Genesee.
Ogden Tract.....	" Samuel Ogden.....		50,000	Wyoming.
Cottinger Tract.....	" Gerrit Cottinger.....		50,000	Wyoming and Allegany.
Forty Thousand Acre Tract.....	" Wilhelm and Jan Willink ..		40,000	Wyoming & Livingston.
Sterritt Tract.....	" Samuel Sterritt.....		150,000	Allegany.
Church Tract.....	" John B. Church.....		100,000	Allegany.
Morris Honorary Creditors' Tract.	" Creditors		58,570	Allegany & Livingston.
Holland Co.'s Purchase.....	" Agents of Holland Co.....	1792-93	3,600,000	Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Allegany, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara.
Boston Ten Towns.....	Massachusetts to Settlers.....	Nov. 7, 1787	230,400	Broome and Tioga.

^a Phelps and Gorham originally contracted for the whole tract at \$1,000,000, payable in a kind of scrip called "Consolidated Securities," then much below par. A rise to par prevented them from fulfilling the agreement.

^b In 1801, conveyed in undivided halves to the State of Conn. and Sir Wm. Pulteney, the former using part of her School Fund in the purchase. Divided by alternate lots in 1811.

^c Conveyed in four tracts to the agents of the Holland Co.: viz., 1,500,000, Dec. 24, 1792, to Le Roy and Lincklaen; 1,000,000, Feb. 27, 1793, to Le Roy, Lincklaen, and Boon; 800,000, July 20, 1793, to the same; and 300,000, same date, to Le Roy, Bayard, and Clarkson.

SUBDIVISION OF MACOMB'S GREAT PURCHASE

In Franklin, St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, and Herkimer Counties.

TRACTS.	Patentees.	Date of Patent.	Acres.	Remarks.
Great Tract No. 1.....	Daniel McCormick.....	May 17, 1798	821,879	Twenty-seven towns, Franklin co.
" " 2.....	" ".....	May 17, 1798	553,020	Eighteen towns, St. Lawrence co.
" " 3.....	" ".....	March 3, 1795	640,000	Fifteen " " "
" " 4.....	Alexander Macomb.....	Jan. 10, 1792	450,950	Lewis and Jefferson cos.
" " 5.....			26,250	
" " 6.....			74,400	Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, and Herkimer cos.
Remainder.....			1,368,400	
	Purchasers.	Date of Purchase.		
Chassanis Tract.....	Pierre Chassanis & Co.....	April 12, 1793	210,000	Jefferson and Lewis cos.
Black River Tract.....	{ Harrison, Hoffman, } { Low & Henderson.. }	July 15, 1795	290,376	" "
Boylston Tract.....	Samuel Ward.....	Dec. 18, 1792	817,155	Jefferson, Oswego, and Lewis, 13 towns.
Brantingham Tract.....	Wm. Inman.....	Feb. 20, 1793	74,400	Greig, Lewis co.
Constable's Towns.....	James Constable.....	.....	.....	Five towns, Lewis co.
Ellisburgh.....	Marvel Ellis.....	March 22, 1797	52,834	Town of Ellisburgh, Jefferson cos.
Inman's Triangle.....	Wm. Inman.....	Feb. 20, 1793	25,000	Leyden and Lewis, Lewis co.
Watson's Tract.....	James Watson.....	April —, 1796	61,433	Lewis and Herkimer cos.

Chenango Twenty Townships.

Tp.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	Patentees.	Tp.	Acres.	Date of Patent.	Patentees.
1	28,187	June 14, 1793	Alexander Webster.	11	26,200	Jan. 28, 1793	Leonard M. Cutting.
2	28,245	April 16, 1794	William S. Smith.	12	24,185	April 16, 1794	Wm. Matlack, sr.
3	24,624	" "	" "	13	24,218	March 2, 1793	Thos. Ludlow and J. Shipperly.
4	24,400	" "	" "	14	26,030	June 1, 1793	Leonard M. Cutting.
5	26,200	" "	" "	15	25,335	Dec. 29, 1792	" "
6	24,584	March 2, 1793	Thos. Ludlow, jr.	16	18,713	Feb. 14, 1793	John Taylor.
7	24,186	Jan. 31, 1793	Robert C. Livingston.	17	18,068	" "	" "
8	25,780	April 16, 1794	William S. Smith.	18	22,565	May 3, 1793	John J. Morgan.
9	24,205	" "	" "	19	20,750	" "	" "
10	24,200	Jan. 13, 1793	James Talmadge.	20	24,856	" "	" "

Table of the Principal Tracts

Which have been granted in small parcels by the State, under the Commissioners of the Land Office.

NAME OF TRACT.	County.	No. of Lots.	Remarks.
Adgate's 3,600 acre Tract.....	Essex.....	7	West of Peron Bay.
Bedlington Tract.....	Delaware.....	77	Echeat of John G. Leake.
Benson Township.....	Hamilton.....	383	Named from Egbert Benson.
Bergen's Purchase.....	Hamilton and Fulton.....	13	
Black Rock Village.....	Erie.....	233	Part of Niagara Mile Strip.
Brant Lake Tract.....	Warren.....	254	Surveyed by Geo. Webster, 1803.
Bristol Tract.....	Schoharie.....	62	Unappropriated lands remaining at close of Revolution.
Bulwagga Bay Tract.....	Essex.....	4	
Butler's Tract.....	Delaware.....	7	Part of Hardensburgh Patent.
Canastota Tract.....	Madison.....	91	Gospel and Schools for Chenango Twenty Towns.
Chemung Township.....	Chemung.....	205	Laid out in 1788 by Jas. Clinton, J. Hathorn, and J. Cantine.
Chenango Township.....	Broome.....		49,710 acres to A. Hammond and others.
Chenango Twenty Towns.....	Madison, Chenango, Oneida.....		Patented separately. See table preceding this.
Clinton Township.....	Chenango.....		Given to the Vermont sufferers.
Cookquago Tract.....	Delaware and Broome.....	14	
Cowaseelon Tract.....	Madison.....	25	
Crum Horn Mountain Tract.....	Otsego.....	79	Given to schools and literature.
Delaware Tract.....	Broome.....	19	Town of Windsor.
Essex Tract.....	Essex.....	248	Unappropriated lands remaining after Revolution.
Fayette Township.....	Chenango.....	100	
Fort Ann Tract.....	Washington.....	33	Mile Square Reservation.
Fort Covington Village.....	Franklin.....		Unappropriated lands remaining after Revolution.
French Mountain Tract.....	Warren.....	48	
Grand Island.....	Erie.....	117	Given to Canal Fund.
Greene co. Tract.....	Greene.....	108	To Walter Livingston, M. West, and W. Morris.
Greene Township.....	Chenango.....		In quarters.
Gore, Old Military, and Refugee Tract.....	Clinton.....	68	
Gores, others in great number.			
Hamden Township.....	Tioga.....		Robert Morris and Alexander Macomb.
Hague Tract.....	Warren and Essex.....	62	
Iron Ore Tract.....	Essex.....	234	
Islands in great number.			
Jay Tract.....	Essex and Clinton.....	160	
Lake George Tract.....	Warren.....	93	
Lewis (South) Tract.....	Essex.....	33	
Lewiston Village.....	Niagara.....	421	House, out, and water lots.
Long Sault Island.....	St. Lawrence.....	38	
Luzerne Tract.....	Warren.....	173	
Massena Township.....	St. Lawrence.....		Small tracts upon Military Class rights.
Maul's Patent.....	Essex.....	5	
Military Tract.....	{ Cayuga, Cortland, Onondaga, Oswego, Schuyler, Seneca, Tompkins and Wayne. }		{ Twenty eight townships—1,680,000 acres to soldiers of the Revolution.
Military Tract (Old).....	Clinton and Franklin.....		{ Ten townships, 640,000 acres set apart to soldiers, not conveyed.
Moose River Tract.....	Hamilton and Herkimer.....		Nine townships, mostly of modern grant.
Niagara River Tract.....	Erie and Niagara.....	107	Reserved in Massachusetts cession.
North River Head Tract.....	Essex.....	140	
North West Bay Tract.....	Essex.....	133	
Oswego Falls Village.....	Oswego.....	52	{ Reserved by State in previous grants.
Oswego Village.....	Oswego.....		
Ox Bow Tract.....	Hamilton.....	304	
Palmer's Purchase.....	Warren and Saratoga.....		State, Middle, Rear, and River Lots.
Paradox Tract.....	Essex.....	428	Named from Paradox Lake.
Peron Bay Tract.....	Essex.....	130	
Refugee Tract.....	Clinton.....		131,420 acres to Canada and Nova Scotia refugees.
Reservations, Indian:			
Cayuga.....	Cayuga and Seneca.....	256	West, East, and Residence Tracts, Canoga Reservation.
Oneida.....	Oneida and Madison.....		Fish Creek, Oneida, Castleton, Oneida Creek, Otsequet, Pagan Purchase, and Wood Creek Tracts of the purchases of 1798, 1802, 1815, 1824, 1826, 1829, 1830, 1834, 1840, 1842.
Onondaga.....	Onondaga.....		See page 478, note 4.
St. Regis.....	Franklin.....		Various, including lands at Fort Covington and Hogsburgh Village.
Stockbridge.....			Various purchases, including E. Hill Tract of fifty and W. Hill Tract of forty-two lots.
Roaring Brook Tract.....	Essex.....	86	
Saddle Mountain Tract.....	Washington.....		
Salt Springs.....	Onondaga.....		Including plats of Salina, Geddes, Liverpool, Syracuse, &c.
St. Lawrence Ten Towns.....	St. Lawrence.....	10 mi. sq. each	Sold at auction in 1½ miles and mile squares, but bid in by a small number. Cambray, De Kalb, and Hague, each 92,720 acres: Lisbon, Louisville, and Stockholm, each a little less, were conveyed to Alex. Macomb, Dec. 17, 1787.
Schroon Tract.....	Essex.....	111	
Sidney Township.....	Broome.....	162	
Split Rock Tract.....	Essex.....	33	
Stedman Farm.....	Niagara.....		
Trembleau Tract.....	Essex.....	17	
Tongue Mountain Tract.....	Warren.....	52	
Warrenburgh Tract.....	Warren.....	22	
Warren Township.....	Broome.....		61,440 acres to Robert Harper and others.
Watkins and Flint's Purchase.....	Chenung Schuyler & Tioga.....		
Westfield Tract.....	Washington.....	58	
West of Road Patent.....	Essex.....	174	
White Face Mountain Tract.....	Essex and Clinton.....		

Tables of many small grants, tracts, and purchases will be found in the descriptions of the counties in which such lands are located.

MILITARY.



THE Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military forces of the State, and the militia are, by the Constitution, required to be armed, disciplined, and ready for service.¹ The efficient services which the organized militia of the State rendered to the General Government in the late war, have been already noticed.

The militia are organized under an Act passed March 17, 1870, and consists of the "National Guard of the State of New York," not to exceed 20,000 in number, fully armed, uniformed and equipped in time of peace, and the "Reserve Militia," composed of all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 (except those exempt by laws of the State or U. S.), who are to be enrolled, and are liable to be called into service in time of war or public danger. The uniformed militia are organized by law into eight divisions, and into such number of brigades, regiments, battalions, troops, batteries and companies, as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

The State furnishes arms for n.-c. officers and privates: officers provide their own arms, and all classes their own uniforms.² In counties where the State has no armories, the Supervisors are required to provide suitable rooms for the deposit of arms and uniforms. A parade and rendezvous is required of the National Guard annually, and six other drills, of which not less than three must be by regiments, battalions or troops. Monthly drills may also be required, and camps of instruction established in each division, of not more than ten days' continuance. The N. G. are paid for their services according to their rank,³ and are exempt from jury duty. Their term of service is seven years.

There are nine staff departments, whose powers and duties are defined by law.⁴ The cost of maintenance of the State National Guard is about \$200,000 annually. The organization now consists of 8 Divisions, 24 Brigades, 2 Regiments, 1 Battalion, and 7 separate Troops of Cavalry; 2 Battalions and 11 separate Batteries of Artillery; 39 Regiments and 7 Battalions of Infantry; and in all, 24,285 officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

The principal records of organization (not specially belonging to

¹ Constitution, Art. IV, § 4; Art. XI, § 1: Any person belonging to a religious sect, averse to bearing arms, may be excused by paying a commutation fee. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers are elected by the members of companies; field officers by the commissioned officers of their regiments or battalions: Brigadier-Generals and Brigade Inspectors by the field officers. Major and Brigadier-Generals, and commanding officers of regiments or separate battalions, appoint their staff officers. Commissioned officers receive their commissions from the Governor, and cannot be removed from office except by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, or by sentence of a court-martial. Major-Generals and the Commissary-General are appointed by the Governor and Senate. The Adjutant-General and other chiefs of staff departments, and the Aides-de-Camp of the Commander-in-Chief, are appointed by the Governor, and their terms of office expire with his. The Commissary-General is appointed for two years, and is required to give securities, as prescribed by law.—Constitution, Art. XI.

² In lieu of the uniforms formerly provided by the State, each non-comis'd officer, musician and private now receives \$5 annually, to be paid out of the State Military Fund to those who attend the parades and reviews required.

³ The pay for a private is \$1, for a line officer below rank of Captain, \$2; for a Captain, \$3; for a field officer below rank of Colonel, \$4; for a commanding officer of regiment, \$5. The pay of staff officers is not to exceed that allowed in the national service.

⁴ Organization of Staff Dep't, under Act of Mar. 17, '70.

Organization of Staff Dep't, etc.—Continued.

OFFICERS OF STAFF DEPARTMENTS.	RANK.
Adjutant-General	Maj.-Gen.
Assistant Adjutant-General	Colonel.
Acting Assistant	Major.
Asst. Adj.-Gen. to each Div. (Chief of Staff)	Colonel.
Asst. Adj.-Gen. to each Bri. (Chief of Staff)	Lieut.-Col.
Adjutant to each regiment	1st Lieut.

OFFICERS OF STAFF DEPARTMENTS.	RANK.
Inspector-General	Brig.-Gen.
Assistant Inspector-General	Colonel.
Inspector to each Division	Colonel.
Inspector to each Brigade	Major.
Commissary-General (Chief of Ordnance)	Brig.-Gen.
Assistant Chief of Ordnance	Brig.-Gen.
Ordnance officer to each Division	Lieut. Col.
Ordnance officer to each Brigade	Captain.
Military Storekeepers	
Engineer-in-Chief	Brig.-Gen.
Engineer in each Division	Colonel.
Engineer in each Brigade	Major.
Judge-Advocate-General	Brig.-Gen.
Judge-Advocate in each Division	Colonel.
Judge-Advocate in each Brigade	Major.
Surgeon-General	Brig.-Gen.
Surgeon in each Division	Colonel.
Surgeon in each Brigade	Major.
Surgeon in each Regiment	Major.
Assistant-Surgeon in each Regiment	Captain.
Surgeon to each Battalion	Major.
Quartermaster-General	Brig.-Gen.
Assistant Quartermaster-General	Colonel.
Quartermaster to each Division	Lieut.-Col.
Assistant Quartermaster to each Brigade	Captain.
Asst. Quartermaster to each Reg't or Bat.	1st Lieut.
Storekeepers	
Paymaster-General	Brig.-Gen.
Assistant Paymaster-General	Colonel.
Paymasters, according to wants of service,	Major.
Commissary-General of Subsistence	Brig.-Gen.
Commissary of Subsistence in each Division	Lieut.-Col.
Commissary of Subsistence in each Brigade	Captain.
Asst. Com., according to wants of service	Captain.

belonging to other Staff Departments are kept by the **Adjutant General**, who is Chief of Staff, and issues the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.¹ He has an office in the old State House, and provisions will be made in the new State Capitol for his office and records. The **Inspector General** is required to visit every regiment and battalion district in the State, at least once in two years, inspect the condition of every branch of the military service, attend to the organization of the Militia and National Guard, and report at headquarters the improvement in discipline and tactict instruction of the National Guard. He has two assistants. The **Commissary General** has in charge the Arsenal and Magazines of the State, and attends to the preservation, repair and safe keeping of the arms, munitions of war, and implements of every kind belonging to the State. His office is at the State Arsenal in New York city. He is Chief of Ordnance, and receives the reports of his department from subordinates.

The **Engineer-in-Chief** has charge of the engineering branch of the service, and in times of peace, holds but a nominal position.

The **Judge Advocate General** has the management of all things relating to the administration of justice among the military forces of the State. He may hear appeals from courts martial, and from contested elections, and may act as Judge Advocate at any court martial where the public interests may require his presence.

The **Surgeon General** has charge of all matters in the Medical and Surgical Department. In times of peace, the office is little more than nominal, but in the late war became one of importance.

The **Quarter Master General** has charge of quarters and transportation for troops when in actual service, but in times of peace, his duties become merely nominal.

The **Pay-Master General** settles the accounts for military service, and during the late war was charged with the payment of State bounties to volunteers.

The **Commissary General of Subsistence**, in actual service, provides and issues provisions, etc., to the troops. In times of peace, his duties are but nominal.

The territory included within the several *Div.* and *Brig.*, is given in the subjoined note.¹

Arsenals.—The National Government has an arsenal of the first-class at Watervliet for manufacture, repairs, and storage, and those of less extent on Governor's Island in New York Harbor, and at Rome, for storage. The State Arsenals are in charge of the Commissory General, whose office is in New York, and they are further noticed in their localities.

Fortifications.—These are all built and owned by the Government of the United States, upon sites to which the right of soil has been conveyed by the State. They are located on both sides of the Narrows, at the entrance of New York Harbor, on both sides of Long Island Sound at Throgg's Neck and Wilkins' Point, on Governor's, Bedlow's, and Ellis Islands in New York Harbor, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, at Oswego, at the mouth of the Niagara on Lake Ontario, and at Black Rock in Buffalo. They will be further mentioned in our account of the localities where they occur.

The office of Adjutant General became an office of record in 1827, before which, commissions were issued from the Secretary's office, under the privy seal of the Governor. He has custody of the enlistment and muster-out records of the volunteer organizations of this State in the late war. The Bureau of Military Statistics, and what remains of the business of State Agencies created during the war, are also under his charge. The amount remaining to be delivered from the latter, is \$1,716.14. In 1869 and 1870, moneys were appropriated to defray claims conceded to soldiers of the war of 1812. The business relating to these grants in the two years was as follows:

Certificates allowed.....	1869	1870
	2,629	541.00
Principal of certificates allowed.....	135,834.93	\$28,044.99
Percentage allowed in 1869, \$36.82 57-100, and in 1870 \$57.69 68-100 on each \$100 of the claims.		

During the late war, a large number of clerks were employed by the Adjutant General. He has at present an Assistant Adjutant General, a Chief Clerk, and six other clerks, and a messenger. In the Bureau of Military Statistics attached to this office under Chapter 717, laws of 1868 there is employed a clerk and a janitor.

21st Division.—New York and Richmond counties, including 1st, 2d, and 3d Brigade of Infantry and 1st of Cavalry.

2d Division.—Kings, Queens and Suffolk counties, including the 5th (Kings Co); 6th, (Queens and Suffolk), and 11th (Kings Co.) Brigades.

3d Division.—Albany, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Saratoga, Schenectady, Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery

Counties. It includes the 9th Brigade, (Albany Co, except West Troy and Green Island); the 10th (Rensselaer co, and West Troy and Green Island in Albany co.); the 12th (Washington and Saratoga co's.); and 13th (Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schenectady co's.)

4th Division.—Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin St. Lawrence, Jefferson, and Lewis co's. It includes the 16th Brigade, (Jefferson and Lewis.)

5th Division.—Westchester, Putnam, Rockland, Orange Sullivan, Greene, Ulster, Delaware, Dutchess, Schoharie, Otsego, Chenango, Herkimer and Madison co's. It includes the 7th Brigade (Westchester, Rockland and Putnam); 8th (Dutchess, Greene Sullivan and Ulster); 17th (Otsego and Herkimer); 19th (Delaware and Schoharie); 19th (Chenango and Madison) and 23d (Orange.)

6th Division.—Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Seneca, Tioga and Tompkins. It includes the 21st Brigade (Oneida); 23d (Cayuga and Seneca); 24th (Onondaga and Oswego); and 28th (Tompkins, Broome, Tioga and Cortland.)

7th Division.—Chenango, Schuyler, Steuben, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Monroe and Livingston. It includes the 20th Brigade, (Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben; and 25th (Monroe, Livingston, Ontario, Wayne and Yates.)

8th Division.—Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Erie, Genesee, Orleans and Niagara. It includes the 30th Brigade (Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua); 31st (Chautauqua); and 32d (Genesee, Orleans and Niagara.)

PRISONS.

Our criminal code, at the beginning of our State government, was a severe one, and prescribed the death penalty for sixteen different crimes. A reform occurred in the laws in 1787, and recognizing that the object of punishment was to reform, and not to exterminate mankind, imprisonment was substituted for execution in all crimes but three. In 1796, the first step was taken for the establishment of a State prison.¹ There are now three State prisons,² and about half a dozen city and county penitentiaries, at which labor is required of convicts, and our system of prison discipline has been of late years much improved.

The Inspectors of State Prisons, three in number, are, by the Constitution, placed in charge of the State prisons, and appoint their officers. They report annually to the Legislature, and besides visiting the prisons in company four times a year, one of them is assigned to the special supervision of each prison.³

The Prison Association of New York, incorp. May 9, 1846,⁴ is a benevolent association for ameliorating the condition of prisoners, improving prison discipline, and encouraging discharged convicts by aiding them to obtain an honest living, and in sustaining their efforts at reform. They have a principal office in N. Y. city, and their committees visit prisons, collect and disseminate information tending to promote their objects, and report annually to the Legislature.

¹ By an act of March 26, 1796, John Watts, Matthew Clarkson, Isaac Sloatenburgh, Thomas Eddy, and John Murray, Jr., were app. com. to build a State prison in N. Y. City. This prison, styled "*Nevegate*," was located on a lot of 9 acres on the Hudson, at the foot of Amos st. with its principal front on Greenwich st. It was 204 ft. long, and from each end a wing extended to the river. It had 54 rooms, each for 8 persons, and cost \$208,846. It was opened Nov. 25, 1797, and continued in use until May, 1828, when it was sold. Convicts were employed in shoe and nail making, and other work in leather and iron, and as carpenters, tailors, weavers, spinners, and gardeners. A second prison was ordered, in 1796, to be built at Albany, but the act was repealed in 1797. The limited accommodations and wretched moral influences of the New York prison, led to the ordering of another prison, in 1816, which was located at Auburn.

² **Auburn State Prison** was located in 1816, mainly through the efforts of John H. Beach, then in the Assembly. Its site was given by Samuel Dill, Davis Hyde, John H. and E. S. Beach, on the outlet of Owasco Lake. Their deed (Dec. 22, 1816) was for 6 acres, 20 perches of land, and half the water power. The plans were by J. O. Daniels. The first prisoners (53 in number) were received in 1817, and 67 more in 1818. It was mostly done in 1823. The other half of the power was bought in 1829, but the south side was afterwards sold. In 1834, 12 acres were bought. An *Asylum for Insane Convicts* was opened Feb. 2, 1839, and by a law of 1867, insane female convicts at Sing Sing and Utica were to be removed to Auburn, and an enlargement of the premises is in progress.

Sing Sing State Prison is on a lot of 130 acres, upon the Hudson at Sing Sing, where it was intended to employ the convicts at marble cutting, quarries of that stone being on the premises. There is a separate prison for females, and to this prison all sane female convicts in the State are sent.

Clinton Prison is on a lot of 250 acres in the town of Dannemora, Clinton county, which was selected on account of an iron mine, with the design of employing the convicts in mining and the manufacture of iron. About 25 acres are enclosed within the prison walls. This prison was built in 1844-5, under the direction of Ransom H. Cook.

These several prisons will be more particularly described under our account of the localities where they occur. The Report of the Inspectors for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, gives the following results of the earnings and expenditures for the fiscal year and its comparison with the year before:

	1869.	1870.
Expenditures.		
Auburn	\$171,015 81	\$166,979 10
Clinton	317,309 70	305,905 08
Sing Sing	351,032 57	361,901 78
Female Prison (Sing Sing)	25,856 26	22,553 65
Insane Asylum (Auburn)	13,954 92	10,076 37
Total	\$879,219 26	\$876,415 98
Earnings.		
Auburn	\$128,717 71	\$131,697 64
Clinton	257,266 79	274,157 56

Sing Sing	\$264,099 12	\$290,017 95
Female Prison (Sing Sing)	4,084 01	4,320 47
Total	\$659,157 63	\$700,193 62
Deficiencies.		
Auburn	\$42,298 10	\$35,281 46
Clinton	60,052 91	31,747 52
Sing Sing	86,983 45	71,835 03
Female Prison (Sing Sing)	21,772 25	18,232 18
Insane Asylum (Auburn)	13,954 92	19,076 37
Total	\$225,061 63	\$176,223 36

Upon the question as to "why the prisons are not self-sustaining," the Inspectors remark:

"The solution has not been definitely arrived at, from the fact that few are acquainted with the physical condition of the inmates, or aware of the fact that of all the convicts to Prison, fully $\frac{3}{4}$ are incapacitated by physical disability from the performance of manual labor. An illustration from the Sing Sing Prison is applicable to all. The yearly ave. number of male convicts was 1,180; the physician's report and hospital record show an annual average of 360 under medical treatment, performing no remunerative labor whatever. Of these 360, 56 are cripples and patients in hospital, and a considerable expense to the State, over and above their support. There are 127 able-bodied men employed on unproductive State labor—teamsters, barbers, waiters, laborers, etc. An aggregate of 427 men, from whom the State receives no return, and we have the calculation thus:

Whole number	1,180
Deduct	427
Total number from whose labor all prison earnings accrue	753

A continuation of the figuring shows the total expenditure of the male prison, not including building and repairs, was..... \$207,521 18
Add one-third expenses of Lunatic Asylum..... 6,358 78
Female prison deficiency 18,232 18 |

Total charges against Sing Sing Prison \$292,113 14

Calculating 308 working days to the year and dividing—and the result by the 753 able-bodied men, each would have to have to earn a per diem of \$1.27.2 to meet the actual expense."

³ They are elected for three years, and one vacancy occurs from exp. of term annually. Temporary app. are made by the Governor to fill vacancies.

⁴ This Association had its origin in Nov., 1844, at the instance of the Board of Inspectors for Sing Sing Prison. It has a large number of members, and it expends about \$13,000 annually.

These reports, which are voluminous, abound with information upon the subjects to which they relate, and have had a beneficial influence upon legislation and public opinion.¹

The *National Prison Association of the United States of America*, was incorporated by a law of New York, April 27, 1871, the principal place of business to be in New York city.

Convicts are, by act of April 22, 1862, allowed to earn commutation of time by industry and good behavior. The allowance of time is made by the Governor at his discretion, from records kept for his information. It has been the practice of the Governor for some years to visit every State Prison and give every convict a hearing, if he wish to apply personally for pardon or commutation. More than a thousand applications were made during the past year, and 85 pardons, 34 commutations, and 1 reprieve were granted. The Governor makes an annual report upon his exercise of the pardoning power to the legislature.

In 1870, the Governor was, by concurrent resolution, directed to appoint commissioners to examine the subject of convict labor, and E. C. Wines, and Thomas Fencer, of New York, and Michael S. Myers, were appointed. Their report made January 27, 1871, (Assembly Doc. 18,) contains a large amount of evidence upon the subject of prison labor.

The report of the Inspectors for the year ending September 30, 1870, gives the following results of earning and expenditures for the fiscal year, and its comparison with the year before :

<i>Expenditures.</i>	1869.	1870.
Auburn.....	\$171,015 81	\$166,979 10
Clinton.....	317,309 70	305,905 08
Sing Sing.....	351,082 57	361,901 78
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Insane Asylum, (Auburn).....	13,954 92	19,076 37
Total.....	\$879,219 26	\$876,415 98
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Clinton.....	257,256 79	274,157 56
Sing Sing.....	264,099 12	290,017 95
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Total.....	\$654,157 63	\$700,193 62
<i>Deficiencies.</i>		
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Clinton.....	60,052 91	31,747 52
Sing Sing.....	86,983 45	71,885 83
Female Prison, (Sing Sing).....	21,772 25	18,232 18
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Total.....	\$225,061 63	\$176,223 56

Upon the question as to "why the prisons are not self-sustained," the Inspectors remark : "The solution has not been definitely arrived at, from the fact that few are acquainted with the physical condition of the inmates, or aware of the fact that of all the convicts to Prison, fully one-third are incapacitated by physical disability from the performance of manual labor. An illustration from the Sing Sing Prison is applicable to all. The yearly average number of male convicts was eleven hundred and eighty ; the physician's report and hospital record show an annual average of 300 under medical treatment, performing no *remunerative labor whatever*. Of these 300, 56 are cripples and patients in hospital, and a considerable expense to the State over and above their support. There are 127 able-bodied men employed on unproductive state labor—teamsters, barbers, waiters, laborers, &c. An aggregate of 427 men, from whom the State receives no return, and we have the calculation thus :

Whole number.....	1,180
Deduct	427

Total number from whose labor all prison earnings accrue..... 753

A continuation of the figuring shows the total expenditure of the male prison not including building and repairs, was.....	\$267,521.18
Add one-third expenses Lunatic Asylum.....	6,358.78
Female prison deficiency	18,233.18

Total charges against Sing Sing Prison..... \$292,113.14

Calculating 308 working days to the year, and dividing—and the result by the 753 able-bodied men, each would have to earn a per diem of \$1.27 2m to meet the actual expense."

¹ A National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline, was organized at Cincinnati, O., October 12, 1870, at which persons representing prison government

and reform from most of the states attended, and an organization for more effectual co-operation formed.

AGRICULTURE.

THE soil and climate of New York are considerably varied, and favor the cultivation of all the fruits and grains of the temperate zone. The general tendency, however, is to an extension of the dairying, grazing and fruit-growing interests, rather than grain.

Perhaps the most notable feature of cultivation which has been developed within late years is, that the grape may be raised to great advantage along the southern tier of counties in the region of the lakes of that section, and more especially in soil underlain by the Portage group of rocks, the decomposition of which appears to furnish the chemical elements favorable to this plant.

The erection of cheese factories, in great numbers (an expedient forced upon us by the necessities of the war, and retained on account of its great economy), also marks an era in our agriculture, and appears destined to work still greater changes in our domestic economy. The multiplication of agricultural and horticultural societies, the rivalry of fairs, and the abundant opportunities which they offer for the study and comparison of machines and products, are pleasing evidences of progress, and the increased use of machines in agriculture is most noticeable.

The New York State Agricultural Society was formed at Albany in Feb., 1832; but for several years it received no support from the State, and held no regular fairs. In 1841, the society was re-organized, and measures were adopted for raising funds and holding annual fairs. On May 5th of that year, an act was passed by the Legislature, appropriating \$8,000 for the encouragement of agriculture, \$700 of which was to go to the State Society, and the remainder was to be divided among the county societies in the ratio of representation then existing.¹ The society is required annually to report to the Legislature a full account of its proceedings, and such facts concerning the agricultural condition of the State as may be of general interest. The volumes of Transactions are published by the State, and are widely distributed among the farming population. The annual fairs are held in different parts of the State, and are largely attended.² The office of the society is kept at the Agricultural Rooms, corner of State

¹ Appropriations for the Promotion of Agriculture.

COUNTIES.	1819 2 y'rs.	1841.	COUNTIES.	1819. 2 y'rs.	1841.	COUNTIES.	1819. 2 y'rs.	1841.	COUNTIES.	1819. 2 y'rs.	1841.
Albany	\$350	\$205	Franklin	\$100	\$50	Onondaga.	\$300	\$204	Schoharie	\$200	\$97
Allegany	75	123	Fulton & Ham.	60	179	Ontario.....	500	130	Seneca	150	74
Broome	100	67	Genesee	250	179	Orange	300	152	Steuben	150	138
Cattaraugus	86	36	Greene	200	91	Orleans.....	.....	75	Suffolk	200	97
Cayuga.....	250	151	Herkimer	200	112	Oswego.....	.....	131	Sullivan.....	100	47
Chautauqua	50	143	Jefferson	200	183	Otsego.....	400	143	Tioga.....	150	61
Chemung	200	122	Kings	100	53	Putnam	100	33	Tompkins.....	150	114
Clinton.....	125	84	Livingston .....	.....	117	Queens	200	91	Ulster	250	137
Columbia.....	300	133	Madison	250	120	Rensselaer	350	100	Warren.....	100	40
Cortland	125	75	Monroe .....	.....	194	Richmond	75	34	Washington.....	350	123
Delaware.....	200	106	Montgomery	400	107	Rockland	100	36	Wayne .....	.....	126
Dutchess.....	400	186	New York	650	950	St. Lawrence.....	100	170	Westchester	250	147
Erie	125	71	Niagara	400	255	Saratoga.....	300	121	Yates.....	.....	61
Essex.....	.....	.....	Oneida .....	.....	.....	Schenectady	100	51	State Ag. Soc. ....	.....	700

By an act of April 11, 1842, Genesee receives \$92, and Wyoming \$57 annually; and by another of April 13, 1855, the co. of Schuyler was allowed to receive a proportional share from the moneys previously belonging to Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins cos.

County societies usually require the payment of \$1 annually from each member, or \$10 for life membership without further payment. It is customary to restrict competition

for premiums to members of the society, and to collect of all others an entrance fee to the exhibition grounds.

The ratio fixed in 1841, and the sum then distributed were continued annually to 186, when the sum was increased to \$10,000, and at this rate till 1867, when it was further increased to \$20,000, the ratio of distribution being, however, continued on the same basis as at first established in 1841.

² The State Fairs have been held as follows :

Years.	Place of holding fair.	Time of hold'g fair.	Presidents.	Receipts.	Years.	Place of holding fair.	Time of hold'g fair.	Presidents.	Receipts.
1841	Syracuse	Sept. 29-30	Joel B. Nott	(Free.)	1857	Buffalo	Oct. 6-9	A. S. Upham....	\$15,073 89
1842	Albany	" 27-29	J. S. Wadsworth ..	\$1,296 10	1858	Syracuse	" 5-8	W. T. McCom. ..	10,815 81
1843	Rochester	" 20-22	J. S. Wadsworth ..	3,000 00	1859	Albany	" 4-7	A. B. Conger....	18,133 43
1844	Poughkeepsie.	" 18-19	J. E. Beckman.....	3,650 00	1860	Elmira	" 2-5	B. N. Huntington	9,042 95
1845	Utica	" 17-19	B. P. Johnson.....	4,370 18	1861	Watertown.....	Sept. 17-20	G. Geddes	7,900 40
1846	Auburn	" 15-17	J. M. Sherwood....	4,333 17	1862	Rochester.....	{ Sept. 30 } { Oct. 2 }	Ezra Cornell ..	11,271 45
1847	Saratoga Sp'gs	" 14-16	George Vail.....	4,034 22	1863	Utica	Sept. 15-18	E. G. Faile	11,347 78
1848	Buffalo	" 5-7	Lewis F. Allen.....	6,272 86	1864	Rochester	" 20-23	J. O. Sheldon ..	15,487 94
1849	Syracuse	" 11-13	John A. King	8,143 53	1865	Utica	" 12-15	J. C. Peters	11,471 76
1850	Albany	" 3-6	Ezra P. Prentice ..	10,465 61	1866	Saratoga Sp'gs ..	" 11-14	T. S. Gould	11,226 45
1851	Rochester	" 16-19	John DeLafield....	11,956 25	1867	Buffalo	Oct. 1-4	M. R. Patrick...	22,238 43
1852	Utica	" 7-10	Henry Wager.....	8,125 41	1868	Rochester	{ Sept. 29 } { Oct. 2 }	T. H. Faile	20,858 47
1853	Saratoga Sp'gs	" 20-23	Lewis G. Morris....	6,009 90	1869	Elmira	Sept. 14-17	S. Campbell	16,083 37
1854	New York.....	Oct. 3-5	Wm. Kelly.....	9,248 70	1870	Albany	" 27-30	D. D. Hungerford	20,309 72
1855	Elmira	" 2-6	Samuel Cheever ..	11,527 25	1871	Albany	Oct. 2-6	Rich'd Church...	29,433 24
1856	Watertown.....	{ Sept. 30 } { Oct. 3 }	T. S. Faxton.....	8,010 00					

and Lodge streets Albany, where the Society has a large and interesting free museum, and a library of about 4,000 volumes.

By an act passed March 20, 1871, the term of this Society was extended 40 years, and life members only, are allowed to vote for officers. These may vote by proxy. The Society may select four stated, places for holding its fairs.¹

Local Agricultural Societies.—These are sometimes formed by special act; but generally under an act passed June 8, 1853, and revised April 13, 1855, entitled "*An Act to facilitate the formation of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.*" Most of these Societies have fair grounds owned or leased, and the annual fairs which they hold, have done much towards exciting emulation among farmers and mechanics of the State, and in making known the most approved inventions and methods relating to agriculture and the arts.

By an act passed March 29, 1865, entitled "*An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Agricultural Purposes.*" Companies may be formed for cultivating and developing the different varieties of grapes, sugar cane, cotton, rice, tobacco, and other products.

County Agricultural Societies.—In the subjoined list,² those societies which were formed by special Acts of the Legislature are in Roman, and those under general law are

¹Under "an act for settling fairs and markets in each respective city and county throughout this province," passed Nov. 11, 1692, and not repealed until 1788, market days were established in the larger places, but no premiums or other inducements for improvement were offered beyond the competition of trade. In 1764 the "Society for the promotion of Arts, Agriculture and Economy in the Province of New York in North America," was formed in New York city; growing out of the necessities of the country occasioned by the stamp act.

The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, was instituted Feb. 26, 1791, and incorp. March 12, 1793. For more efficient action, it in 1801, divided the State into as many agricultural districts as there was towns, in each of which a secretary was appointed, to convene the members of the society within his district, inquire into the state of agriculture and manufactures, receive communications and arrange and transmit them to the president of the society. The transactions of this body were printed by the State, and the society numbered throughout the State. Its charter expired in 1804; and its corporate powers were revived and continued April 2 of that year, under the name of the Society for the Promotion of the useful Arts. The affairs of the new body were managed by a council of 9 members, and State patronage was continued in the printing of its Transactions. In 1808-12, liberal premiums were offered for the best cloths of household manufacture, a part of which were awarded by the co. judge and a part by this society. The samples, upon

which \$16,000 were thus paid, are still preserved in the library of the Albany Institute. After being once extended the Society was superseded, in part, by a Board of Agriculture, but continued as a local institution of Albany until merged, with the "Lyceum of Natural History," in the "Albany Institute," in 1829. The latter has most of the books, papers, and effects of its predecessors; and tracing back through its change it is the oldest scientific society in the State. "An act to improve the agriculture of this State," passed April 7, 1819, created a board of agriculture and appropriated \$10,000 annually for 2 years, to be distributed for the promotion of agriculture and family domestic manufactures in the several cos., so condition that a similar sum should be subscribed by the co. societies formed under this act. A board, formed of the president, or a delegate chosen from each co. society, met annually at Albany, elected officers, examined reports, and selected for publication such returns as they deemed proper. These were published by the State. Three volumes of Memoirs were issued, and the board continued in existence but little longer than the appropriation was continued. County societies, on the plan of the Berkshire Co. Agricultural Society, began to be formed in 1817; and, by the exertions of De Witt Clinton, Elkanah Watson, and other friends of the measure, they were extended to the most of the cos. These societies, after a brief period, fell into disuse; and that of Jefferson co. is the only one of this class that can trace a continuous existence (but under several re-organizations) till the present time.

2 County Agricultural Societies.

COUNTIES.	Date of Present Organization.	Place of holding Fairs.	COUNTIES.	Date of Present Organization.	Place of holding Fairs.
Albany.....	June 7, 1862....	Albany.	Onondaga.....	Feb. 15, 1856....	
Allegany.....	Nov. 1, 1859....	Angelica.	Ontario.....	May 28, 1854....	
Broome.....	April 27, 1858....	Binghamton.	Orange.....	Feb. 27, 1866....	Canandaigua.
Cattaraugus.....	Jan. 28, 1856....	Little Valley.†	Orleans.....	Oct. 17, 1856....	Goshen.
Cayuga.....	June 21, 1856....	Auburn.	Oswego.....	Dec. 27, 1855....	Albion.
Chautauqua.....	Jan. 22, 1836....	Fredonia.	Otsego.....	Jan. 22, 1856....	
Chemung.....	Feb. 20, 1860....	Elmira.	Putnam.....	Jan. 22, 1851....	Cooperstown.
Chemung.....	May 10, 1870....	Norwich.	Queens.....	Nov. 30, 1857....	Cornell.
Clinton.....		Plattsburgh.	Rensselaer.....	Mar. 28, 1861....	Mineola.
Columbia.....	March 8, 1856....	Chatham & Corners.	Rockland.....	June 29, 1844....	Lansburgh.
Corland.....	Oct. 1838....	Cortlandville.	St. Lawrence.....	June 21, 1856....	New City.
Delaware.....	July 1841....	Delhi.	Saratoga.....	June 24, 1841....	Canton.
Dutchess.....	Oct. 16, 1841....	Washington Hollow.	Schenectady.....		Saratoga Springs.
Erie.....	June 2, 1856....	Hanburgh.	Schoharie.....	Oct. 26, 1841....	Schenectady.
Essex.....	Dec. 1850....	Westport.	Schoharie.....	Mar. 14, 1855....	Watkins.
Franklin.....	July 30, 1856....		Schoharie.....	Jan. 24, 1856....	
Fulton.....	Aug. 4, 1857....	Johnstown.	Steuken.....	June 22, 1853....	Bath.
Greene.....	May 25, 1857....	Batavia.	Suffolk.....	Feb. 1, 1865....	Riverhead.
Greene.....	Oct. 11, 1856....	Cairo.	Sullivan.....	Nov. 9, 1847....	
Herkimer.....	Sept. 4, 1841....	Herkimer.	Tioga.....	Aug. 11, 1855....	Ithaca.
Jefferson.....	Dec. 7, 1854....	Watertown.	Tompkins.....	Jan. 8, 1858....	Kingston.
Lewis.....	Feb. 1, 1860....	Turin & Lowville.	Ulster.....	Jan. 24, 1868....	
Livingston.....	June 30, 1855....	Geneseo.	Warren.....	Mar. 5, 1857....	
Monroe.....	Dec. 19, 1856....	Rochester.	Washington.....	Mar. 22, 1855....	Salem.
Montgomery.....	Dec. 16, 1864....	Fonda.	Wayne.....	May 5, 1855....	Lyons.
Niagara.....	Dec. 2, 1858....	Lockport.	Wyoming.....	July 20, 1856....	Warsaw.
Oneida.....	April 1841....	Utica and Rome.‡	Yates.....	Jan. 13, 1855....	Peun Yan.

†By act of April 22, 1870, the Soc. was allowed to sell their old grounds at this place and buy new.

‡The town of Rome was allowed May 1, 1869, to issue bonds for purposes of fair ground.

in *Italic*. In most cases the latter, and in some cases the former had been previously in existence under Special Acts.

Town and Union Agricultural Societies which have filed their Articles of Association in the Office of Secretary of State.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of filing Act.</i>
Afton Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Feb. 2, 1857.
Agricultural and Horticultural Club of Ridgeway, - - - - -	April 20, 1868.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Youngstown, - - - - -	Feb. 13, 1866.
Agricultural and Pleasure Ground Association of Monticello, - - - - -	July 31, 1867.
Agricultural Association of Oxford and other Towns, - - - - -	Sept. 15, 1860.
Annsville and Lee Industrial Association, - - - - -	Aug. 6, 1868.
Aurora Union Fair Association, - - - - -	Aug. 29, 1859.
Bainbridge Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Jan. 3, 1857.
Barton Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Feb. 22, 1861.
Brockport Union Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Feb. 27, 1860.
Brookfield Agricultural Society, - - - - -	March 5, 1856.
Canasraga Agricultural and Mechanical Society, (Dansville,) - - - - -	March 10, 1856.
Chautauqua Farmers' and Mechanics' Union at Fredonia, - - - - -	March 14, 1859.
Conewango Agricultural Society, - - - - -	April 26, 1861.
Conewango Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Society, - - - - -	May 13, 1856.
Conewango Union Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Society - - - - -	Sept. 4, 1858.
Constantia Town Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Sept. 19, 1857.
Coventry Agricultural Society, - - - - -	March 23, 1857.
Cuba Valley Point Agricultural and Mechanical Society, - - - - -	Aug. 10, 1868.
Delhi Agricultural and Mechanics' Society, - - - - -	March 13, 1862.
Dryden Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Aug. 16, 1856.
Dundee Union Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Feb. 7, 1862.
Admeston and Burlington Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Feb. 27, 1868.
Ellisburgh, Adams and Henderson Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Dec. 28, 1855.
Farmers' Agricultural and Horticultural Society of the Town of Oswego, - - - - -	Feb. 21, 1870.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Cazenovia, - - - - -	Jan. 12, 1859.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Association of Fenner, - - - - -	Jan. 3, 1857.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of Clay, - - - - -	Nov. 13, 1861.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Club of Onondaga, - - - - -	Jan. 15, 1858.
Farmers' Association of Jordanville, - - - - -	Nov. 25, 1869.
Farmers' Club of Little Falls, - - - - -	Jan. 8, 1858.
Farmers' Club of White Plains, - - - - -	Oct. 4, 1862.
Galen Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Jan. 3, 1857.
Gorham Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Jan. 13, 1857.
Gouverneur Agricultural and Mechanical Society, - - - - -	Feb. 9, 1859.
Gowanda Agricultural Horticultural and Mechanical Society, - - - - -	Aug. 31, 1869.
Hamilton Agricultural and Horticultural Association, - - - - -	Aug. 22, 1857.
Hammond Agricultural and Mechanical Association, - - - - -	Oct. 31, 1859.
Harpersville Union Agricultural Society, - - - - -	April 5, 1859.
Hartland Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Feb. 2, 1856.
Hess Road Farmers' Club. (Erie Co.) - - - - -	March 16, 1865.
Highland Agricultural and Horticultural Society, (Lloyd,) - - - - -	March 25, 1868.
Hornellsville Agricultural Society, - - - - -	March 31, 1856.
Iroquois Agricultural Society, ¹ - - - - -	Jan. 30, 1865.
Ischua Valley Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Aug. 1, 1859.
Ithaca Farmers' Club, - - - - -	Feb. 25, 1863.
Jefferson Agricultural Society, (Schoharie Co.) - - - - -	Feb. 23, 1858.
Jefferson County Floral and Horticultural Association, - - - - -	Feb. 28, 1862.
Kirkland Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Feb. 3, 1862.
Lebanon Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Aug. 19, 1856.

¹First organized Dec. 12, 1859. Re-organized Sept. 8, 1863. Located near Versailles, and exclusively conducted by the Indians of the Reservations.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of filing Act.</i>
Leon Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Sept. 15, 1856.
Lodi Agricultural Society of - - - - -	Aug. 22, 1857.
Manlius and Pompey Agricultural and Mechanical Association, - -	Jan. 25, 1862.
Moravia Agricultural Society, - - - - -	April 16, 1863.
Moriah Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Nov. 26, 1859.
Naples Agricultural Society, - - - - -	Mar. 17, 1860.
Nelson Farmers' and Mechanics' Association, - - - - -	June 5, 1858.
Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society, - - - - -	April 7, 1864.
Orange County Pleasure Grounds - - - - -	April 17, 1866.
Ossining Agricultural and Mechanical Association - - - - -	March 1, 1860.
Oswego City Agricultural Society - - - - -	June 5, 1858.
Oswego Falls Agricultural Society - - - - -	June 14, 1864.
Otisco Farmers' Club - - - - -	Dec. 24, 1862.
Otselic, Pitcher, Pharsalia, and Lincklaen Agricultural Society - -	June 27, 1857.
Raquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society	Aug. 12, 1870.
Riverhead Town Agricultural Society - - - - -	Feb. 11, 1867.
Rosendale Agricultural Society - - - - -	June 8, 1870.
Rushville Union Agricultural Society - - - - -	Feb. 9, 1855.
St. Lawrence International, Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Ogdensburgh,	June 21, 1856.
St. Lawrence Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society, Fort Covington,	Dec. 23, 1870.
Sandy Creek, Richland, Ornell and Boylston Agricultural Society - -	March 20, 1859.
Sangerfield and Marshall Town Agricultural Society - - - - -	Nov. 10, 1857.
Schenevus Valley Agricultural Society - - - - -	Feb. 3, 1865.
Schoharie County Agricultural Society and Stock Growers' Association -	May 31, 1865.
Seneca Falls Union Agricultural Society - - - - -	June 28, 1861.
Skaneateles Farmers' Club - - - - -	Feb. 4, 1862.
Somerset Agricultural Society - - - - -	Nov. 10, 1857.
Suffolk Co. Agricultural Society and Farmers' Club - - - - -	Sept. 30, 1865.
Summit Agricultural Society - - - - -	Aug. 15, 1859.
Susquehannah Valley Agricultural and Horticultural Society - - -	April 4, 1857.
Thorn Hill Farmers' Club - - - - -	Dec. 5, 1862.
Town Union Agricultural Association of the County of Albany - - -	March 16, 1862.
Trenton Falls Agricultural Society - - - - -	April 20, 1860.
Trenton Union Agricultural Society ¹ - - - - -	- - - - -
Union Agricultural Society, (Broome and Delaware counties) - - -	March 29, 1859.
Union Agricultural Society of Hammond - - - - -	Feb. 24, 1860.
Union Agricultural Society of Hume, Centerville, Rushford and Caneadea -	Oct. 10, 1860.
Union Agricultural Society of Palmyra - - - - -	June 26, 1856.
Union Agricultural Society of Somerset, Hartland and Royalston - -	Feb. 16, 1861.
Union Agricultural Society of Ulysses, Covert and Hector - - -	Oct. 8, 1861.
Union Agricultural Society of Wilson, Porter and Newfane - - -	March 19, 1863.
Union Fair Grounds, (Ellicottville) - - - - -	Aug. 15, 1867.
Van Buren and Lysander Farmers' Club - - - - -	Jan. 22, 1863.
Vernon Agricultural Society - - - - -	March 9, 1861.
Victory Agricultural Society - - - - -	Jan. 21, 1864.
Vienna Town Agricultural Society - - - - -	June 6, 1859.
Virgil Agricultural Association - - - - -	Feb. 26, 1857.
Washington Co. Horticultural, Floral, and Pomological Society - -	Sept. 7, 1866.
Wilson Agricultural Society - - - - -	June 10, 1859.
Winfield Union Agricultural Society - - - - -	April 18, 1859.
Wiskoy Agricultural Society, Genesee Falls, Pike and Eagle - - -	Dec. 6, 1855.
Youngstown Farmers' and Gardeners' Club - - - - -	Feb. 14, 1861.

¹ Articles not found, but reports made in 1864 and 1866. | Floyd, Stenben and Remsen, in Oneida, and Russia, Newport, Norway and Ohio, in Herkimer county.

Agricultural Societies, Park Associations, &c., formed by Special Acts, from 1861 to 1870, inclusive.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Date of filing Act.</i>
Binghamton Driving Park	April 23, 1870.
Booneville Driving Park Association	May 6, 1870.
Canandaigua Driving Park	April 19, 1870.
Catskill Agricultural and Horticultural Association	May 9, 1867.
Fleetwood Association, Morrisania	April 1, 1870.
Forrestville Agricultural Society	May 6, 1870.
Iroquis Agricultural Society ¹	May 5, 1853.
Lowville Park Association	April 23, 1870.
Oneida Park Association	March 29, 1870.
Onondaga Indian Agricultural Society	May 18, 1870.
Oswego Falls Agricultural Society	April 29, 1868.
Prospect Fair Grounds Association	May 1, 1869.
Waddington Agricultural Society	April 30, 1869.
Western New York Horticultural Society ²	April 1, 1870.

American Dairyman's Association.—This society was organized at Rome, N. Y., January 7, 1864, as the "New York State Cheese Manufacturers' Association," and on the 11th of Jan., 1866, it was changed to its present designation. It holds a regular annual meeting on the second Tuesday in January of each year, at such place as the Executive Board may designate, and publishes an annual report, devoted to the particular interests of dairymen.³ It is not limited to the State of New York, but includes other States and Canada.

The Farmer's Protective Union, of the counties of Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Westchester, Richmond and Rockland, was incorporated April 23, 1864, to protect the business interests of farmers, and especially for procuring, purchasing and selling ashes, manures, and other fertilizers. It might hold an estate of \$100,000, and its capital was fixed at not less than \$200,000 with power to increase to half a million.

¹ Reorganized under general act, Jan. 30, 1864.

² To include Oswego and Onondaga counties, and west of these.

³As an indication of the condition and growth of the business of cheese manufacture, we present the number of factories, and the number of cows of which the milk is used in each county of this State, so far as is shown by the reports of the American Dairymen's Association for the years 1869 and 1870. They are manifestly imperfect, many factories not reporting the number of cows.

COUNTIES HAVING FACORIES.	1869.			1870.			COUNTIES HAVING FACORIES.	1869.			1870.		
	Factories.	Fac. from which the No. of cows were reported.	Number of Cows.	Factories.	Fac. from which the No. of cows were reported.	Number of Cows.		Factories.	Fac. from which the No. of cows were reported.	Number of Cows.	Factories.	Fac. from which the No. of cows were reported.	Number of Cows.
Allegany.....	37	29	10,950	46	31	10,929	Oneida.....	87	74	31,696	92	70	31,316
Broome.....	4	3	1,025	5	3	1,025	Onondaga.....	27	15	4,850	32	15	4,850
Cattaraugus.....	51	24	12,039	5	24	12,029	Ontario.....	3	1	4,450	3	1	4,450
Cayuga.....	6	5	1,700	3	55	1,700	Orange.....	43	40	12,245	45	42	12,224
Chautauqua.....	21	12	8,246	12	5	8,246	Orleans.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chemung.....	1	1	750	3	12	750	Oswego.....	53	37	12,405	58	36	12,055
Chenango.....	12	12	6,790	24	1	6,790	Otsego.....	42	37	11,761	46	37	12,056
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12	.....	Rensselaer.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Columbia.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	St. Lawrence.....	15	11	5,825	16	11	5,865
Cortland.....	25	22	10,275	26	.....	9,275	Saratoga.....	4	1	250	4	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	.....	.....	.....	1	21	.....	Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Erie.....	47	43	22,200	54	41	19,200	Schoharie.....	9	7	1,950	9	6	1,750
Franklin.....	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Fulton.....	5	3	1,150	8	3	1,150	Steuben.....	5	5	1,850	8	5	1,850
Genesee.....	5	3	1,100	11	3	1,100	Tioga.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	Tompkins.....	9	4	3,100	9	4	2,500
Herkimer.....	62	48	23,929	69	46	22,710	Washington.....	7	6	1,330	8	4	1,333
Jefferson.....	67	.....	7,550	72	17	7,550	Wayne.....	12	6	2,035	13	6	1,915
Lewis.....	38	33	16,310	39	33	16,310	Wyoming.....	18	10	4,175	29	10	4,175
Madison.....	58	51	20,442	65	51	20,433	Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Monroe.....	3	1	300	4	1	300	Total.....	820	545	247,124	938	568	241,088
Montgomery.....	30	15	8,375	36	15	8,700							
Niagara.....	2	1	300	4	1	300							

In these factories it is customary for some person to undertake to manufacture the cheese at a certain price per pound, (one cent or more) and for farmers who associate together to appoint a committee of their number to conduct the sales. The milk is usually weighed upon delivery at the factory, and the receipts from sales are divided pro rata according to the amount of milk delivered. The number pounds of milk required to make a pound of cheese ranges from 9 to 10 3/4.

The New York State Poultry Society was incorporated April 16, 1869, and is devoted to the promotion of the interests indicated in its title. It holds fairs, and aims to promote improvements by premiums, etc.

The Western New York Horticultural Society, was incorporated by special act April 1, 1870, and includes all the counties from Oswego and Onondaga (inclusive) westward, with its principal seat at Rochester.

The following general statistics of Agriculture as reported by the State census of 1855 and 1865, show approximately the amount of land devoted to each crop, the production, number of domestic animals, and amount and value of animal products. The limits of this work will not admit of details by counties, but may be found in the census volumes of these years, in nearly every Town Clerk's office and public library in the State:

RETURNS.	1855.	1865.	RETURNS.	1855.	1865.
Acres of land.....	26,758,183	25,239,300	Hemp, acres sown.....	3	102
Acres of land improved.....	13,657,490	14,827,437	Tons of hemp.....	15	15
Acres of land unimproved.....	13,100,692	10,411,863	Hops, acres planted.....	9,481	24,338
Farms, total number.....	231,740	242,436	Pounds harvested.....	7,192,254	12,247,738
Cash value of farms.....	\$799,355,367	\$920,349,331	Tobacco, acres planted.....	766	12,981
Cash value of stock.....	\$103,776,053	\$127,072,354	Pounds harvested.....	946,502	13,086,561
Cash value of tools and imple- ments.....	\$26,927,502	\$21,181,069	Apple orchards, bushels har- vested.....	13,669,830	16,273,505
Acres ploughed the year previ- ous.....	3,377,471	3,073,270	Barrels of cider.....	273,639	391,379
Acres in fallow the year previ- ous.....	506,030	159,985	Market gardens, acres culti- vated.....	12,590	10,837
Acres in pasture the year previ- ous.....	4,984,114	5,771,214	Value of products.....	1,138,662	1,495,930
Meadow, acres.....	3,384,440	5,819,694	Maple sugar, pounds made....	4,835,015	8,635,199
Tons of hay.....	3,256,958	3,697,914	Molasses, gallons made.....	85,091	139,487
Bushels of grass seed.....	120,866	57,069	Wine, gallons made.....	18,181	69,967
Spring wheat, acres sown.....	194,346	113,115	Honey, pounds collected.....	2,557,876	1,811,668
Bushels harvested.....	2,633,353	309,197	Wax, pounds collected.....	138,033	99,749
Winter wheat, acres sown.....	801,141	389,918	Silk, pounds of cocoons raised.....	267	82
Bushels harvested.....	7,059,049	5,432,282	Neat cattle, total number.....	2,105,465	1,824,221
Wheat of both kinds, acres so. Bushels harvested.....	795,487	513,033	Under one year old.....	311,474	301,664
Oats, acres sown.....	9,092,402	6,232,480	Over one year old.....	1,793,991	1,522,557
Bushels harvested.....	1,349,394	1,109,910	Working oxen.....	144,797	64,486
Rye, acres sown.....	27,015,296	19,052,853	Cows.....	1,068,427	1,149,392
Bushels harvested.....	3,639,438	2,575,348	Cattle killed for beef.....	225,338	221,481
Barley, acres sown.....	121,608	189,029	Butter, number of pounds.....	90,293,073	84,584,458
Bushels harvested.....	3,563,540	3,075,052	Cheese, number of pounds.....	38,944,249	72,195,337
Buckwheat, acres sown.....	293,233	22,612	Milk, gallons sold to market.....	20,857,961	29,631,521
Bushels harvested.....	2,481,079	3,486,101	Horses.....	579,715	608,810
Potatoes, acres planted.....	19,290,691	17,981,913	Mules.....	2,254	5,818
Bushels harvested.....	220,575	235,058	Swine, total number.....	1,069,792	1,077,226
Bushels harvested.....	15,191,852	23,236,687	Under six months.....	530,176	543,699
Peas, acres sown.....	48,154	46,401	Over six months.....	539,616	533,577
Bushels harvested.....	705,967	580,827	Sheep.....	3,217,024	5,921,610
Beans, acres planted.....	16,917	61,821	Wool, pounds shorn.....	2,331,959	15,969,960
Bushels harvested.....	244,079	905,525	Number of fleeces.....	2,630,203	3,781,985
Turnips, acres sown.....	7,524	8,123	Poultry, value of.....	\$1,858,797	\$1,858,797
Bushels harvested.....	985,522	1,262,338	Value sold year previous.....	\$1,071,598	\$1,228,043
Flax, acres sown.....	11,764	23,874	Eggs, value, sold the year previous.....	\$1,366,673	\$1,363,010
Pounds of lint.....	4,907,556	3,927,914	Miscellaneous products, total value.....	\$1,421,750	
Bushels of seed.....	87,093	130,318	Cords of wood sold the year previous.....		3,721,973

It so happened that both the seasons 1854 and 1864, to which the census of 1855 and 1865 related, were unusually dry, and the production in both years was below the average. The specific causes of failure and the relative amount, are detailed in the official reports from which the above summary is taken.

The returns of agricultural products of the United States, and the State of New York, according to the census of 1860, (the last national census published at the time of writing,) will be seen in the following table:

RETURNS.	United States.	New York.	RETURNS.	United States.	New York.
Lands, improved, acres.....	163,261,389	14,376,367	Buckwheat, bushels.....	17,664,914	5,196,305
Lands, unimproved, acres.....	246,508,244	6,616,553	Value of orchard products.....	\$19,769,361	\$3,720,381
Cash value of farms.....	\$6,580,874,097	\$809,343,593	Wine, gallons.....	1,860,008	61,404
Value of farming implements and machinery.....	\$247,027,496	\$99,166,565	Value of market and garden products.....	\$15,541,027	\$3,381,596
Live stock, horses, number.....	6,115,458	503,725	Butter, pounds.....	460,509,854	103,097,279
asses and mules, number.....	1,129,553	1,129,553	Cheese, pounds.....	105,975,135	48,548,288
milk cows, number.....	8,728,862	1,129,553	Hay, tons.....	19,129,128	3,564,786
working oxen, number.....	121,702	121,702	Flax seed, bushels.....	829,010	81,622
other cattle, number.....	14,671,400	727,837	Grass seed, bushels.....	900,386	106,933
sheep, number.....	23,317,756	2,617,855	Hemp, dew rotted, tons.....	83,247	32,191
swine, number.....	32,550,267	910,178	Hemp, water rotted, tons.....	3,943	99
Value of live stock.....	\$1,107,490,216	\$103,856,296	Hemp, other prepared, tons.....	17,300	3,531
Value of animals slaughtered.....	\$212,871,653	\$15,841,403	Hops, pounds.....	11,016,012	9,655,542
Wheat, bushels.....	171,831,190	8,131,190	Flax, pounds.....	3,793,079	1,514,476
Eye, bushels.....	20,976,298	4,786,905	Flax seed, bushels.....	817,927	56,966
Indian corn, bushels.....	830,451,707	20,061,048	Silk cocoons, pounds.....	6,562	259
Oats, bushels.....	172,554,688	35,176,133	Maple sugar, pounds.....	38,863,894	10,816,458
Rice, pounds.....	187,140,173		Cane sugar, pounds.....	302,205,000	
Tobacco, pounds.....	429,390,771	5,764,582	Cane molasses, gallons.....	16,337,080	15
Ginned cotton, bales (400 lb.).....	5,190,977		Sorghum molasses, gallons.....	7,237,025	265
Wool, pounds.....	60,531,343	9,454,473	Maple molasses, gallons.....	1,944,594	131,641
Peas and beans, bushels.....	15,189,013	1,609,334	Beeswax, pounds.....	1,357,364	121,019
Potatoes, bushels.....	110,571,201	26,447,389	Honey, pounds.....	25,028,991	2,369,513
Sweet potatoes, bushels.....	41,006,302	7,523	Total beeswax and honey, lbs.	26,386,655	2,490,770
Barley, bushels.....	15,635,119	4,186,667	Value of home made manuf.....	\$24,358,222	\$1,964,262

FINANCES.

State Finances.—By much the greater portion of the receipts into the State Treasury are provided for by direct taxation upon the real estate and personal property according to a value ascertained by **Assessors** elected annually in each city and town.¹ The rate of State taxation according to the Governor's message of 1871, is about 7 1-4 mills on a dollar, of which nearly a third is for the annual payment on the war bounty debt.² Besides this 1 mill it was necessary to provide for the obligations incurred and claims audited in former years, but for payment of which the Legislature had not made appropriation.

Of the Trust funds of the State, the total amount of capital amounted September 30, 1870, to \$7,894,664.22. The mode of investment, income and condition of these funds, are reported annually by the Comptroller, but the total results can only be stated in the subjoined notes.

The United States Deposit Fund, is a part of the surplus moneys distributed among the States June 23, 1836, amounting in all the States to \$37,468,859.97, of which New York received \$5,352,694.38. It was distributed among the counties according to the population, and its income (except \$25,000 added to capital of School Fund,) is annually applied to the School and Literature funds. The money is loaned by **Loan Commissioners,** of whom there are two in each county, appointed by the Governor and Senate, except in Onondaga county, where they are elected. They receive from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. on all moneys loaned, give bonds for their trust, and report annually to the Comptroller. The present capital of this fund is \$4,014,520.51.

The total receipts into the Treasury on account of all funds, except the Canal and Free

¹ During the last fiscal year (ending Sept. 30, 1870,) the General Fund received from the following sources:

From Taxes.....	\$7,782,932.04
From Salt Duties.....	87,158.50
From Auction Duties.....	121,602.18

Total.....	\$7,991,692.72
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² This debt will be extinguished within seven years through the annual taxes imposed by the act which created it. The unpaid portion, Sept. 30, 1870, was \$19,511,390.42. The total funded debt on this date, was reported by the Comptroller, as \$38,641,606.40; of which \$4,040,026.40 belonged to the General Fund; \$68,000.00 to the Contingent; \$11,966,580.00 to the Canal, and the remainder to the bounty debt. After deducting the unapplied balances of the Sinking Fund at that date, the balance left was \$32,409,144.26. The General Fund Debt consisted of:

Astor stock (chap. 302, 1827, and 89, 1832).....	\$ 561,500.00
Deficiency loans under chap. 216, laws of 1848.....	3,237,897.77
Comptroller's bonds.....	66,443.75
Indian annuities.....	122,694.57
Not paying interest.....	51,500.00
Total.....	\$4,040,026.40

The principal of the debt is payable:

On demand.....	30,443.76
In 1875.....	900,000.00
In 1878.....	800,000.00
At pleasure.....	2,253,682.64
Total paying interest.....	\$3,938,526.40

Of the Canal Debt, the items have been increased by the following authority:

Art. 7, sec. 1 of Constitution.....	\$ 1,06,420.00
Art. 7, sec. 3 of Constitution.....	9,265,000.00
Art. 7, sec. 12 of Constitution.....	1,575,000.00
Total.....	\$11,966,420.00

For reducing this debt sinking funds have been provided by the following authority:

Art. 7, sec. 1 of Constitution.....	\$1,158,957.42
Art. 7, sec. 3 of Constitution.....	267,736.22
Art. 7, sec. 12 of Constitution.....	723,190.97
Total.....	\$2,149,884.61

Leaving a balance unprovided for of \$216,935.39. For the first of these sources an annual tax of 1-8 mill is provided. For the second, no additions were made the last year, the tolls having fallen off from \$4,112,878.52 to \$3,090,893.57, and the receipts from all sources, from \$4,161,280.10 to \$3,107,138.90, while the expenses for the year increased from \$1,278,507.52 to \$2,537,164.29. The net revenues for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, were but \$569,574.61, while for the preceding year they were \$2,882,772.58.

This reversal of the rule of prosperous administration may be attributed to a reduction of canal tolls, the completion of railroads, and increased expenses in the manage-

ment, which will be further noticed in our article upon the canals.

The *Bounty Debt* consisted, Sept. 30, 1870, of registered stocks \$21,069,000.00, and coupon bonds \$1,478,000.00, and will all mature in April, 1877. It requires an annual contribution of \$3,953,911.66 to its sinking fund to provide for its payment.

The *Contingent Debt* was incurred for the Long Island Railroad Company, the interest of which is paid, and the principal will be provided for by that company.

Comparison of expenditures in fiscal years ending Sept. 30, 1869, and 1870:

Objects.	1869.	1870.
Clerks in public offices....	\$69,045.50	\$75,157.63
Expenses of pub. offices....	20,746.34	13,698.38
Legislature, pay of members, etc.....	131,348.10	142,186.10
Legislature, contingent expenses.....	163,905.84	163,087.18
Printing for State.....	192,267.17	369,660.31
Hall for Cab. of Nat. His....	19,067.53	17,734.79
Militia and National G'rd.	125,938.59	263,530.62
Governor—incident ex....	4,681.41	2,766.90
Promotion of agriculture....	25,814.29	20,529.15
Rivers, roads and bridges....	46,680.84	10,390.95
State prisons, incl. tr. of convicts.....	1,125,220.82	951,641.58
N. Y. Inst. Deaf and Dumb.	120,731.00	93,750.00
N. Y. Inst. for blind.....	34,421.26	34,977.92
Orphan Asylums, etc.....	421,054.17	535,659.69
Quarantine.....	342,495.21	290,644.35
Insurance department....	48,640.44	75,869.69
The expenditures by the State for educational purposes during the last fiscal year were as follows:		
Academies for dividends.....	\$ 44,646.79	
Academies for instruction of teachers.....	15,345.00	
Charity week day schools.....	96,055.68	
Common school dividends.....	244,600.00	
Cornell University.....	31,000.00	
Indian schools.....	2,320.39	
Normal schools.....	94,600.00	
Teachers' institutes.....	16,171.10	
School tax 1 1-4 mills.....	2,325,150.96	
Elmira Female College.....	1,500.00	
Total.....	\$2,890,620.52	

The expenditures for asylums and hospitals which with one exception are State institutions, was during the year as follows:

Deaf and dumb.....	\$ 93,750.00
Blind.....	69,077.32
Insane.....	138,843.50
Idiotic.....	25,000.00
Total.....	\$266,670.82

These sums do not include moneys for building purposes. The whole sum paid for all purposes on account of the hospitals, orphan asylums and other charitable institutions of the State was during the year \$1,316,181.82.

School funds, during the year ending September 30, 1870, was \$13,846,258.39, and the total payments \$14,787,804.98, showing an excess of \$941,546.59 overdrawn.

The actual receipts and payments, including deficiency of previous year, were: Receipts, \$9,436,649.47, and payments, \$14,807,130.76, showing an actual deficiency of \$5,370,481.29. The estimated receipts to September 30, 1871, were \$17,209,194.21, and payments, \$19,323,940.38, showing an estimated deficiency of \$2,114,746.17, in the current year.

The changes in Valuation and Taxation during 12 years in each town, will be found at the end of the general article of each county, and those for the whole state in the subjoined table.¹

State Assessors.—The Governor and Senate appoint three State Assessors, for three years. They are required to visit officially every county in the state at least once in

¹ Table of Assessment and Taxation in the State of New York, during Twelve Years, as Returned to the Comptrollers Office.

YEAR.	ACTS OF LAND REASSESSED. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed val. of personal property.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate corrected valuation.	Town taxes.	County taxes.	State school tax.	State tax.	Aggregate taxation.	Rate on \$1 val. in cts.	
1859.	27560583	1099666257	315108117	1416290337	.....	2361603.47	10479210.45	1053673.04	2458613.92	16353001.38	1.154
1860.	27882758	1119933489	320617352	1441344632	.....	2776802.94	10739581.07	1064473.14	4376167.35	18956024.50	1.335
1861.	27624782	1121134480	313802682	1435866153	.....	3022138.90	11793288.82	1081325.57	4505523.22	20402276.51	1.415
1862.	27546846	1113779352	314111034	1435566016	.....	2704827.26	9867267.39	1080977.96	5797215.79	19456288.40	1.343
1863.	27693721	1119707222	340833266	1462778063	.....	3421806.01	12352720.57	1080841.11	6181432.97	23046800.66	1.590
1864.	27563234	1141075947	369353996	1531611470	.....	35009967.77	12493653.51	19504042.70	1125749.50	6754499.45	2.680
1865.	27556163	1160848745	347786668	1515836429	.....	1550879685	1339181.21	25338652.28	1163169.77	45961440.69	2.960
1866.	27543667	1235869890	421164468	1659432615	1531229636	9734652.22	22316127.62	1148422.22	7369042.63	4.058244.69	2.650
1867.	27442063	1323859456	430773938	168449263	1664107725	8642085.93	25229616.96	2080134.65	10567084.06	46518921.62	2.800
1868.	27617782	1410562009	441347722	1853419671	1760089140	8325422.44	25529696.45	2207611.42	8035075.59	44298435.00	2.510
1869.	27824964	1532720907	434270278	1966646288	1860120770	9572016.87	26126335.20	2325150.96	8130208.37	46161531.50	2.482
1870.	27687564	1599930166	452607732	2052479570	1967001185	9682382.25	26360325.41	2458751.48	11827225.07	50329684.21	2.558

Capital and Revenue of Trust Funds.

FUNDS.	Capital Sept. 30, 1870.	REVENUE, ETC.		
		Rece'd in year, incl. balances, Oct. 1, 1869.	Payments during the year.	Balances. Sept. 30, 1870.
School Funds.....	\$2,915,633.04	\$370,185.00	\$337,520.39	\$32,665.21
Literature Fund.....	270,930.76	44,497.49	49,273.34	4,775.85
U. S. Deposit Fund.....	4,014,520.71	365,519.98	396,636.23	* 31,116.25
College Land Scriv Fund.....	454,615.97	34,757.84	25,000.00	9,757.84
Corrall Endowment Fund.....	117,169.41	8,941.58	6,000.00	2,941.53
Elmira Female College Educational Fund.....	50,000.00	2,229.27	2,258.41	70.86
L. I. R. R. Sinking Fund.....	17,992.21	1,100.00	† 1,918.20	.....
Trust Fund for payment of bounties.....	20,905.00	† 9,565.00	.....	.....
Military Record Fund.....	32,847.24	‡ 19,488.10	2,015.00	.....

* Deficiency.

† Payment in excess of receipts taken from capital.

Original Distribution of the U. S. Deposit Fund.

Albany.....	\$147,107.48	Oneida.....	\$33,858.78
Allegany.....	86,681.22	Onondaga.....	40,699.36
Broome.....	49,698.81	Ontario.....	93,558.88
Cattaraugus.....	61,504.43	Orange.....	98,363.76
Cayuga.....	121,113.45	Orleans.....	29,622.36
Chautauque.....	110,447.53	Oswego.....	96,803.13
Chemung.....	42,991.07	Otsego.....	93,017.26
Chenango.....	100,337.93	Putnam.....	95,483.74
Clinton.....	51,057.58	Queens.....	48,728.95
Columbia.....	100,298.54	Rensselaer.....	130,675.06
Cortland.....	59,491.87	Richmond.....	78,910.00
Delaware.....	84,165.51	Rockland.....	39,613.81
Dutchess.....	124,810.71	St. Lawrence.....	76,534.68
Eric.....	141,770.83	Saratoga.....	102,747.79
Essex.....	50,951.74	Schenectady.....	142,979.45
Franklin.....	30,771.91	Schoharie.....	119,038.36
Genesee.....	144,217.61	Seneca.....	664,539.06
Greene.....	74,272.51	Steuben.....	65,206.61
Herkimer.....	89,110.77	Suffolk.....	190,814.96
Jefferson.....	18,921.82	Sullivan.....	149,928.42
Kings.....	23,867.24	Tioga.....	100,603.77
Lewis.....	103,501.02	Tompkins.....	111,066.31
Livingston.....	93,569.65	Ulster.....	56,352.39
Madison.....	39,951.05	Warren.....	94,142.19
Monroe.....	70,174.02	Washington.....	124,131.32
Montgomery.....	55,697.62	Wayne.....	28,433.43
New York.....	101,994.55	West Chester.....	61,858.89
Niagara.....	69,598.02	Yates.....	136,653.25

‡ Transferred to capital.

§ Receipts in excess of payment transferred to capital.

It has been customary for the Legislature, from the earliest period of the State Government, from time to time to loan State moneys to towns and counties, to aid in the construction of public buildings, roads, bridges and other purposes. These loans bore interest, and were subsequently repaid by a local tax. It was remarked by the Comptroller, a few years since, in one of his annual reports, that the State had never lost a dollar from these loans.

The practice formerly prevailed, of loaning to inventors and those endeavoring to establish or introduce new mechanical operations, the funds needed for these enterprises. These loans were to be secured by mortgages upon real estate, of double the value, but losses would occasionally happen, and the practice has long since been discontinued, as a subject of special legislation.

An alphabetical list of the names of all persons loaning moneys from the common school fund, and the amount loaned, was given in Vol. II, of the "Convention Manual" of 1867.

County of Equalization of Taxes. are made by the Boards of Supervisors, who establish the rates of valuation of land in the several towns, according to their ideas of the relative value of property, reference being had to location, quality of soil, and other circumstances.

In several of the great cities, special Boards of Estimate have been created, charged with the duty of preparing estimates of the sums required to be raised to meet the wants of the coming year, as well for the principal and interest of bonds becoming due as for contingent and current expenses. The Supervisors are required in such counties to make the appropriations required, but may not reduce these estimates.

two years, and prepare a written digest of such facts as they may deem most important for aiding the **Board of Equalization** in the discharge of its duties. This Board consists of the Commissioners of the Land office, and the three Assessors. Their duties are limited to the equalization of the valuation of real estate, by increasing or diminishing so as to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the State, but not so as to reduce the aggregate valuation of the whole below the total amount returned to the Comptroller. Supervisors may appeal from their decisions to the Comptroller. A report is made annually by the State Assessors, and tables of returned and equalized valuations are published by the Comptroller.¹

United States Financial Agencies.—These so far as relate to the State of New York, may be subdivided into those of *collection*, and those of *disbursement*. The former embrace the system of taxation upon foreign imports, through our custom house organization, (more fully noticed in our article upon *Commerce*,) in the following pages. Our limits will not permit us to notice in this connection, more than the agencies employed in these transactions.

Upon the organization of an Internal Revenue System, in 1863, the Congressional Districts were made collection districts, excepting in the 4th Dist., which was divided and one numbered 32, established. The 1st, 2d, and 3d, have during the present year been consolidated into the 1st, and include Long Island and Staten Island. The 4th and 6th are now the 2d, and include the 3d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th wards of New York city. The 5th and 7th are now the 3d, and embrace the 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 14th and 17th wards. The 8th, as at first, embraces the 18th, 20th and 21st wards; the 9th embraces the 12th, 19th and 22d wards; and the 32d, the 1st, 2d and 4th wards of New York city. In the remainder of the State, the number of collection districts corresponds with that of the Congressional Districts of the State. Districts 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7, are vacant from consolidation.

For the more effectual collection of the Internal Revenues, two Supervisors of Revenue are appointed, of whom one has jurisdiction in the Southern and Eastern Judicial Districts, including Columbia, Greene, and Sullivan counties, and all south of these; office in New York city. The other embraces the Northern and Western Districts, or the remainder of the State; office in Lowville, Lewis co.

For many of the great financial transactions of the National Government, an Assistant Treasurer is appointed, holding his office in Wall st., New York, in the building erected and formerly used for a custom house. The deposits and payments at this office are further noticed in our account of New York city.

For the payment of U. S. Pensions, there are offices at Canandaigua, Albany, New York, and Brooklyn. Their districts have no definite boundaries, and pensioners are paid at offices most convenient, without reference to residence. Their names are registered for payment, at the office they elect, and may for sufficient reasons be transferred to another.

The Internal Revenue was originally made up of licenses upon professions, taxes upon incomes, and the succession of property by will, upon manufactured articles, articles of luxury, such as gold watches, pianos, etc., and stamp duties upon legal and commercial papers of various kinds. They have now been greatly reduced, and at present the chief manufactured articles that pay this tax are fermented or distilled spirits, and tobacco. It is probable that the Internal Revenue system may be retained in some form for several years to come, to provide for the payment of interest on the war debt.

¹ Under an act passed April 26, 1870, David A. Wells, Edwin Dodge and George W. Cuyler, were appointed to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes. Their report was made Feb. 16, 1871, and various changes were

recommended, but at the time of writing this article no legislation had been had in pursuance of these suggestions.

MANUFACTURES.

A STATEMENT of the principal establishments engaged in manufactures is given in our account of the several cities and towns. As a general rule the tendency is to concentrate in cities and villages, or along thoroughfares of commerce, where labor is easily obtained, and the facilities for bringing materials and sending of products exist. It is further to be observed that particular kinds of business tend to concentrate in certain centers,¹ which, after being planted by some local circumstance, or the enterprize of a few individuals, gradually extend and thrive, attracting within their limits skilled laborers, who find it their interest to remain, and thus build up a great number of separate, and sometimes rival establishments, yet all with common interests, and deriving a mutual benefit from their association of labor and capital.²

¹ In nothing is this more noticeable than in the fulling and carding mills, small factories run by hand labor, and other small establishments that sprang up everywhere throughout the rural districts in the early years of settlement, when domestic industry performed the tasks not executed by machinery upon a magnificent scale, and at prices that would astonish these early toilers at the loom and spinning-wheel. The following table will show the falling off in domestic manufactures since records have been reported:

Years.	Fulled cloth, yards.	Flannel and other woollen cloth not fulled. Yards.	Linen, cotton, and other thin cloths—Yards.
1821	1,958,712	2,451,107	5,635,985
1825	2,918,233	3,468,001	8,079,992
1835	2,183,951	2,790,069	3,799,953
1845	1,664,366	2,650,116	2,775,656
1855	196,203	379,922	353,550
1865	256,789	632,056	391,942

The increase in 1865 may have been in part due to the war, and the great increase of prices which it occasioned.

² New England affords numerous examples of this, such as the manufactures of brass wares at Waterbury, Conn.; of whips at Westfield, Mass., and of shoes at Lynn. Among the most striking example in this State, is that of Johnstown and Gloversville, where the glove and mitten manufacturers have almost monopolized the business.

The following table shows, by counties, the number of manufacturing establishments of different kinds in the State, persons employed, and the number of establishments and capital invested in three of the most generally distributed kinds of manufacture in the State, as shown by the State Census of 1865. It should be understood that the first two columns (number and persons employed) do not include the industries specially reported, viz: 58 cotton mills, 4,651 hands; 1,794 grist and flouring mills, 4,134 hands; 67 iron furnaces, 3,467 hands; 3,963 lumber mills, 10,068 hands; 144 paper mills, 2,245 hands; 420 tanneries, 5,805 hands, and 159 woolen mills, 4,992 hands.

Statistics of some Manufacturing items, by Counties, as reported by the State Census in 1865.

COUNTIES.	No. of establishments.	Persons employed.	SOME OF THE MANUFACTURES MOST GENERALLY DISTRIBUTED.					
			Grist and Flour Mills.		Lumber Mills.		Tanneries.	
			Number.	Capital invested.	Number.	Capital invested.	Number.	Capital invested.
Albany.....	364	9,229	27	\$237,725	37	\$94,412	7	\$91,700
Allegany.....	231	766	31	153,800	79	101,890	16	141,152
Broome.....	244	996	19	117,100	109	163,600	17	357,500
Cattaraugus.....	352	1,102	27	140,050	143	883,800	23	622,525
Cayuga.....	324	2,603	39	346,700	65	94,670	16	111,300
Chautauqua.....	218	1,605	33	212,150	125	339,500	24	141,700
Chemung.....	224	1,442	20	206,950	57	190,850	14	163,977
Chemung.....	384	942	35	110,850	105	86,720	18	86,264
Clinton.....	234	2,699	19	167,000	59	517,950	14	123,931
Columbia.....	262	3,690	39	241,200	32	32,500	6	17,300
Cortland.....	166	381	25	146,960	61	64,300	9	41,700
Delaware.....	404	738	38	102,700	189	153,500	30	322,572
Dutchess.....	354	4,126	67	373,800	40	41,100	8	101,000
Erie.....	750	6,533	57	753,300	119	350,382	43	688,767
Essex.....	144	1,260	23	144,700	35	38,350	10	43,200
Franklin.....	158	452	16	87,700	53	121,600	10	55,400
Fulton.....	266	1,200	14	60,500	84	107,650	19	139,600
Genesee.....	238	543	23	194,800	33	37,450	7	9,800
Greene.....	195	1,972	33	103,350	48	38,935	8	47,050
Hamilton.....	248	251	13	36,300	13	20,300	5	57,650
Herkimer.....	234	1,735	24	361,300	83	147,625	17	286,300
Jefferson.....	508	1,917	51	361,530	90	137,375	25	322,700
Kings.....	445	14,146	6	264,000	2	80,000	3	156,000
Lewis.....	231	767	19	135,250	105	183,970	18	259,200
Livingston.....	200	652	30	217,300	26	41,100	7	48,600
Madison.....	317	1,371	35	207,300	93	98,454	25	196,050
Monroe.....	546	5,486	48	915,000	34	73,700	10	101,100
Montgomery.....	153	1,016	25	196,500	32	67,500	7	33,073
New York.....	1,426	38,539	9	602,500	6	583,000	11	390,100
Niagara.....	176	2,311	19	364,750	33	212,470	4	11,500
Oswego.....	638	6,668	54	287,600	167	321,025	29	547,400
Onondaga.....	445	3,226	49	600,750	71	132,774	13	46,360
Ontario.....	190	659	32	244,300	34	94,300	4	6,700
Orange.....	291	4,474	50	334,146	22	255,050	12	370,500
Orleans.....	147	520	17	249,000	24	37,800	9	17,600
Oswego.....	495	996	45	863,695	201	443,050	35	537,550
Otsego.....	440	1,056	46	180,350	140	113,771	16	116,706
Putnam.....	53	1,039	11	32,000	9	2,425	2	9,000
Queens.....	141	1,262	43	201,900	4	8,100	1	4,000
Rensselaer.....	389	11,378	23	253,510	55	97,400	9	34,800
Richmond.....	49	412	4	16,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	116	1,607	24	59,800	20	16,300	2	4,500
St. Lawrence.....	508	1,945	49	522,900	97	394,750	24	267,800
Saratoga.....	274	2,211	39	448,800	69	283,550	16	205,800

In presenting the latest published statistics of manufactures, from the census of 1865, in the accompanying tables, it should be borne in mind that the returns referred to 1864, which was the last year of the war. They represent the industries of the State at a time when the country was putting forth every effort in the suppression of the rebellion; when drafts were pending, the call for volunteers urgent, and the highest bounties were being offered for men. Other circumstances incident to this condition of affairs, tended to direct industry from its accustomed channels in time of peace. Under this view the figures are remarkable, as showing the vigorous power of the country, which at such a time could, in the State of New York, measure its manufacturing production by almost half a billion of dollars.

It cannot be doubted but that these circumstances hastened the introduction of machines for the performances of many kinds of labor which would have been continued to be done by hand labor, a much longer time, had it not been for the necessities of the occasion. This is especially true with reference to farm labor, which, had it not been for these accessories, could not have been performed at that time, with the laboring force then available for its performance. The economy of their use being once realized, as in the case of every other really valuable invention, has ensured its continuance.

Statistics of some Manufacturing items, by Counties, as reported by the State Census in 1865.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	No. of establishments.	Persons employed.	SOME OF THE MANUFACTORIES MOST GENERALLY DISTRIBUTED.					
			Grist and Flour Mills.		Lumber Mills.		Tanneries.	
			Number.	Capital invested.	Number.	Capital invested.	Number.	Capital invested.
Schenectady	73	1,168	6	\$86,400	14	\$7,950	1	\$4,000
Schoharie	258	556	34	107,600	130	30,955	16	99,231
Schuyler	167	353	13	116,300	41	48,300	9	11,500
Seneca	145	1,454	19	329,200	23	89,100	6	17,100
Steuben	371	1,864	43	280,600	152	733,450	23	272,636
Suffolk	154	823	44	166,300	6	17,500	3	4,400
Sullivan	275	1,129	28	99,000	155	169,550	41	935,300
Tioga	169	651	17	130,150	93	237,000	14	279,300
Tompkins	226	779	37	380,300	62	63,030	14	129,600
Ulster	417	3,163	61	235,080	115	102,025	22	765,800
Warren	143	779	14	44,100	56	205,650	17	400,500
Washington	262	1,483	31	133,900	59	162,350	13	33,720
Wayne	227	1,302	28	201,353	59	84,600	13	72,050
West Chester	277	5,430	33	78,755	16	42,600	5	81,000
Wyoming	191	629	26	179,150	50	63,520	17	73,375
Yates	115	337	16	97,500	29	32,700	3	3,350
Total	17,525	170,811	1,794	\$14,363,604	3,963	\$9,445,768	820	\$10,386,639

Total establishments, including those specially reported..... 24,530
 Total persons employed..... 206,166

General Totals of Value reported in the Census of 1865.

	Capital employed.	Value of raw materials.	Value of manufactured products.
Manufactures specially reported	\$51,721,959	\$78,370,815	\$107,948,360
Manufactures reported by classes	175,952,228	201,819,997	349,185,357
Total	\$227,674,187	\$280,690,812	\$457,133,717

COMMERCE.

NEW YORK CITY, from its central position upon the coast, its ease of access at all seasons, and vast natural and artificial lines of communications with the interior, have from an early period given it a commanding rank as a commercial point, and ever since the formation of a National government, its receipts from customs have been, upon an average, more than half, and in some years two-thirds of the whole amount collected in the United States. The course of trade has drawn thither very many of the natural products of other sections, to be from thence distributed, according as the wants of different countries or the profits of business might require. The regulation of foreign commerce is under the Treasury Department of the United States, and there are ten collection districts established within this State, of which two are upon the Atlantic coast, and eight upon the northern frontier.¹

¹ Abundant commercial statistics of the Port of New York will be found under our account of that city. Some of a more general kind are here given:

Collection Districts in New York.

DISTRICT.	Date of Establishment.	Principal Office.	Subordinate Offices.
Sag Harbor.....	July 31, 1789	Sag Harbor.....	Greenport.
New York City..	July 31, 1789	New York	Albany, Troy, Cold Spring Harbor, Port Jefferson, Jersey City.
Champlain	Mar. 2, 1793	Plattsburgh.....	Whitehall, Rouses Point, Champlain, Percyville, Mooers, Centerville, Chateaugay, Burke, Trout River, Westville, Fort Covington, Hogsburgh, Malone.
Oswegatchie ...	Mar. 2, 1811	Ogdensburgh ..	Hammond, Morristown, Lisbon, Waddington, Louisville, Massena.
Cape Vincent ..	April 18, 1818	Cape Vincent ..	Alexandria Bay, Millens Bay, Clayton, Chaumont, Three Mile Bay, Point Peninsula, Sacketts Harbor, Dexter, Henderson, Sandy Creek.
Oswego	Mar. 2, 1799	Oswego	Big Sodus, Little Sodus, Texas, Port Ontario.
Genesee	Mar. 3, 1805	Rochester	Carthage Landing, Kelsey Landing, Fultonville, Charlotte.
Niagara	Mar. 2, 1799	Susp. Bridge ...	Niagara Falls, Niagara Bridge, Youngstown, Wilson, Eighteen Mile Creek, Oak Orchard, Lewiston.
Buffalo Creek ..	Mar. 3, 1805	Buffalo	Black Rock, Black Rock Dam, Tonawanda, Schlosser.
Dunkirk.....	July 27, 1854	Dunkirk.....	Barcelons, Irving, Cattaugus Creek, Silver Creek.

Albany was made a port of delivery in N. Y. Dist., July 31, 1789.

Cape Vincent was made a port of delivery in Sacketts Harbor Dist., March 2, 1811.

Hudson was made a port of delivery in N. Y. Dist., July 31, 1789, and a district and port of entry Feb. 26, 1795, to May 7, 1822.

Catskill and Kinderhook were made ports of delivery from Feb. 26, 1795, to May 27, 1796.

New Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, were made ports of delivery July 31, 1789.

Niagara—Office removed from Ft. Niagara to Lewiston, March 2, 1811.

Sacketts Harbor was made a district March 3, 1803. Annexed to Cape Vincent Dist. March 3, 1803.

Lewiston was the port of entry of Niagara Dist. until Mar. 3, 1863, when it was transferred to Suspension Bridge. The Dist. of Niagara was at this time enlarged to include the whole of Niagara co., to the channel of Tonawanda Creek.

Custom Houses in the State of New York—their date of location and cost. These are built upon sites owned by the General Government.

LOCATION.	Date of purchase.	Cost of site.	Total cost up to Sept. 30, 1868.
Buffalo*.....	Jan. 22, 1855	\$45,000 00	\$262,029 25
New York (old).	Dec. 16, 1816	.....	70,000 00
.....	Jan. 9, 1843	200,000 00	1,314,435 41
..... (new)†.	April 29, 1865	1,000,000 00	1,227,126 66
Oswego‡.....	Dec. 15, 1854	12,000 00	133,708 18
Ogdensburgh||.	Feb. 4, 1857	8,000 00	123,855 63
Plattsburgh**.	June 10, 1856	5,000 00	72,890 90
Susp. Bridge ...	May 25, 1867	.....	6,060 00

Various classes of vessels belonging to the several Customs Districts of New York, June 30, 1870.

CUSTOMS DISTRICTS.	Slips.	Barks.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops.	Yachts.	Steamers.	Unrigged.	Total.
Buffalo Creek.....	....	29	5	73	.....	....	112	474	693
Cape Vincent .....	....	1	1	16	10	....	1	.....	29
Champlain .....	....	.....	.....	20	112	....	12	628	772
Dunkirk.....	....	.....	3	.....	.....	....	1	2	6
Genesee.....	....	.....	12	.....	.....	....	2	217	231
New York	196	140	128	690	981	50	567	877	3,538
Niagara .....	....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	22	27
Oswegatchie.....	....	.....	9	2	.....	.....	7	8	26
Oswego .....	....	1	2	70	5	.....	16	792	886
Sag Harbor .....	....	1	2	49	119	.....	2	.....	173
PORTS OF SURVEY.									
Albany.....	....	.....	.....	24	40	....	57	194	315
Port Jefferson.....	....	.....	.....	94	187	....	.....	.....	281
Total New York.....	196	172	138	1,072	1,358	50	777	3,214	6,977
Total United States.....	582	823	603	10,895	4,027	66	3,340	7,803	28,138

* Finished July 12, 1858. Used also as a Court-house and Post-office.

† Now the Asst. Treasurer's office; complete Feb. 22, 1842.

‡ Formerly the Merchants' Exchange.

§ Used as a P. O. and Court-house; finished Sept. 1, 1858.

|| Used also as a P. O. and Court-house.

** Finished Sept. 1, 1854. Used also as a Court-house and Post-office.

The registered tonnage of the port of New York was greatly reduced during the war, from the danger of captures by English privateers, sailing under commissions from the rebel government of the "Confederate States." The tonnage in 1861, was 912,941; in 1862,

Vessels, Tonnage and Crews Entered and Cleared at the several Collection Districts of New York for the year ending June 30, 1869

DISTRICTS.	ENTERED.						CLEARED.					
	Vessels.		Tonnage.		Crews, Men and Boys.		Vessels.		Tonnage.		Crews, Men and Boys.	
	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.	American.	Foreign.
New York.....	2,158	3,067	1,057,271	2,044,420	30,795	73,783	1,583	3,008	873,111	2,090,478	26,637	74,640
Genesee.....	75	441	3,638	86,131	286	7,317	74	443	4,148	87,107	304	7,272
Oswego.....	531	2,668	74,364	407,492	3,560	19,756	376	2,670	44,718	405,761	2,215	19,233
Niagara.....	69	.....	15,828	.....	1,103	.....	70	.....	15,438	.....	.....	1,080
Buffalo Creek.....	653	740	417,399	75,002	5,201	4,274	714	700	428,019	69,350	5,446	4,006
Oswegatchie.....	174	299	7,990	67,431	513	4,466	222	285	16,775	66,391	842	4,339
Champlain.....	697	814	59,807	63,224	2,120	3,616	639	737	54,538	57,151	1,975	3,026
Cape Vincent.....	15	603	1,184	142,571	61	8,229	17	603	1,726	142,573	81	8,292
Dunkirk.....	.....	33	.....	3,387	.....	.....	198	31	.....	3,171	.....	184
Sag Harbor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	116	.....	5	.....
Total State....	4,296	8,734	1,623,723	2,905,486	42,536	123,047	3,626	8,557	1,423,151	2,936,820	37,505	122,162
Total U. S.....	9,928	18,804	3,402,668	5,347,674	105,676	202,389	9,659	18,637	3,381,363	5,372,570	102,579	198,509

Number of Vessels and Tonnage Belonging to the Northern Lake Ports of the United States on the 30th of June, 1869.

CUSTOM DISTRICTS.	SAIL.			STEAM.			TOTAL.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Estimated Value.	No.	Tonnage.	Estimated Value.	No.	Tonnage.	Estimated Value.
Buffalo Creek.....	127	38,180.69	\$1,336,335	130	53,147.36	\$4,251,840	257	91,328.05	\$5,588,175
Dunkirk.....	1	34.79	1,225	1	5.45	480	2	40.24	1,705
Niagara.....	5	1,267.36	44,380	.....	.....	.....	5	1,267.36	44,380
Genesee.....	15	1,420.57	49,035	3	97.45	7,840	18	1,498.02	56,875
Oswego.....	77	16,919.64	592,200	14	683.71	52,720	91	17,578.35	644,920
Cape Vincent.....	3	4,163.23	145,740	2	59.97	4,800	35	4,223.26	150,540
Oswegatchie.....	13	1,816.24	63,595	6	231.44	18,560	19	2,047.68	82,155
Champlain.....	143	9,159.75	320,600	12	1,790.65	143,280	155	10,950.40	463,880
Total, State.....	414	72,942.33	\$2,553,110	168	55,991.03	\$4,479,520	582	128,933.36	\$7,032,630
Total for all Lake Dist	1,468	256,022.79	\$8,961,085	620	144,072.19	\$11,526,560	2,088	400,094.98	\$20,497,645

The number of sailing vessels from Pennsylvania is 20; Ohio, 212; Michigan, 267; Illinois, 348; Wisconsin, 169, and Vermont 18. The number of steam, from Pennsylvania, is 9; Ohio, 77; Michigan, 241; Illinois, 82; Wisconsin, 36, and Vermont 7. The State of New York furnishes, therefore, over a third of the American tonnage and capital invested in the lake trade.

Number and Class of Vessels built during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, in the different Districts of New York, with the Tonnage of each Class; with comparisons of the totals of the United States.

DISTRICTS.	Ships and Barques.	Brigs.	Schooners.	Sloops and Canal boats.*	Steamers.	Total No. of Vessels.	Tons.
New York.....	6	5	24	57	31	123	28,074.52
Oswego.....	..	..	3	..	1	4	1,062.07
Niagara.....	..	..	None.	None.	.....	.....	None.
Genesee.....	..	..	1	..	2	2	403.47
Buffalo Creek.....	..	..	3	..	26	29	3,698.84
Cape Vincent.....	..	..	7	1	1	9	1,664.46
Oswegatchie.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	23.15
Champlain.....	..	..	1	..	1	2	680.84
Dunkirk.....	None.	..	..	..	None.	.....	None.
Total 1868-9.....	6	5	39	59	62	171	35,622.35
" 1867-8.....	5	1	52	60	34	152	31,412.22
" 1866-7.....	4	..	53	148	52	257	50,313.26
" 1865-6.....	5	6	35	170	53	269	52,641.54
United States.							
1868-9.....	97	39	509	230	223	1,098	209,843.53
1867-8.....	79	49	590	192	236	1,146	206,682.17
1866-7.....	95	70	517	657	180	1,519	303,526.66
1865-6.....	96	61	457	926	348	1,888	336,146.56

* Canal boats and barges not given by districts, built in New York in 1868-9, 282; total 29,845.67 tons.

921,983; in 1863, 846,445; in 1864, 723,812, and in 1865, only 471,473. The effect produced was a large increase of trade in foreign vessels at the expense of American, as will be seen by the following general totals of clearances from all the ports of the United States during the war and since. The totals of entries show a corresponding transfer:

YEARS.	AMERICAN VESSELS.			FOREIGN VESSELS.		
	Number.	Tons.	Crew.	Number.	Tons.	Crew.
1860.....	12,682	6,165,924	180,745	10,912	2,624,005	114,276
1861.....	11,079	4,899,313	147,200	10,596	2,262,042	104,789
1862.....	10,451	4,961,918	133,661	10,415	2,376,939	104,290
1863.....	9,529	4,447,261	122,890	12,528	3,064,023	124,139
1864.....	7,977	3,620,948	90,446	15,039	3,741,131	145,589
1865.....	8,434	3,025,134	100,367	14,999	3,595,123	145,270
1866.....	8,644	3,383,176	109,545	17,490	4,438,384	181,373
1867.....	8,401	3,419,502	106,527	17,592	4,465,490	183,293
1868.....	9,651	3,717,969	118,166	16,625	4,561,900	175,286
1869.....	9,639	3,391,363	102,579	18,637	5,372,570	198,589

By an Act approved March 24th, 1870, Hudson and Bergen counties, New Jersey, were annexed to the collection district of New York, with an Assistant Collector at Jersey City.

A summary of the internal commerce of the State will be given in our account of the canals and railroads. From the natural facilities that the State afforded for the construction of these great lines of communication, a vast amount of the production of the western States and of Canada finds its way to New York markets.¹ The Welland Canal will pass vessels of 400 tons,² and the St. Lawrence canals those of 650 tons. The canal leading into Lake Superior can pass vessels of 2,000 tons.

Tonnage of the State of New York, on the 30th of June, 1869.

CUSTOM DISTRICTS.	REGISTERED.		ENROLLED.		LICENSED UNDER 20 TONS.		TOTAL.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
New York.....	937	653,453.27	3,467	477,011.36	527	6,163.02	4,931	1,136,627.65
Sag Harbor.....	5	997.53	97	8,610.47	69	752.87	171	10,340.89
Champlain.....			728	47,386.84	3	35.59	731	47,420.43
Oswegatchie.....			636	83,395.39	2	21.35	638	83,416.74
Cape Vincent.....			29	4,146.71	6	76.55	35	4,223.26
Oswego.....			24	2,534.27	3	42.67	27	2,576.94
Geneva.....			226	27,651.21	5	70.27	231	27,721.48
Niagara.....			25	3,321.60	1	18.64	26	3,340.24
Buffalo Creek.....			701	143,888.68			701	143,888.68
Dunkirk.....			2	149.30	1	5.45	3	154.75
Total, State.....	942	654,450.82	5,995	790,096.43	617	7,188.41	7,554	1,459,713.66
Total, U. S.....							27,487	4,144,640.76

¹ As the lake trade forms an important element in the commercial operations of this State, we will here present a synopsis of the Canadian canals more directly related to our lake trade:

NAME OF CANALS.	Miles in length.	No. of locks.	Lockages in feet.	SIZE OF LOCK.			WIDTH OF CANAL.	
				Length of gates.	Width of chambers.	Depth on miller sill.	At bottom.	At surface.
{ Welland.....	27	24	300	150	26½	10½	45	81
{ " Feeder.....	21	1	8	150	26½	8½	35	85
{ " Branch.....	2	1	8½	200	45	11½	45	75
{ Rideau.....	126½	47	457	134	33	5	.....	90
{ Iroquois and Gallops.....	7	3	153	200	45	9	50	90
{ Rapid Plat.....	4	2	112	200	45	9	50	90
{ Farrans Point.....	1	1	4	200	45	9	50	90
{ Cornwall.....	11½	7	49	200	45	9	100	150
{ Beauharnois.....	11½	9	824	200	45	9	80	120
{ Lachine.....	8½	5	44½	200	45	9	80	120
{ Chambly.....	11½	9	74	120	24	7	36	60
{ St. Ours (lock).....	.....	1	5	200	45	7	.....	.....

² During the year ending June 30, 1869, 2,525 Canadian sailing and other vessels, of 461,033 tons, and 1,840 American vessels of like class, of 474,934 tons, passed through the Welland Canal. During the same year, 753 Canadian steamers, of 86,986 tons, and 951 American steamers of 244,498 tons, passed. Surveys for a ship canal from the upper lakes through the Ottawa River to Montreal have been made, and if done will have an important relation with the Champlain Canal, and other commercial interests in this State.—N. Y. Convention Docs., 1867-68, No. 161.

A reciprocity treaty was concluded with Great Britain, June 5, 1854, by which certain commercial privileges were mutually extended to the subjects of the contracting powers, subject to suspension at any time after ten years, upon twelve months' notice being given by either party. Such notice has been given by the United States, and the privileges of the treaty are suspended.¹ Still the facts that the only outlet of the navigation of the Dominion of Canada is closed by ice during several months in the year, and that the outward freights are always relatively high, the interests of trade, notwithstanding the inconveniences that may attend it, must continue to lead much of the surplus products of the British Provinces through the canals and over the railroads of this State. The values from Canada received on the State canals are stated elsewhere.

The aids to commerce afforded by the General Government consist of lighthouses, lighted beacons, and floating lights for the night, and beacons, buoys, stakes, spindles, and other day marks, established in places where they have been found necessary, and the exact position and bearings of which are published, and within the reach of all navigators.

Lighthouses.—These are maintained by the United States Government, and are under a Lighthouse Board. The Atlantic Coast from Massachusetts to New Jersey with the Hudson River and Lake Champlain are included in the Third, and Lakes Erie and Ontario and Rivers St. Lawrence, and Niagara, in the Tenth District.²

Life-boat Stations have, since 1850, been established at intervals of a few miles along the Atlantic coast, and Lakes Erie and Ontario. The former are furnished with houses and conveniences for relieving shipwrecked persons, and all of them are in charge of persons responsible for their safekeeping and proper use.

Coast Survey.—This is in charge of the Coast Survey Office at Washington, a branch

¹ The amount of exports to the United States from British North America, during the year ending Sept. 30, 1868, was \$20,977,962.68. The amount in 1867 and 1868, from ports opposite New York, and which may have been fairly regarded as directly imported into or through this State, was as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Clifton.....	\$1,938,279 24	\$627,833 16
Fort Erie.....	1,765,639 97	1,638,219 67
Hamilton.....	262,078 47	2,153,225 30
Kingston.....	2,420,763 92	2,296,366 04
Prescott.....	2,924,520 03	1,616,421 00
Toronto.....	6,343,201 39	6,053,067 43

² In the Third District, there are 92 lighthouses and lighted beacons, 44 beacon lights, 6 light vessels, 335 buoys, 1 steam tender and 1 sailing tender; Inspector's Office at Tompkinsville. In the Tenth District, there are 44 lighthouses and lighted beacons, 79 buoys and 1 steam tender; Inspector's Office at Buffalo. The following is a list of the lighthouses on tide waters within the State, with some of the principal facts concerning them:

NAME.	Location.	Distance variable, nautical miles.	Kind.*	Height of tower.	Height of light above water.	When built.	When refitted.	Remarks.
Montauk.....	E. point s. branch L. I.....	19½	Fl.	97	172	1795	1857	Flashes every 2 m.
North Dumpling.....	Fisher's Island Sound.....	14	F.	25	70	1848	1855	Red light.
Little Gull Island.....	S. side main entrance L. I. Sound.....	14½	F.	62	82	1805	1858	
Gardners Island.....	N. point of Island.....	10½	F.	27	29	1855	....
Plum Island.....	W. end of Plum Island.....	13½	R.	34	63	1827	1856	
Cedar Island.....	Entrance to Sag Harbor.....	11	F.	31	34	1839	1855	On keeper's house.
Horton's Point.....	N. side of Long Island.....	16½	F.	30	110	1857	....
Stratford Pt. Light.....	Vessel on Shoals.....	11	2 F.	....	32-40	1837	1863	
Old Field Point.....	S. side of L. I. Sound.....	13½	F.	34	67	1823	1855	
See's Neck.....	E. side of Huntington Bay.....	17½	F.	60	142	1796	1858	On keeper's house.
Lloyd's Harbor.....	N. side of entrance to harbor.....	12	F.	34	48	1857	....
Great Captains Isl.....	Near Greenwich Point.....	13½	F.	34	62	1829	1858	On keeper's house.
Execution Rocks.....	Off Sands Point.....	12½	F.	42	54	1848	1856	
Sands Point.....	E. of Cow Bay.....	12½	R.	41	53	1809	1864	On keeper's house.
Throggs Neck.....	N. E. side of Fort Schuyler.....	13½	F.	61	66	1826	1855	
Shinnecock Bay.....	Ponquogue Point, N. of Bay.....	19	F.	150	160	1857	....
Fire Island.....	E. of Inlet, s. side W. L. I.....	19	F.	150	166	1826	1858	
Elm Tree Beacon.....	Staten Island.....	13½	F.	....	59	1856	....
Princess Bay.....	Staten Island.....	16	Fl.	33	106	1828	1864	On keeper's house.
Fort Tompkins.....	N. side Staten Island.....	15	F.	46	89	1823	1855	
Robbins Reef.....	Off Tompkinsville.....	13½	F.	51	66	1839	1864	
Stony Point.....	W. side of Hudson River.....	13	F.	22	160	1826	1855	
West Point.....	Opposite Esopus, w. side.....	11	F.	32	38	1853	....
Esopus Meadows.....	Opposite Esopus, w. side.....	11	F.	32	38	1839	1854	On keeper's house.
Rondout.....	Mud Flats, w. side.....	11	F.	32	38	1838	1867	On keeper's house.
Saugerties.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Four Mile Point.....	W. side, bet. Athens and Coxsackie.....	11	F.	20	35	1856	....
Coxsackie.....	On island N. of Coxsackie.....	11	F.	32	30	1829	1868	On keeper's house.
Stuyvesant.....	E. side.....	11	F.	32	39	1829	1869	
New Baltimore.....	On island, w. of Channel.....	8	F.	....	....	....	....
Fire Hook Island.....	Calvers Plat Island.....	8½	F.	....	25	1857	....	Stake light.
Cocoyman's Bar.....	N. end Poplar Island.....	8½	F.	....	25	1857	....
Schodack Channel.....	W. side Mulls Plat Island.....	8½	F.	....	25	1857	....
Cow Island.....	Cow Island, E. side.....	8	F.	20	21	1854	....
Van Wie's Point.....	End of dyke below Albany.....	7	F.	15	15	1854	....	Lower end of dyke

* Abbreviations used in this column: F. fixed; Fl. flashing; R. revolving.

of the Treasury Department, and soundings, surveys, and charts of great accuracy have been published for most of the Atlantic coast and tidal rivers. The **Lake Survey**, is in charge of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, of the War Department. Much work has been done upon the upper lakes, and it is understood that surveys upon Lake Ontario will be soon commenced. The best charts of this lake, and in fact the only ones pretending to have official authority, are those made by Capt. W. F. W. Owen, of the Royal Navy, in 1817 and 1818, and published by the Hydrographic Office of the British Admiralty.¹

Hudson River Improvement.—The United States have appropriated since 1834, \$1,130,000, for improving the navigation of the Hudson River, which from Troy downward, nearly to Hudson City, has from time immemorial been obstructed by sandbars and shifting shoals.²

By act of April 23, 1867, \$150,000 were appropriated by the State for the improvement of the Hudson between Troy and Coxsackie, by removing obstructions and finishing work begun by commissioners appointed in 1864. Nothing was to be undertaken which could not be finished with this sum.

Harbor Improvement.—The General Government has at various times, expended considerable sums in harbor improvement at various points on the great lakes, the work being done under the direction of officers of the Topographical Engineers. The principal of these will be noticed in our account of the localities where they occur.

QUARANTINE.

A quarantine is established, by State law, at the entrance of the Port of New York, and consists of: 1st., warehouses, wet docks, and wharves; 2d., anchorage for vessels; 3d., a floating hospital; 4th., a boarding station; 5th., a burying ground, and 6th., residence for officers and men.³ The property is in charge of 3 **Commissioners of Quarantine**, and the direction of the sanitary affairs is entrusted to a **Health Officer**, who must be a practicing physician, and is appointed by the Governor and Senate, for a term of 2 years. He has 2 deputies, and such other assistance, police, &c., as he may require. All vessels from foreign ports at all seasons, and from ports south of Cape Henlopen from May to November, are subject to visitation upon first arrival, and must bring health bills certified by an

¹ Capt. Owen's chart of Lake Ontario is revised and brought down to 1863, with additions of all lighthouses, lines of railroad, etc., to that date, on both shores. His chart of the River St. Lawrence, from the lake to the Galop Rapids, in 5 sheets, is generally correct, but omits many of the details shown in the boundary maps prepared at that time, of which a copy is deposited in the Secretary's office at Albany. A chart of Lake Ontario was published many years since, by Capt. Ford, of Sackett's Harbor, who, for the greater part of his life, was employed in navigating these waters.

² These appropriations have been as follows: In 1834, \$70,000; 1835 to '39, \$370,000; 1852, \$50,000; 1864, \$30,000; 1866, \$50,000; 1867, \$305,000; 1868, \$30,000; 1869, \$65,000; 1870, \$40,000; and 1871, \$40,000. Besides these sums, the State has made several large appropriations for dredging and improving the channel. The first national inquiry in relation to the navigation of the river, was made by Act of Congress, in 1831, and a survey made by DeWitt Clinton, Jr., was sent in to Congress, March, 1832. He was assisted by Geo. W. Hughes and C. N. Haynes. In 1834, Capt. Andrew Talcott was assigned to the charge of the river, and a board of engineers, consisting of Col. Totten, Col. Thayer, and Capt. Talcott, devised a system of dykes and dams, estimated at \$820,000 in cost. This system was carried into effect under Capt. Brewerton, of the Corps of Engineers, with the appropriations received from 1835 to 1839, when the works were suspended. The labor was bestowed between Troy and Van Wie's Point, and consisted in the erection of longitudinal dykes, some transverse dams, and dredging.

In 1843, another survey was made by Capt. Hughes. In 1853, Gen. Delahed took charge, and dredging was done over the worst bars. In 1866, Gen. Newton was placed in charge, with Col. John M. Wilson as assistant. In the fall of that year operations were resumed, and between that time and the close of the working season of 1870, the following work was done:

The U. S. dykes at Port Schuyler, (West Troy) and the overslaugh, repaired and rebuilt; Hillhouse Island was retted 1,900 feet. A dyke of 2,920 feet, joining this island and Patroon's Island, was built. A dyke on the opposite side of the river, [5,110 feet], and one runnings, from Patroon's Island on west shore, [3,417 feet]; a dyke N. from Bath docks, [3,823 feet]; a dyke at Dow's Point, [1,164 feet]; a dyke at Parda Hook, [2,900 feet]; a dyke at Cedar Hill, [5,738 feet]; one opposite to this, [3,960 feet]; one on the prolongation of the Castleton dyke, [total length 3,408

feet]; one at Roah Hook, [1,814 feet], and one at Mull's Island, [3,216 feet], were built. Bear Island was retted 1,119 feet, and channels were dredged as follows:

Through Round Shoal, 2,200 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 8 feet deep, removing 13,395 cubic yards.

The old State dam near Patroon's Island, was dredged away. A new channel was dredged at Parda Hook, 2,500 feet long, 300 wide, and 11 deep, removing 59,300 yards. A new channel at Mull's Island, was dredged by removing 43,000 cubic yards. A new one along the New Baltimore dyke, 6,000 feet long, 300 wide, and 11 deep, removing 91,000 cubic yards. Mull's Island, 13 acres in extent, was removed to a depth of 9 feet, and carried a mile to the dumping ground, in order to widen the channel, and about 236,000 cubic yards were removed. There remains to be completed, the dredging of new channels at Round and Fish House Shoals, Cuyler's Bar, the Overslaugh and Coeyman's Crossover, and the removal of some rocks below Albany. We are indebted to Col. Wilson for these details.

³ The ground for unloading vessels from infected ports, is in the middle of upper bay. The anchorage of vessels is usually off the quarantine landing, at New Brighton, but when from infected ports, it is in the lower bay. A hospital has been built on West Bank, 3 mi. below the narrows, at a cost of about half a million. It is 1-1/2 miles from the nearest shore, was finished in 1863. This artificial island includes about 2 acres, is built of cribs of timber, filled with and surrounded by stone, and upon this a hospital building is erected. The outer crib-work is covered with heavy oak plank, and a thick deck of plank, laid on the top, protected by large string pieces of timber. The space within is filled with sand, dredged from the bay. The extreme length of the work is 594 feet, and width 220 feet. At the base, including the rip-raps, it is 616 by 306 feet. The crib-work required 9,000 cubic yards of timber, the filling 15,000 yards of stone, and the space within, 54,400 yards of sand. The hospital contains 8 wards, each 89 by 24 feet and 12 1-3 feet ceilings, connected by a covered corridor, and provided with accommodations for employees and attendants.

Another artificial island, 2 1-2 acres in extent, 3-4 mi. N. of the other, is nearly filled with sand, and will be used for the detention of persons in health, who have been exposed to infection. A floating hospital is provided with a capacity for 100 patients, and from May to November, is anchored in the lower bay; but at other seasons, may be moored at quarantine dock.

American Consul, or other accredited officer, showing the sanitary condition of the port from whence cleared. The only diseases against which quarantine can apply are, yellow fever, cholera, typhus or ship fever, and smallpox, and any new disease not now known to be contagious, at the discretion of the Quarantine Commissioners and the Health Officer.

The Quarantine Hospital at West Bank was built under an act of April 21, 1866, and takes the place of the buildings formerly located on the N. E. shore of Staten Island at Tompkinsville, which were destroyed by a mob, Sept. 1, 2, 1858. The foundations of the new structure are hexagonal, two sides being each 260, and the other four 161 feet long. In all questions of civil or criminal jurisdiction, the premises are considered a part of New York city. The Commissioners of Quarantine make an annual report to the Governor, which is transmitted to the Legislature.¹

Quarantine regulations were established by act of the Colonial General Assembly, May 3, 1755, which was continued by subsequent enactments. They were first regulated by State authority, May 4, 1784, and in 1794, Governor's Island was assigned as a quarantine. In March, 1797, an act was passed, directing a lazaretto to be built on Bedloe's Island. In 1798 the yellow fever appeared in New York city, and 2,086 died. In 1795, 732 had died, and large numbers in previous years. These visitations led to an act passed Feb. 25, 1799, for the purchase of 30 acres of land on Staten Island, for a permanent quarantine. Of this tract, 5 acres were sold and ceded April 1, 1800, to the United States, for warehouses. The first buildings erected were from the materials taken from Bedloe's Island. In 1819, a brick building; in 1823, a fever hospital; in 1828-9, a smallpox hospital, and subsequently other buildings were erected, and these continued to be used for many years. Although surrounded by a wall, and at first remote from any thickly settled locality, a large village in time grew up adjacent, and from time to time, infectious diseases would spread beyond the hospitals, and occasion much sickness and death. In 1856, the yellow fever appeared, and 769 cases occurred, of which 538 were on Staten Island, between New Brighton and Clifton, 138 in Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge, on the opposite shore, 64 on Governor's Island, and 29 in Brooklyn. Full two-thirds of the cases on Staten Island were fatal. This alarming event, led to the passage of an act March 6, 1857, for the removal of the Quarantine Station, and commissioners were appointed to purchase a site, and erect new buildings. They first attempted to procure a site on Sandy Hook, N. J., but failing in this, they then bought a farm of 50 acres at Seguines Point, in the town of Westfield. Temporary buildings were erected, but these were burned on the evening of April 26, 1858, and no attempt was made to bring the aggressors to punishment, although they were well known. The hostility against the old establishment continued unabated, and finally resulted in its destruction, by persons well known, who did not disguise or deny their participation in the affair, and who were doubtless commended by nearly the whole population of the Island. The damages were ascertained, and charged upon the county.

Acts have been passed relating to Quarantine as follows: May 4, 1784; March 27, 1794; April 1, 1796; Feb. 10, 1797; March 28, 1797; March 30, 1797; April 1, 1800; March 30, 1801; Feb. 28, 1804; April 8, 1811; April 14, 1820; March 23, 1821; March 21, 1823; R. S. L., 427; May 7, 1839; Dec. 15, 1847; April 10, 1850; April 9, 1856; March 6, 1857; April 29, 1863; April 25, 1864; April 28, 1865; April 21, 1866; April 22, 1867; and April 28, 1871.

It was at one time proposed to locate the Quarantine on Coney Island, and lands were purchased with this design, but the plan was subsequently changed to the one now in use.

¹In 1870, 365 vessels arrived in the port of N. Y. from ports infected with yellow fever, and 107 vessels had cases of this disease, appeared either in the port of departure, on the passage, or upon arrival. Of 470 cases of this sickness, 112 died, and of 26 cases admitted to the West Bank Hospital, but 6 died. Of 83 patients prostrated with yellow fever,

and admitted from Governor's Island, 31 died. 30 vessels were detained on account of smallpox, having on board 13,000 persons, of whom 66 were sent to Blackwell's Island. 10 vessels arrived with ship fever, having 6,000 passengers, and having lost 22 on the passage, and having 40 others sick on arrival, who were sent to Ward's Island Hospital.

CANALS.



With two exceptions,¹ the Canals of the State of New York were built, and are owned by the State; and by Art. VII, Sec. 6, of the Constitution, it is declared that "the Legislature shall not sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of the State; but they shall remain the property of the State, and under its management forever."

The Canal Commissioners,² elected for three years (one annually), and have charge of the construction, supervision and repairs of the canals. They are *ex officio* members of the Canal Board, and have an office in the State Hall. The canals are divided, for supervision, into three Divisions, each of which is under the special charge of a Commissioner.³ **The State Engineer and Surveyor** is elected biennially, and has charge of the engineering department of the canals. He is a member of the Canal Board, has an office in the State Hall, and besides an annual inspection of the State canals, of which he makes an annual report, he inquires into and reports upon the condition of railroads. He has also duties concerning the unsold lands of the State, and such other details as are assigned to him from time to time.⁴

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund consist of the Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General. They have the general management of the funds and debts of the canal. They formerly reported to the Legislature, but this report is, by a law of 1861, made by the Auditor in his financial report.

The Canal Board consists of the Com'rs of the Canal Fund, the State Eng. and Surv. and the Canal Com'rs. It meets at the Canal Dep. during the sitting of the Legislature; fixes the rates of toll;⁵ appoints the Engineers, Sup'ts of Repairs, Collectors of Tolls,⁶ Weighmasters,⁷ their Assistants, and Inspectors and Measurers of lumber and timber,⁸ and of boats and their cargoes; and directs extraordinary repairs; hears appeals from the Canal Appraisers; remits penalties, and regulates the police of the canals, etc.

The Auditor of the Canal Department,⁹ appointed by the Gov. and Senate

¹ The exceptional cases are the **Delaware & Hudson Canal**, and the **Junction Canal**. The former extends from Rondont, on the Hudson, to Honesdale, in Pa. (107 miles), and there connecting with railroads to the coal mines. Through this canal vast quantities of coal come to New York and other markets. The Co. was incorp. April 23, 1823, with ap. of \$1,500,000, and the right to use \$50,000 in banking till 1844. The canal was begun July, 1825, and opened for use in Oct., 1828. At the mouth of the Lakawanna it crosses into Pa., and from thence extends 25 mi. to Honesdale. It has 107 locks; summit, 585 ft. above tide; total rise and fall, 950 ft.; cost of the N. Y. section, \$1,424,994. In 1867, the charter was amended so as to allow it to build, own, and operate railroads in this State, and under this power it has leased the *Alb. & Susq. R. R.*, and its Cherry Valley branch, and is acquiring other R. R. property. The Co. reported for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870, a net profit of \$2,018,606.62, or 13½ p. c. on the capital stock, and an enlargement of the canal was proposed. The mines owned by the Co. have a capacity of 10,000 tons a day, and they had transportation for 2,500,000 tons a year. The receipts for tolls, from 1859 to 1869, inclusive, were \$8,357,421.84, and for the last year, \$9,865,011. Tonnage in 1869, 1,459,656, of which 253,314 were miscellaneous, and the rest Anthracite coal. Of the former, 18,093 tons were cord wood; 41,162, lumber; 19,350, merchandise; 113,258, cement and cement stone, and 43,396, stone, brick and lime. The following totals of the quantity of Anthracite coal sent to market from the different regions of Pa., in 1869, will show the relative amounts of each:

Schenykill	4,748,469	Other regions and westward	4,552,248
Lehigh	2,915,314	Aggregate	16,339,014
Lackawanna	1,891,918	Increase over 1868 ..	262,763
Pittston	1,667,277		
Scranton	1,563,923		

The **Junction Canal** begins at Elmira, and connects the Chemung Canal with important coal regions in Pa.

In the early days of canal building, numerous companies were chartered for making canals, and improving the navigation of rivers. Many of these partially completed their undertakings, but the greater number ended only as projects. A list is given in *Frederick's Gazetteer*, 1869, p. 64-5. The Oneida Lake Canal was finished by a Co. in 1835; bought by the State in 1841, and a few years after abandoned. The State has another canal under construction, from the Erie Canal near Durhamville, to South Bay, on Oneida Lake. It is about five miles further west than the old canal.

² These officers are elected under § 3, Art. V. of the Constitution.

³ The **Eastern Division** embraces the Erie Canal as far w. as Oneida Lake Canal, 136 mi.; Champlain Canal and Glens Falls

Feeder, 73 mi.; Pond above Troy Dam, 3 mi.; Black River Canal and Improvement, 98 mi.; total, 315 mi.

The **Middle Division** embraces the Erie Canal from the E. bank of Oneida Lake Canal to the E. line of Wayne co., including feeders and reservoirs, 76 mi.; Chemung Canal, 97 mi.; Chemung Extension (now under construction), 30 mi.; Oneida Lake Canal, 7 mi.; Oswego Canal, 33 mi.; Baldwinsville Side Cut, 1 mi.; Oneida River Improvement, 29 mi.; Seneca River towing path, 5½ mi.; Cayuga & Seneca Canal, 23 mi.; Cayuga Inlet, 2 mi.; Crooked Lake Canal, 8 mi.; Chemung Canal, 23 mi.; Chemung Canal Feeder, 16 mi.; Seneca River Improvement, 12½ mi.; making a total of 350 mi.

The **Western Division** embraces the remainder of the Erie Canal, 153 mi.; and the Genesee Valley Canal and Dansville Side Cut, 113 mi.; and extension of the Genesee Valley Canal, 7 mi.; making a total of 280 mi.

⁴ This office was created by the Constitution of 1846, in place of that of "Surveyor-General," which had long existed by law. The Engineering Department is regulated by an act passed Jan. 1, 1868. In the Engineering Department are the following subordinates:

Division Engineers, one to each Division, appointed by the Canal Board, on the recommendation of the State Eng. and Surv. The office of the one in charge of the Eastern Division is at Albany; that of the Middle, at Syracuse, and that of the Western, at Rochester. They have special charge of their division, frequently pass over and examine all structures, make maps, estimates and surveys, and report to the State Engineer.

Resident Engineers are appointed by the Canal Board, one to each Division, and are employed under the direction of the Division Engineers, to whom they report.

First Assistant Engineers measure and examine the work done on canals, and perform such other duties as are ordered by the Division and Resident Engineer.

⁵ These rates cannot be reduced below the rates of 1852, according to the Constitution as amended in 1854. A law passed in 1870, has important relation to this subject.

⁶ There are 38 collectors of tolls, and 108 clerks now authorized.

⁷ There are weigh-locks at Albany, West Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Watford, and Oswego.

⁸ Two each at New York, Albany, West Troy, Buffalo, and Oswego; and one each at Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Whitehall.

⁹ Three reports are made by this officer: *Financial Report*, *Report on Tolls, Trade and Tonnage*, and *Report on the Expenditures on the Canals*.

for the term of three years, and keeps his office in the State Hall where the business of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and of the Canal Board are transacted. He is invested with the powers and duties formerly belonging to the Comptroller, in relation to the Canals; draws warrants on the Treasurer for all Canal payments; audits all Canal accounts; instructs Canal collecting and disbursing officers; keeps account of canal receipts and expenditures, &c. He is *ex-officio* Secretary of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and of the Canal Board.

The **Canal Appraisers**, three in number, are appointed by the Governor and Senate, have an office in the State Hall, and report annually to the Legislature. They appraise the damages growing out of the construction of the Canals, whether permanent or temporary, and report them to the Canal Board.¹

A "Contracting Board" formerly appointed engineers, &c., and let the Canals in sections to contractors for maintenance and repairs. It was abolished March 10, 1870.

We will present in as concise form as practicable, an account of each of the New York Canals, and some general statistics of their operation, especially since 1860, covering the period of the late war, and since its termination:

Size and Capacity of the New York Canals—1871.

NAME OF CANAL.	Length in miles.	SIZE OF CANAL.			NO. AND SIZE OF LOCKS.			Average burthen boats.	Maximum burthen of boats.	Total amount of lockage in feet.
		Width on surface.	Width on bottom.	Depth of water.	Number of locks.	Length between quins.	Width in clear.			
Erie Canal.....	363	40	28	4	83	90	15	70	76	.....
enlargement.....	350.50	70	56	7	71	110	18	210	240	654.80
Oswego Canal.....	38	40	24	4	18	90	15	70	76	.....
enlargement.....	38	70	56	7	18	110	18	210	240	154.85
Cayuga and Seneca Canal.....	21	40	24	4	10	90	15	70	76	.....
enlargement.....	22.77	70	56	7	11	110	18	210	240	76.61
Champlain Canal.....	66	50	35	5	20	110	18	85	120	179.50
Glens Falls Feeder.....	12	50	35	5	12	100	18	80	85	132.00
Pond above Troy dam.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	76	.....
Black River Canal and Feeder.....	49.80	42	26	4	109	90	15	70	76	1,062.25
improvement.....	42.50	.....	.....	.....	1	110	18	70	76	.....
Genesee Valley Canal.....	127.50	42	26	4	112	90	15	70	76	1,127.89
Chenango Canal.....	97	40	24	4	116	90	15	71	76	1,015.33
Chemung Canal and Feeder.....	39	42	26	4½	53	90	15	85	90	504.88
Oneida River Improvement.....	20	80	60	4½	2	120	30	70	76	7.65
Oneida Lake Canal.....	6	70	56	7	7	110	18	220	220	62.00
Baldwinsville and Seneca tow path.....	6	40	24	5	1	90	15	70	76	8.00
Crooked Lake Canal.....	8	42	26	4	27	90	15	70	76	277.83
Total lockages.....	.....	..	..	..	.....	.....	..	..	..	5,293.79 ft.

The Erie Canal, connecting the Hudson with Lake Erie, was authorized April 15, 1817, commenced at Rome, July 4, 1817, and was completed October 26, 1825. As first constructed, it was 363 miles long, 28 feet wide at bottom, 40 feet wide at the top, and 4 feet deep. The locks were 90 feet long between the gates, and 15 feet wide. Lockage, 645½ feet. Previous estimated cost at Engineers' prices, \$4,926,638. The original cost of the whole was \$7,143,789.86. The enlargement of this canal was ordered May 11, 1835, begun Aug., 1836, and completed in Sept., 1862, at a cost estimated at \$23,402,863, and in the end, \$36,495,535. The length, as enlarged, is 340.74 mi. Its section gives a breadth of 70 ft. at the surface of the water, 52½ ft. at the bottom, and a depth of 7 ft.³

1 Original Cost of Construction and Enlargement of the New York State Canals.

(As reported to New York Convention in 1867.)

Canals.	Cost.
Erie and Champlain.....	\$64,018,234 19
Oswego.....	3,490,949 24
Cayuga and Seneca.....	1,520,542 59
Chemung.....	1,273,261 86
Crooked Lake.....	333,287 27
Chenango.....	2,782,124 19
Black River.....	3,224,779 55
Genesee Valley.....	5,827,813 72
Oneida Lake.....	64,837 68
Baldwinsville.....	23,556 14
Oneida River Improvement.....	146,994 02
Seneca River towing path.....	1,488 33
Cayuga Inlet.....	2,968 16
Total.....	\$64,710,836 94

² Grade at bottom .043 ft. per mile from Rochester to Lower Lock at Lockport. Size of prism at Rochester 71 ft. surface, 53 ft. bottom and 7½ ft. depth and regularly in-

creasing to the size of prism at Lockport to 98 ft. on surface and 79 ft. on bottom and 7½ ft. depth.

To head of Rock cut, 3 miles from Lockport, the prism is 62 ft. wide on surface and 60 ft. on bottom and 9 ft. depth. To Pendleton, 4 miles, 100 ft. width on surface, 7½ ft. on bottom and 9 ft. deep. To Tonawanda, 12 miles, (using Tonawanda Creek.) 200 ft. wide on surface, and 9 ft. deep. To Black Rock, 8 miles, width on surface 80 ft., and on bottom 60 ft., 9 ft. deep.

³ Distances on Erie Canal. From Albany to West Troy, 7; Junction, 0; Cohoes, 4; Crescent, 3; Upper Aqueduct, 12; Schenectady, 4; Hoffman's Ferry, 10; Port Jackson, 6; Schoharie Creek, 5; Auriesville, 2; Fultonville, 3; Yatesville, 6; Sprakers, 3; Canajoharie, 3; Fort Plain, 3; St. Johnsville, 5; Mindenville, 2; East Canada Creek, 4; Little Falls, 5; Mohawk, 8; Ithaca, 3; Frankfort, 3; Fergusson's, 5; Utica, 4; York Mills, 3; Whitesboro, 1; Oriskany, 3; Rome, 8; New London, 6; Higginsville, 4; Dumbarton, 1; Loomis, 1; Durhamville, 3; Lenox, 3; Canastota, 2; New Boston Landing, 4; Canaseraga Landing, 1; Chittenango, 1; Bolivar, 1; Pool's Brook, 2; Kirkville, 1; Manlius, 3; Limestone Feeder, 1; Orville Feeder, 2; Lodi, 4; Syracuse 1; Geddes, 2; Bellisle, 4; Nine Mile Creek, 2;

The chambers of the enlarged locks are 110 by 18 feet, and their lift from 3 to 15½ feet. Total lockage, 654.8 feet; capacity of boats about 220 tons. The canal leaves Lake Erie at Buffalo, follows the river bank to Black Rock, and communicates with the dam at that place. At a point 10 mi. below Buffalo it enters Tonawanda Creek, follows its channel 12 mi., and crosses thence, through a rock cutting, to the brow of the mountain ridge, at Lockport, where it descends 55.83 feet by 5 combined locks. It continues thence, eastward, from 1 to 3 mi. s. of the ridge road, to Rochester, crosses the Genesee upon a stone aqueduct, makes a circuitous sweep across the Irondequoit valley, along the top of a natural range of hills, and finally delivers the waters of Lake Erie into Seneca River, after supplying 153 mi. of the Erie Canal, and affording a large amount of water-power at various points along its course. It then rises by 2 locks, descends into the Onondaga Valley by 1 lock, and then rises by 3 locks to the long level which extends from Syracuse to Utica, from whence it descends to the Mohawk Valley, mostly on its s. side, to the Hudson. Below Schenectady, it twice crosses the Mohawk, upon stone aqueducts. It is continued down the bank of the Hudson to Albany, where it terminates in a spacious basin. At West Troy it also opens into the Hudson. The total lockages going w. are 612.9 feet up, and 43.5 feet down, or a total of 656.4 feet. The canal is fed by numerous streams along its course, and by 9 reservoirs, all of which, with a single exception, are upon the Middle Division.¹

The Champlain Canal, extending from the Erie Canal, near Cohoes, to Lake Champlain, was authorized April 15, 1817, begun June 10, 1818, finished to Waterford Nov. 28, 1822, and completed Sept. 10, 1823, at an original cost of \$875,000, exclusive of the feeder at Glens Falls. It is 64 mi. long and has a navigable feeder of 7 mi. to Glens Falls, with a slackwater navigation 5 mi. further upon the Hudson.² Size of prism of canal and feeder, 40 at top, 26 feet at bottom, and 4 feet deep; as authorized by chap. 213, laws of 1860, 50 at top, 35 feet at bottom, and 5 feet deep. The main canal has 20 locks and the feeder 13; size of locks 100 by 18, and 100 by 15 feet. The feeder was authorized in 1822.

A survey of the Hudson River from Troy to Fort Edward, was ordered by act of Feb. 10, 1866, to determine the feasibility of constructing a slackwater navigation, with locks 225 feet

Camillus, 1; Canton, 5; Peru, 2; Jordan, 3; Coldspring, 1; Weedsport, 4; Centrepot, 2; Port Byron, 2; Montezuma, 5; Pitt Lock, 6; Clyde, 5; Lock Berlin, 4; Lyons, 3; East Arcade, 3; Lockville, 3; Newark, 1; Port Gibson, 3; Palmyra, 5; Macedon, 4; Wayneport, 3; Knappville, 2; Fairport, 3; Fullam's Basin, 1; Bushnell's Basin, 3; Cartersville, 2; Pittsford, 1; Lock No. 65, 2; Brighton, 3; Rochester, 3; Greece (6-m. Grocery), 7; Brockway's, 3; Spencerport, 2; Adams' Basin, 3; Cooley's Basin, 3; Brockport, 2; Holley, 5; Hulberton, 3; Brockville, 1; Hindsburgh, 1; Albion, 4; Gaines Basin, 2; Eagle Harbor, 1; Knowlesville, 3; Medina, 4; Shelby's Basin, 3; Middleport, 3; Reynale's Basin, 4; Mabe's, 1; Gasport, 1; Orangeport, 1; Millard's, 2; Lockport, 3; Sulphur Spring, G. Lock, 5; Pendleton, 2; Pickardsville, 5; Martinsville, 3; Tonawanda, 4; Lower Black Rock, 8; Black Rock, 1; and Buffalo, 3 miles.

1 Feeders,

RESERVOIRS.	Acres in area.	Elevation above canal, in feet.	Depth in feet.	Length of feeders in mi.
Erieville a.....	340	46	21½	20
Hatchs Lake.....	134	15	10	98b
Eatons Brook.....	254	60	50	8
Bradley Brook.....	134	30	25	3c
Leland Pond.....	173	13	8	½
Woodmans Lake.....	149	18	11	½
Madison Brook.....	235	55	45	2
Skaneateles Lake.....	8,320	6	..	9
Cazenovia Lake.....	1,778	..	4½	10
Total.....	11,516	..	..	150½

a Built in 1857, at a cost of \$10,384.73. In Nelson, Madison co.

b Leads to Bradley Brook reservoir.

c Leads to Eaton Brook feeder.

Besides these are the reservoirs upon the Black River Canal, which is itself but a feeder to the long level of the Erie Canal. Several of the feeders to the middle and western divisions of the Erie Canal are navigable for short distances. Connected with the canal at Buffalo are Main and Hamburg street canals, the Clark and Skinner Canal,

the Ohio basin, and several slips connected with the canal, and a ship-lock channel at Black Rock. At Tonawanda is a side-cut for a river-lock. A feeder from Fish Creek has been surveyed, but not constructed.

Elevations above Tide, of certain places on the Erie Canal: Schenectady, 188; Port Jackson, 269; Fultonville, 295; Canajoharie, 301; St. Johnsville, 309; Little Falls, 360; Frankfort, 403; Utica, 424; Oriskany, 407; Rome, 427; Syracuse, 400; Jordan, 467; Weedsport, 402; Montezuma, 391; Clyde, 397; Lock Berlin, 410; Palmyra, 445; Fairport, 462; Brighton, 471; Rochester, 509; Lockport, 565.

The above heights are those shown by adding lockages, without taking into account the flow between locks, which is about an inch to a mile. The long level between Syracuse and Rome is supposed to be perfectly level.

Distances on Champlain Canal. West Troy to Junction, 0; Waterford, 3; Mechanicsville, 8; Stillwater Village, 4; Bleeker's Basin, 2; Wilbur's Basin, 2; Van Deusen's Landing, 5; Schuylerville, 3; Saratoga Bridge, 2; Fort Miller, 3; Moses Kill, 3; Port Edward, 5; Glens Falls Feeder, 2; Baker's Basin, 1; Smith's Basin, 5; Fort Ann, 4; Countock's Landing, the falls at this place, 5 miles.

On Glens Falls Feeder. Champlain Canal to Sandy Hill, 2; Glens Falls, 3; Head of Feeder, 2; Head of Pond, 5; Total 12 miles.

This canal crosses the Mohawk in a pond formed by a dam, 1,700 feet in length, (in course of rebuilding at great expense,) and follows near the w. bank of the Hudson to Schuylerville, where it crosses into Washington co. by another dam 700 feet long, and continues near the east bank to Port Edward. Here it leaves the river and crosses to the valley of Wood Creek, and thence, partly in the bed of that stream, to Whitehall. When this canal was first opened slackwater navigation upon the Hudson was used 8 miles above and 3 miles below Fort Miller, with a short canal and 2 locks around the falls at this place. It was fed from the Hudson by means of a high and costly dam near Fort Edward. The use of the channel of the Hudson is now entirely superseded by a canal along its bank, built in 1826-27; and the high dam has given place to a feeder to a point above Glens Falls, where there is a dam 750 feet long and 12 feet high. The feeder enters the canal at the summit level, 1½ miles s. e. from Fort Edward. The canal communicates with the Hudson above the State dam at Waterford by a side-cut with 3 locks. It has 7 locks between the lake and the summit, with 54 feet total lift, and 14 locks, with a total of 134 feet, between the summit and the Hudson at Waterford. The locks on this canal are being enlarged to a capacity of 15½ by 100 feet.

long, and 25 wide, with stone dams, and also a survey of the Champlain Canal to Whitehall, with locks of like size. By an act passed in 1870 (chap. 788,) it was proposed to enlarge the canal to 44 feet at base, 58 at surface and 7 feet deep; \$25,000 were appropriated for surveys, and \$400,000 were to be raised by Oct. 1, 1871, if the maps, plans and estimates should be adopted by the Canal Board. Surveys were begun July 1, and are still in progress. The results were submitted in February, 1871.

The Chenango Canal, connecting the Erie Canal at Utica with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton, was authorized Feb. 23, 1833, commenced July, 1834, and completed Oct., 1836, at a cost of \$2,782,124. It is 97 mi. long, exclusive of 13½ mi. of feeders, none of which are navigable.¹ It has 1,015.3 feet of lockage, and receives boats of 50 to 70 tons. The locks are of rubble stone, and cost on an average \$8,000. An act passed April 1, 1859, authorized a survey of the extension of the Chenango Canal from Binghamton to the State Line near Athens, and on the 9th of April, 1863, the Canal Commissioners were directed from time to time, as funds might be appropriated, to extend the canal to the State Line, so as to connect the same with the North Branch Canal of Pennsylvania. No expenditure was to be allowed until the State of Pennsylvania, or a company of sufficient reliability, should complete a navigable canal of the same dimensions down to, and forming a connection with the said canal at or near Athens village. This canal extension is partly completed, and work has been in progress during the last year between Binghamton and Owego. It follows the south bank of the Susquehanna.

The Black River Canal and Erie Canal Feeder,² extends from Rome up the valley of the Mohawk and of Lansing Kil, to Boonville, and thence it descends the valley of Black River to a point below the High Falls. From the latter point is a river navigation 42½ mi. to Carthage, on the line of Jefferson co. At Boonville the canal receives a navigable feeder 12½ mi. long, which derives its water from Black River. Length of main canal 36.62 mi., of feeders 12.48 mi., and of reservoirs 12.95 mi.

This canal was authorized April 19, 1836, and began the next summer. The summit level is 693 feet above the canal at Rome, to which it descends by 70 locks. Northward the canal descends 386 feet, by 36 locks. The locks have a chamber 15 by 90 feet, and the canal a prism 42 feet wide at top, 28 at bottom, and 4 feet deep. It receives boats of from 40 to 50 tons. The feeder has but one level. The State has caused reservoirs to be formed by damming the outlet of Woodhull, Chub, North and South Branch, and other lakes in Herkimer co. The Eight Lakes near the source of Moose River are available as reservoirs to supply Black River with water withdrawn to feed the canal southward.³

Oneida Lake Canal, formerly connected the Erie Canal at Higginsville with Wood

¹ Distances on Chenango Canal. Utica to road, from N. Hartt to Whitesboro, 3; Clinton, 6; Deansville, 5; Oriskany Falls, 5; Solville, 3; Bouckville, 2; Peck's Basin, 2; Hamilton, 4; Lebanon Factory, 2; Earlsville, 4; Sherburne, 5; North Norwich, 4; Plasterville, 2; Norwich, 4; Oxford, 2; Haynes' Mill, 10; Greene, 4; Forks, 8; Pond Brook, 2; Port Crane, 5; Crocker's Mills, 1; Binghamton, 7; Total, 97 miles.

This canal is supplied by Chenango River and 6 reservoirs, viz: Madison Brook, Woodmans Pond, Lelands Pond, Bradleys Brook, Hatches Lake, and Eaton Brook Reservoirs, all of which are in the south part of Madison co. The canal extends across to and up the valley of Oriskany Creek to the summit level and down the valley of Chenango River. It was begun in 1833 and finished in 1837, at a cost of \$1,737,703. From Utica to the summit it rises 706 feet by 76 locks, and from thence it descends 303 feet by 38 locks to the Susquehanna. Of its 114 locks, 2 are stone and the remainder composite.

² **Black River Canal.** Rome to Ridge Mills, 2; Lock No. 7, 3; Walworth's Store House, 1; Delta (on Delta Feeder), 1; Westernville, 2 m. (from Wadsworth); Well's Brook Aqueduct, 2; Stringer's Creek Aqueduct, 1; Lansing Kil Aqueduct, 2; Lock No. 31, 2; Lansing Kil Dam or Feeder, 1; Lower Falls Lansing Kil, 2; Upper Falls Lansing Kil, 2; Lock No. 70, 2; Boonville, 2; Hawkinsville (on Boonville Feeder), 2; A. Lee's, 2; R. B. Miller's, 1; State Dam, or Forrestport, 4; Head of Reservoir, or Port Woodhull, (on Boonville Feeder), 2; Sugar River on Canal, 3 m. (from Boonville); Little Falls, (Black River, or Hulbert's Mill), 1; Port Leyden, 3; Lyon's Falls, 3. Total, main line, 35; Feeder, 12.

³ **On Black River Improvement.** Lyon's Falls to Turin Landing, 2; Fish Creek Landing, 2; Carter's Landing, 2; House Creek, 2; Tiffan's Landing, 1; Otter Creek, 2; Independence Creek, 4; Long Reach, or Bush's Landing, 2; Beach Landing, 3; Smith's Landing, 5; Illingworth Landing, 1; Beaver River, 6; Stony Creek, or

Blodgett's Landing, 4; Deer River, 1; Carthage, 5. Total, 42 miles.

³ Table of the principal Lakes which are used or available as reservoirs.

LAKES.	Area in acres.	Feet above tide.
Chub Lake.....	550	1,599
Sand ".....	.....	1,793
Mud ".....	.....	1,799
Woodhull Lake.....	1,236	1,854
South Branch.....	518	2,019
North ".....	423	1,821
Jocks Lake.....	.....	2,168
Moose ".....	.....	1,172
First ".....	403	1,684
Second ".....	175	1,684
Third ".....	166	1,684
Fourth ".....	1,979	1,687
Fifth ".....	9	1,691
Sixth ".....	53	1,760
Seventh ".....	1,609	1,762
Eighth ".....	309	1,776

In September, 1857, the Canal Board abandoned its plans for improving the channel of Black River by wing-dams and piers, and ordered a dam and lock to be built at the mouth of Otter Creek, and afterwards another a mile above Beach's Landing. The river has no towing path, and boats are towed by steamers. The State has built a dam and bridge at Carthage, and the piers of two other bridges, of which the superstructure is built by the towns. The other bridges on the river within this distance are at State expense.

Creek, and by slackwater $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. on that stream with Oneida Lake: total length 6 mi., and descent 56 feet. It fell into decay, and an act passed May 16, 1867, ordered it to be rebuilt. The new line is from Durhamville, 5 mi. further west.¹

The Oswego Canal, extending from Syracuse to Oswego, was authorized Nov. 20, 1824. A loan of \$160,000 was allowed April 20, 1825; it was begun in 1826, and was completed in 1828, at a cost of \$525,115.² It is 38 mi. long, and includes 19 mi. of slackwater navigation in Oswego and Seneca Rivers, with a towing path on the E. bank. Connected with this work are the **Oneida River Improvement**, extending the whole length of that stream, from Three River Point to Fort Brewerton, at the outlet of Oneida Lake; the **Seneca River Improvement**, extending from Mud Lock, on the Oswego Canal, to Baldwinsville, by slackwater navigation; and thence by a canal, three-fourths a mi. long, with one lift and one guard lock, and by slackwater on the Seneca River, to Jacks Reef.

Cayuga and Seneca Lake Canal, connects the Erie Canal at Montezuma with Cayuga Lake at East Cayuga and with Seneca Lake at Geneva. About half of the canal is formed by slackwater navigation upon Seneca River, and the remainder is a channel parallel to the river. As enlarged, this canal permits the passage of large boats from the Erie Canal to the head of Cayuga Lake, and to Havana, 4 mi. above the head of Seneca Lake. The Seneca Lock Navigation Co. was incorp. April 6, 1813, for the purpose of improving the outlet of Seneca and Cayuga Lakes; and the Cayuga and Seneca Canal Co. was chartered April 20, 1815. Its capital was increased in 1816 to \$60,000, and in 1817 a further call of 25 per cent. upon the original stock was authorized, including a like extension of payment on stock held by the State. The proposition for assuming this work by the State was approved in 1825, and the interest of the company was purchased for \$33,867.18, exclusive of the amount owned by the State. The work was begun in 1826, and finished in 1828, at a cost of \$214,000. The inlet to Cayuga Lake is navigable $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. to Ithaca. The locks of this canal are all enlarged, excepting one at Chamberlain's Dam, which will be dispensed with so as to include the distance from Seneca Falls to Waterloo in one level. The descent from Geneva to Montezuma is 74 feet by 12 locks.³

Crooked Lake Canal, connects Crooked Lake at Penn Yan with Seneca Lake at Dresden. The survey of this canal was authorized by the Legislature in 1828. The canal was ordered to be built by an act of April 17, 1829. It was begun in 1830 and finished in 1833. It has a descent of 269 feet by 27 locks. It extends water communication to the various ports upon Crooked Lake, now more generally known as *Keuka Lake*.⁴

Chemung Canal and Feeder, connects Seneca Lake at Watkins with Chemung River at Elmira, with a navigable feeder from Knoxville, on Chemung River, to Horseheads, on the summit level of the Chemung Canal, including slackwater navigation from the dam and guard lock at Gibson to Knoxville. This canal was authorized April 15, 1829, and its construction was begun in that year and finished in 1833. The total lockages on both the canal and feeder are 516 feet by 53 locks, and the original cost was \$334,000. From Corning the Blossburgh and Corning R. R. ascends into the bituminous coal region of Tioga co. Penn., and this article has hitherto formed a large item of business of the canal, but of late years the coal trade has been largely taken off by railroads. At Elmira this canal joins the Junction Canal, owned by a private company, which extends to Athens, Penn.⁵

The Genesee Valley Canal, extends from Rochester up the Genesee Valley to Mill Grove upon the Allegany. The summit level is 978 feet above Rochester and 86 feet

¹ This canal, upon the enlargement line, is 5.3 mi. long, and has 6 locks. The dimensions of the locks and prism of the canal are to be the same as those of the enlarged Erie canal. The work was authorized to be put under contract in 1867, provided the lowest bids should not exceed \$346,447, which sum was appropriated. Further allowances bring up the cost to \$416,000, of which \$100,000 remained to be done at date of last report.

² The act did not originally authorize a connection with the Erie Canal, but only a communication with Onondaga Lake. The connection was recommended by the Commissioners in 1827, and it was authorized soon after. The canal has a fall of 123 feet by 18 locks.

The Oneida River Improvement has 2 steamboat locks, one of 3 and one of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet lift, 120 feet long and 30 wide, passing boats drawing 4 feet of water. It also has one dam and one drawbridge at Oak Orchard and Brewerton.

Distances on Oswego Canal. Syracuse to Seneca, 1; Liverpool, 3; Mud Lock, 2; Cold Spring, 1; New Bridge, 5; Three River Point, 2; Phenix, 2; Sweets Lock, 3;

Ox Creek, 3; Fulton, 4; Braddocks Rapids, 4; Tiffanys Landing, 4; High Dam, 1; Oswego, 2. Total, 38 miles.

On Seneca River Towing Path and Seneca River Improvement. Mud Lock to Baldwinsville, 6; Jacks Reef, 12. Total, 18 miles.

On Oneida River Improvement Canal. Three River Point to Peter Scotts Creek, 4; Oak Orchard, 4; Caughdenoy, 7; Brewerton, 5. Total, 20 miles.

On Cayuga and Seneca Canal. Montezuma to Seneca River, 5; S. Dermonats, 2; Seneca Falls, 2; Chamberlains Mills, 2; Waterloo, 2; Teals, 5; Geneva, 3; Lateral Canal in East Cayuga Village, 2. Total, 21 miles.

On Crooked Lake Canal. Dresden to Mallory, 5; Andrews and Mays, 2; Penn Yan, 2; Crooked Lake, 1; total 8 miles.

On Chemung Canal. Seneca Lake to Havana, 4; Millport, 6; Horseheads, 7; Elmira, 6. Total, 23. **Feeder.** Horseheads to Millers Basin, 7. Dam at head of Feeder, 7; Knoxville, 2. Total, 16. Total, Canal and Feeders, 39 miles.

above the Allegany River, at Olean, and from it 97 locks descend toward the N. and 9 toward the S. It has a branch to Dansville, 11 miles. Width at top 42 feet, at bottom 28 feet, depth 4 feet. Receives boats of 50 to 55 tons. This canal was authorized May 6, 1836, begun the same year, and finished to Dansville in 1840, to Oramel in 1851, to Belfast in 1853, to Rockville in 1854, and to Olean in 1856. Its extension to Mill Grove, 6.52 mi. further, was authorized in 1857.¹

Having thus presented in detail some of the principal facts relating to the separate canals owned by the State, we will include in the following pages some of the principal results of their operation:

Operations of the Sinking Fund for the Canal Debt.

(1).—Under Article VII., § 1, of the Constitution.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	From Tolls.	Total.	Principal of debt.	Total.
1846..	\$433,333 39	\$433,333 33	\$433,333 33	\$433,333 33
1847..	1,300,000 00	1,300,000 00	205,256 00	1,149,799 04
1848..	1,300,000 00	2,263,169 95	1,341,489 00	2,259,515 51
1849..	1,300,000 00	3,047,559 04	2,097,329 00	3,000,626 43
1850..	1,300,000 00	1,558,430 69	482,786 64	1,432,534 50
1851..	1,300,000 00	1,300,000 00	573,609 91	1,433,309 37
1852..	1,300,000 00	1,303,250 00	340,265 45	1,143,975 73
1853..	1,300,000 00	1,323,355 79	.....	1,424,715 97
1854..	1,300,000 00	1,967,145 86	479,025 00	1,295,102 52
1855..	1,300,000 00	1,328,000 00	1,111,911 00	1,890,168 15
1856..	1,700,000 00	5,714,000 00	4,118,266 34	4,825,421 12
1857..	1,509,015 60	1,654,147 38	1,02,285 00	902,453 79
1858..	993,325 97	2,745,951 36	2,929,767 34	3,655,117 40
1859..	862,060 67	1,027,705 99	152,170 00	1,373,127 32
1860..	1,669,611 61	2,541,533 54	900,523 00	1,703,338 75
1861..	1,700,000 00	2,931,533 98	2,175,551 23	2,716,794 90
1862..	1,700,000 00	1,722,942 24	920,000 00	1,989,409 34
1863..	1,700,000 00	2,336,113 76	431,300 00	1,041,501 02
1864..	1,700,000 00	1,768,227 00	457,700 00	966,604 82
1865..	1,650,091 86	1,739,055 79	2,644,374 76	4,631,954 79
1866..	1,700,000 00	2,227,992 22	415,750 00	2,053,091 96
1867..	1,700,000 00	2,399,471 25	1,662,000 00	2,575,064 11
1868..	1,700,000 00	2,261,733 43	1,917,200 00	2,648,108 06
1869..	.....	1,094,013 75	1,111,280 00	1,244,406 56
1870..	.....	89,843 75	23,000 00	586,546 44
32,597,379 04 48,129,878 35 26,126,173 00 47,470,920 93				

(2).—Under amendment to Act VII., § 3, of the Constitution (adopted in 1824).

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	From Tolls.	Total.	Interest on debt.	Total.
1854....	\$94,861 72	\$94,861 72	.....	\$18,691 23
1855.....	.....	3,809 00	.....	211,274 82
1856.....	.....	740,926 92	.....	477,464 11
1857.....	.....	525,181 71	.....	477,914 37
1858.....	.....	535,434 34	.....	706,280 80
1859.....	.....	684,629 29	.....	716,000 00
1860.....	.....	1,220,039 25	.....	769,045 31
1861.....	645,842 16	650,945 95	.....	783,376 01
1862.....	1,146,242 66	2,768,072 04	1,200,000 00	1,929,000 00
1863.....	1,116,242 66	1,351,955 42	60,000 00	894,065 00
1864.....	1,116,242 66	1,157,241 20	204,000 00	942,961 55
1865.....	.....	40,443 25	69,000 00	772,390 97
1866.....	824,756 39	1,547,523 14	100,000 00	791,099 42
1867.....	780,165 14	851,546 42	792,000 00	1,453,186 44
1868.....	1,116,242 66	1,146,692 50	450,900 00	1,063,212 00
1869.....	1,322,772 58	1,418,578 02	502,900 00	1,199,678 47
1870.....	.....	46,550 22	536,200 00	1,190,253 67
8,223,368 63 14,774,430 39 3,915,000 00 14,506,694 17				

(3).—Under Article VII., § 12, of the Constitution.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
	Proceeds of Taxes.	Total.	Interest on debt.	Total.
1860.....	\$187,500 00	\$112,500 00	\$112,500 00	\$112,500 00
1861.....	\$350,000 00	350,000 00	150,000 00	337,500 00
1862.....	475,205 60	493,251 29	150,000 00	153,996 53
1863.....	355,040 28	360,004 96	150,000 00	432,326 75
1864.....	535,373 94	856,475 58	135,255 00	154,758 02
1865.....	367,744 97	396,734 55	132,735 00	176,149 44
1866.....	379,965 52	418,062 80	123,765 00	975,936 99
1867.....	187,575 63	208,251 75	102,000 00	145,000 00
1868.....	203,353 20	225,144 46	101,325 00	466,400 00
1869.....	184,171 40	556,522 93	100,035 00	173,240 00
1870.....	227,964 79	256,678 00	95,670 00	470,423 00
3,266,795 33 3,996,426 30 1,353,285 00 3,598,235 33				

The Total Miles run in each Year by all the Boats is as follows:

YEAR.	Packet.	Freight boats.	Total miles.
1860.....	21,150	9,930,300	9,951,450
1861.....	22,300	10,351,350	10,373,650
1862.....	20,450	13,021,950	13,042,400
1863.....	71,050	11,974,550	12,045,600
1864.....	13,950	10,748,650	10,762,600
1865.....	51,200	9,576,750	9,627,950
1866.....	21,025	11,376,400	11,399,425
1867.....	23,000	10,101,400	10,122,400
1868.....	30,050	9,403,400	9,433,450
1869.....	133,425	8,263,650	8,397,075
1870.....	14,925	8,674,550	8,689,475

Number of New Boats Built, and their Average Tonnage and Cargoes, since 1844.

YEAR.	New boats registered.	Average tonnage capacity.	Average cargoes.	YEAR.	New boats registered.	Average tonnage capacity.	Average cargoes.
1844..	378	64	49	1858..	255	98	126
1845..	297	67	..	1859..	206	120	143
1846..	477	73	..	1860..	403	154	140
1847..	1,466	76	67	1861..	619	168	157
1848..	457	74	71	1862..	850	177	167
1849..	215	76	68	1863..	771	141	177
1850..	152	80	76	1864..	399	144	150
1851..	213	87	78	1865..	290	154	160
1852..	271	88	80	1866..	485	155	170
1853..	590	97	84	1867..	520	167	156
1854..	760	105	94	1868..	387	157	148
1855..	471	107	92	1869..	298	157	183
1856..	364	114	100	1870..	269	..	181
1857..	329	109	100				

The average time between Buffalo and Albany is 10 days.

¹ Distances on the Genesee Valley Canal. Rochester to Rapids, Lock No. 1.) 2: Tones Basin, 6; Scottsville, 4; Canawagua, (Avon Road,) 8; Sacketts Basin, 2; Fowlerville Road, 2; Barclays Mill, 2; Fiffardina, 3; Spencers Basin, 1; Traceys Basin, 2; Cuylerville, 1; Leicester, Moscow Landing, 1; Genesee River Dam, 2; Mount Morris, 1; Shaker Settlement, 4; Brushville, 5; New Hope, 5; Messengers Hollow, 2; Genesee Falls, (Tunnel section), 4; Portageville, 2; Lock No. 61, 5; Mixville Landing, Wiscoy Feeder, 1; Fillmore, 4; Burville, 6; Canadea Centre, 1; Oramel, 2; Belfast, 2; Rockville, 3; Caseville, 1; Black Creek Corners, 4; Cuba, 5; Ischua Feeder, 6; Hinsdale, 1; Olean, 7; Western, 3; Postville, 2; Oswayne Creek, 1; Mill Grove, 1; total, 114. **Dansville Branch.** Shaker Settlement to Fitzhughs Basin, 2; Kyserville, 1; Rock Spring, 2; Sherwood's Landing, 1; Steam Saw Mill, 1; McNair's Landing, 1; Woodville, 1; Comminsville, 1; Dansville, 1; total, 11. Total, Main Line and Branch, 125 miles.

Tons of Freight moved on all the Canals, during 11 Years.

YEARS.	Products of forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.
1860.	1,509,977	1,682,754	268,759	250,369	838,364
1861.	1,052,392	2,144,372	230,256	135,096	895,518
1862.	1,569,674	2,494,036	364,867	167,927	1,002,271
1863.	1,626,689	2,236,075	319,432	172,278	1,201,219
1864.	1,476,921	1,572,636	292,354	143,934	1,374,946
1865.	1,467,315	1,686,091	231,332	144,968	1,189,448
1866.	1,769,994	1,786,060	302,241	179,873	1,737,047
1867.	1,744,252	1,438,517	320,844	219,880	1,964,832
1868.	1,958,309	1,442,147	373,262	324,064	2,344,443
1869.	1,855,930	1,514,071	345,239	268,970	2,077,870
1870.	1,916,511	1,509,153	342,497	271,056	2,333,752

Value of Freight moved on Canals, during 11 Years.

YEARS.	Products of the forest.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Merchandise.	Other articles.
1860.	10,654,710	55,838,977	8,113,177	84,252,425	11,989,969
1861.	6,462,610	57,861,720	6,718,273	49,707,729	9,365,557
1862.	11,305,854	84,239,370	12,314,651	83,640,903	11,735,453
1863.	13,421,909	101,090,511	13,044,051	91,407,513	21,072,477
1864.	22,589,060	111,051,564	22,282,718	80,391,550	32,785,747
1865.	21,011,122	83,670,467	18,095,266	102,627,877	30,832,372
1866.	28,754,821	86,610,934	16,389,982	100,169,211	37,038,718
1867.	29,977,470	81,616,663	17,877,334	108,545,569	42,939,676
1868.	24,039,591	76,383,656	13,298,574	131,787,764	55,793,344
1869.	21,930,653	65,526,825	13,585,692	103,404,505	54,761,407
1870.	22,266,184	49,231,912	10,777,597	94,852,914	54,707,269

Taxes Paid into the Treasury, for account of Canal Fund under present Constitution.

YEARS.	Total.	YEARS.	Total.
1846.....	\$56,503.47	1863.....	\$1,420,188.45
1847.....	119,410.30	1864.....	535,373.94
1854.....	621,467.47	1865.....	881,779.20
1856.....	320,000.00	1866.....	2,147,613.52
1857.....	262,500.00	1867.....	1,406,547.93
1858.....	1,240,500.00	1868.....	1,019,265.98
1859.....	890,567.66	1869.....	1,823,400.39
1860.....	1,069,545.70	1870.....	1,595,053.56
1861.....	840,552.28		
1862.....	2,769,232.09	Total.....	\$19,024,863.34

Summary of total Tons of Freight and its Value, and amount of Tolls on all the New York State Canals, during 11 Years.

YEARS.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
1860.....	4,650,214	\$170,849,198	\$3,009,597
1861.....	4,507,635	130,115,893	3,908,785
1862.....	5,598,785	203,234,331	5,188,943
1863.....	5,557,692	240,046,461	4,645,207
1864.....	4,359,941	274,400,639	3,963,862
1865.....	4,729,654	256,237,104	3,839,955
1866.....	5,775,220	270,963,676	4,436,639
1867.....	5,688,325	278,956,712	4,068,658
1868.....	6,442,225	305,301,929	4,246,563
1869.....	5,859,080	249,281,284	3,778,501
1870.....	6,173,769	231,636,176	2,611,578

Tolls Received, amount Paid Collectors, and net Receipts of Canals in 1870.

CANALS.	TOLLS.	Paid Collectors.	Net.
Erie.....	\$2,682,807.98	\$56,799.73	\$2,626,009.25
Champlain.....	172,432.90	8,845.71	163,587.19
Total E. and C.	\$2,855,240.88	\$65,644.44	\$2,789,596.44
Oswego.....	138,648.54	8,788.83	129,859.71
Cayuga and Sen.	28,989.78	2,418.59	26,570.19
Chenung.....	5,984.90	3,621.28	2,363.62
Crooked Lake.....	492.23	741.26	249.03
Chenango.....	20,544.55	2,935.89	17,608.66
Black River.....	11,992.24	1,913.83	10,078.41
Genesee Valley.....	17,736.36	3,932.35	13,804.01
Oneida Lake.....	.....	.....	.....
Baldwinsville.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida Riv. Imp.	755.59	.....	755.59
Seneca R. T. P.	.....	.....	292.23
Cayuga inlet.....	307.76	.....	307.76
Total.....	\$3,060,893.57	\$90,196.47	\$2,991,036.62

Deduct \$339.52 expenses over receipts on Crooked Lake Canal, net.....\$2,990,697.10
 Net receipts in 1869.....4,035,459.48

Tolls (including Rents of surplus Waters,) Cost of Collection, and per cent. of latter to former, from 1860 to 1870, inclusive.

YEAR.	Tolls.	Cost of collection.	Per cent.
1860.....	\$2,381,301.28	\$96,889.04	4.07
1861.....	3,358,033.97	70,456.65	2.10
1862.....	4,797,283.09	66,454.20	1.39
1863.....	5,029,596.32	65,930.88	1.31
1864.....	4,310,293.02	68,577.17	1.59
1865.....	3,521,631.63	77,122.55	2.19
1866.....	4,253,224.92	85,890.65	2.02
1867.....	3,993,326.29	87,993.00	2.20
1868.....	4,418,309.50	90,108.81	2.04
1869.....	4,114,093.52	90,039.03	2.19
1870.....	3,065,023.05	90,196.47	2.93

Expenses and Tonnage—1860 to 1870—Compared with Railroad Tonnage.

YEAR.	Expenses of collection and repairs.	Percent of cost of maintenance on tolls.	Tonnage of all canals.	Railroad tonnage.
1860.....	\$746,976.78	31.33	4,650,214	2,167,737
1861.....	706,786.14	21.05	4,507,635	2,420,720
1862.....	773,396.32	16.12	5,598,785	3,019,368
1863.....	770,862.52	15.33	5,557,692	3,264,700
1864.....	1,028,909.46	23.87	4,852,941	3,727,946
1865.....	1,927,373.59	54.73	4,729,654	3,509,649
1866.....	1,434,989.73	33.74	5,775,220	4,844,969
1867.....	1,220,192.65	30.56	5,688,325	5,152,472
1868.....	1,184,245.04	26.80	6,442,225	5,754,842
1869.....	1,278,507.52	31.46	5,859,080	6,594,094
1870.....	1,945,635.92*	63.11	.....	.....

* Not including \$591,526.37 advanced by Alb. Deposit Banks.

Tolls collected on or applicable to each canal for eleven years.

YEAR.	Erie Canal.	Champlain Canal.	Oswego Canal.	Cayuga and Seneca Canal.	Chemung Canal.	Crooked Lake Canal.	Chenango Canal.
1860.....	\$1 648,295 89	\$125,108 80	\$134,832 19	\$20,927 35	\$17,968 35	\$781 11	\$23,802 31
1861.....	3,589,133 69	91,424 15	135,453 60	18,509 22	15,566 77	609 46	25,381 79
1862.....	4,792,535 95	110,357 65	157,911 25	24,009 84	20,232 22	876 13	23,819 70
1863.....	4,200,294 68	156,461 50	148,643 56	26,378 94	24,444 99	628 36	27,671 33
1864.....	3,383,904 79	163,686 68	119,897 86	23,059 93	23,048 81	373 10	26,336 97
1865.....	3,443,603 49	168,390 77	132,830 11	26,835 80	13,228 55	525 42	21,297 60
1866.....	3,966,522 52	193,609 21	151,347 82	33,059 56	19,191 70	670 11	30,286 56
1867.....	3,682,875 03	197,473 47	154,174 71	27,835 61	13,495 28	397 21	28,649 52
1868.....	3,760,201 14	199,757 35	164,627 97	34,146 44	10,557 02	331 31	28,648 61
1869.....	3,355,544 41	183,331 79	160,353 33	36,949 46	8,096 17	414 07	20,902 58
1870.....	2,270,347 43	154,081 39	111,232 87	23,030 53	4,572 11	306 14	14,832 91

YEAR.	Genesee Valley Canal.	Oncida Lake Canal.	Seneca River towing-path.	Oncida River improvement.	Cayuga inlet.	Black River Canal.	Baldwinsville Canal.	Total.
1860.....	\$30,232 68	\$297 97	\$187 31	\$886 80	\$143 63	\$6,113 52	\$28 63	\$3,009,597 04
1861.....	23,806 30	210 92	229 89	1,127 83	143 96	6,327 88	19 30	3,900,784 81
1862.....	55,921 70	70 96	527 79	3,908 57	316 52	9,334 18	44 56	5,198,943 18
1863.....	34,303 39	39 43	503 50	4,392 59	376 96	11,641 98	35 82	4,645,207 11
1864.....	24,033 83	.....	375 36	2,481 22	304 23	11,200 65	.....	3,983,981 83
1865.....	14,465 06	.....	400 02	2,474 48	240 20	10,658 30	.....	3,830,954 80
1866.....	25,979 83	.....	392 07	3,296 42	287 94	13,003 17	.....	4,436,637 30
1867.....	18,669 59	.....	310 25	2,271 80	344 77	11,159 90	.....	4,088,057 94
1868.....	26,163 00	.....	342 42	2,162 83	642 53	10,988 01	.....	4,246,563 56
1869.....	17,084 34	.....	378 08	1,145 41	290 46	11,489 08	.....	3,770,501 18
1870.....	19,172 74	.....	171 05	706 24	258 40	12,515 87	.....	2,611,577 68

Movement of freight to or from tide-water, and from whence derived.

YEAR.	Going from tide-water.	Reaching tide-water by way of Erie Canal.		Reaching tide-water by way of Champlain Canal.		Total arriving at tide-water.	Internal movement of this State.	Total movement.
		From Western States.	From this State.	From Vt. and Canada.	From this State.			
1860.....	373,735	1,896,975	370,686	104,150	474,666	2,854,877	1,421,602	4,650,214
1861.....	340,736	2,158,425	291,104	53,086	477,449	2,900,144	1,106,735	4,507,635
1862.....	417,621	2,594,937	322,257	72,601	413,014	3,402,709	1,778,453	5,598,785
1863.....	456,800	2,279,252	368,437	198,116	428,922	3,274,727	1,826,165	5,557,692
1864.....	493,913	1,907,136	239,498	195,532	466,091	2,805,257	1,553,771	4,852,941
1865.....	458,684	1,904,156	174,205	202,331	449,489	2,730,181	1,540,789	4,724,564
1866.....	626,974	2,235,716	287,948	220,890	561,053	3,305,607	1,842,639	5,775,220
1867.....	792,573	2,129,405	96,707	206,634	596,949	3,029,685	1,966,057	5,098,325
1868.....	1,067,030	2,215,222	163,530	193,474	668,760	3,240,806	2,134,399	6,442,225
1869.....	772,201	2,028,568	229,121	203,876	634,577	3,096,142	1,990,737	5,859,080
1870.....	940,429	2,048,947	241,751	244,617	620,987	3,156,302	2,077,033	6,173,769

Comparative amount of tonnage and freight on the Erie and Central Railroads, and State Canals, during 14 years.

YEAR.	NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.			ERIE RAILWAY.			NEW YORK CANALS, HUDSON RIVER TO LAKE ERIE.		
	Tons moved one mile.	Freight.	Average per ton per mile.	Tons moved one mile.	Freight.	Average per ton per mile.	Tons moved one mile.	Tolls.	Average per ton per mile.
1856....	145,733,678	\$4,328,041	2.97	163,458,046	\$4,545,782	2.48	592,009,603	\$6,573,225	1.11
1857....	145,773,721	4,553,276	3.13	167,100,850	4,097,610	2.45	684,750,864	3,876,000	0.799
1858....	142,691,178	3,700,270	2.59	165,895,635	3,643,311	3.32	564,842,095	4,502,437	0.797
1859....	157,136,000	3,337,148	2.13	147,127,039	3,195,869	2.17	544,309,072	3,665,806	0.672
1860....	199,231,392	4,095,934	2.06	214,084,395	3,889,343	1.84	809,524,506	8,049,450	0.994
1861....	237,392,974	4,644,449	1.96	251,350,127	4,351,464	1.73	863,623,507	9,369,373	1.08
1862....	296,963,492	6,607,331	2.22	351,092,285	6,642,915	1.89	1,123,540,439	10,780,431	0.959
1863....	312,185,796	7,498,508	2.40	403,670,861	8,432,234	2.09	871,335,150	9,065,005	0.876
1864....	314,081,410	8,913,770	2.75	422,013,644	9,855,087	2.31	843,915,779	10,039,609	1.15
1865....	264,993,626	8,776,028	3.31	388,587,212	10,726,864	2.76	1,012,448,034	8,605,961	1.10
1866....	331,075,547	9,671,920	2.92	478,485,772	11,611,023	2.45	958,362,953	10,160,051	1.00
1867....	362,180,606	9,151,750	2.53	549,888,422	11,204,689	2.04	1,038,751,268	9,012,659	0.88
1868....	366,199,786	9,491,427	2.59	595,699,225	11,425,739	1.92	919,153,611	8,492,131	0.92
1869....	474,419,726	10,457,582	2.20	817,929,190	13,046,804	1.60	.....	.....	.....

The following totals of receipts and payments on account of all the State Canals, from 1817 to Sept. 30, 1870, will show the items of each, and of the whole :

<i>Receipts.</i>		Balance on hand, \$2,743,441.87, which be- longs as follows :			
Loans.....	\$55,549,551 81	The sinking fund for canal debt..	\$658,957 42		
Premiums on loans.....	2,684,655 55	Sinking fund for redemp. of debt for enl. of Erie, etc.....	267,736 22		
Discount on loans.....	390,061 32	Sinking fund for gen. fund debt...	569,974 61		
Avails of loans.....	56,331,755 29	Sinking fund for redemp. of loans for payment of floating debt....	398,190 97		
Avails of canal revenue certif..	1,512,390 75	Investment of prem. on loans....	12,614 66		
Temporary loans.....	3,406,407 00	Fund for extraordinary repairs...	96,820 61		
Tolls.....	113,795,543 65	Fund for Albany basin.....	706 58		
Tax.....	19,141 874 61	Taxes of 1866.....	269 30		
Vendue duty.....	3,592,039 05	Fund for the enl. and comp. of ca- nals.....	10,152 57		
Salt duty.....	2,055,458 06	Fund for imp. of Champl. canal..	27,231 31		
Steamboat tax.....	73,509 99	Fund for enl. of Champlain canal.	9,711 50		
Sales of land.....	320,518 15	Fund for exten. of Chenan. canal.	23,526 45		
Int. on deposits and investm'ts.	4,985,359 16	Fund for reconstruc. of Oneida Lake canal.....	38,367 47		
Rent of surplus water.....	106,334 79	Repair trust fund.....	36,826 01		
General fund for deficiencies....	1,386,498 88	Fund of Erie and Champlain canals	591,523 37		
E. & C. canal, and E. C. feeder.	290,097 66	Oswego canal.....	4,399 91		
E. & C. canals for deficiencies...	7,753,210 56	Black River canal.....	824 93		
Miscellaneous.....	2,346,557 18				
Total.....	\$217,097,114 78	Total.....	\$2,747,238 89		
<i>Payments.</i>		<i>Relative Amount expended by Superintendents and Contractors, and by Canal Commissioners, for ordinary Repairs, from 1860 to 1870.</i>			
Principal of loans.....	\$13,655,909 81	YEAR.	By Superin- tendents.	By Con- tractors.	By Canal Com- missioners.
Premiums on purch. and invest- ment of stocks.....	563,281 96	1860...	\$149,154.22	\$229,127.67	\$255,753.23
Temporary loans.....	3,206,467 00	1861...	106,611.51	260,995.33	219,040.63
Interest on loans.....	40,149,129 91	1862...	131,919.64	296,168.36	230,318.16
Canal Commissioners.....	71,464,097 67	1863...	156,038.63	353,993.02	143,347.09
Seneca Lock Navigation Co....	53,871 88	1864...	234,115.71	499,938.41	160,069.98
Black Riv. canal & E. C. feeder.	290,097 66	1865...	645,638.84	950,033.01	180,412.14
General fund.....	4,815,774 60	1866...	292,813.89	685,446.80	249,265.20
General fund debt.....	9,580,502 70	1867...	70,162.51	691,033.52	307,681.58
Deficiencies on lateral canals and Oneida River improvement...	7,753,210 56	1868...	291.02	775,118.74	235,647.18
Purch. Oneida Lake canal feed.	50,000 00	1869...	81,451.37	765,560.90	261,076.10
Repairs by contractors.....	6,935,871 54	1870...	508,171.58	838,091.13	415,455.37
Repairs by superintendents....	18,969,067 91				
Expenses of Coll's and Insp'rs,	2,312,669 95				
Weighmasters.....	300,862 07				
Miscellaneous.....	4,252,857 69				
Total.....	\$214,853,672 91				
Due to reimburse advances for overpayments.....	3,797 02				

The following annual reports are made to the Legislature relating to the Canals :

Annual Report of the Canal Commissioners, commenced with the beginning of their office in 1816.

Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor, on the Canals, since the adoption of the present Constitution, in 1846.

Annual Report of the Auditor on the Tolls, Trade and Tonnage of the Canals, since the creation of this office in 1848. It was previously reported by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Annual Financial Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, containing a statement of receipts and payments on account of the Canals, and the Canal Debt, and the balances of the funds on hand, and the depositories of the same, and the condition thereof.

Annual Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, relative to the Expenditures on the Canals. It was formerly made by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Annual Report of the Canal Appraisers. Made annually since 1849, and occasionally before that date.

CORPORATIONS.

THE Constitution of 1846, provides that "Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the object of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws."¹ As a condition precedent, the law requires the articles of association duly certified and acknowledged, to be filed in certain public offices; usually in the county clerk's office and in the office of the Secretary of State. Certified copies of these records may be produced in evidence, in the same manner as the originals, except when it is necessary to prove a signature, in which case the original is taken before the court, by an authorized person attached to the office where it is filed. The articles of Insurance Companies are filed with the Insurance Department; those of Banks, in the Banking Department, and those of Colleges and Academies are granted by the Regents of University. The leading corporations, besides those mentioned under their special titles in separate articles in this volume, are as follows:

Plankroads and Turnpikes.—"An Act to provide for the incorporation of companies to construct Plankroads, and of companies to construct Turnpike roads," passed May 7, 1847. These lines of travel and especially the latter, were in their day of vast importance to the State, opening new settlement to the markets, and affording thoroughfares that otherwise could not have been established. Most of the turnpike roads that have existed in the State, were created by special acts, served their purpose, and had passed into the keeping of the towns through which they passed, as public property, before the date of the above act. Plankroads began to come into use about 1846; had a brief term of public favor and soon rotted out, seldom to be relaid. Turnpikes are now chiefly limited to the suburbs of large towns, and as no report is required to be made to a central office their statistics cannot be given.²

Manufacturing, &c.—"An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," was passed Feb. 17, 1848. It was extended to include companies formed for building machines and vessels, for towing vessels, and in aiding, protecting and saving vessels and their cargoes, wrecked or in distress, or in navigating lakes, rivers or the high seas, by act of April 23, 1864. It was further extended April 25, 1866, to include the business of building and keeping a hotel, or for building, and maintaining museums, or for curative purposes; and by act of April 28, 1866, extended to include agricultural, horticultural, medical or curative, mercantile or commercial purposes. By act of April 21, 1867, it was again extended to the business of quarrying stone; and May 5, 1869, to include elevating, warehousing, storing or milling companies.³ By an act of June 12, 1867, companies incorporated under this act may be consolidated. Persons and incorporated companies gathering ice on the Hudson, and the tide waters of Catskill and Rondout Creeks, are under an act of Feb. 11, 1861, continued and enlarged April 22, 1867, required to surround their cuttings with bushes or a fence, to warn persons of dangerous places, and if they cut entirely across a channel used for travel, to build bridges over their cuttings. The rights of persons gathering ice are protected by an act of May 8, 1869, which makes it a misdemeanor to maliciously mar or injure ice intended for harvesting as merchandise.

Gas Light Companies—These are formed under a general act passed Feb. 16, 1848, a few having been previously formed under special laws. Up to 1871, 162 companies had been formed under the general act. By act of April 18, 1868, Gas companies are forbidden from charging rent for gas meters.

¹ Article VIII, § I. The Constitution further provides that all general and special acts passed under this section may be altered from time to time or repealed; that dues from corporations shall be properly secured, and that they shall have the right to sue and be sued in like cases as persons. Before the adoption of this feature of the Constitution, general laws had been passed at various times, for the formation of religious societies, libraries, colleges and academies, banks, etc. Corporations may have their names changed, by an order of the Supreme Court in general term, upon previous published notice, and for sufficient cause.

² From 1847 to 1866, 352 plankroad companies were formed having an aggregate length of 3,563 miles, and a total capital of \$6,720,300. There are probably not 50 miles of plankroad now in operation in the State. During the same period, 19 turnpike companies were formed, with 139 miles length, and \$123,100 capital. In 1867, 19 turnpike compa-

nies had been formed under the general act of 1847, having together a length of 139 miles, and a capital of \$123,100.

³ Up to 1867, 4,731 companies had been formed under this act, representing a nominal capital of \$2,647,941,513. Many of these were merely of a speculative character and never organized, or attempted to engage in business; but as none of them are required to report their operations, the number that were actually put in operation, cannot be ascertained. As an illustration of the excesses to which speculation has at times run, it may be stated that from 1860 to 1866 inclusive, (but chiefly in 1864-5,) 1,036 companies for producing petroleum, etc., filed their articles of association, with a nominal capital of \$593,234,625. It is well known that there is scarcely a productive oil well in this State, although a multitude of instances have occurred, in which money has been wasted in explorations. A classification of the companies formed or proposed under this act, is given in the *N. Y. Convention Manual* of 1867, vol. II, pages 35 and 36.

Gas Companies in the State of New York, formed under the General Law, except as otherwise noted.

NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Present Capital in thousands of dollars, (omit- ted.)	NAMES OF COMPANIES.	Date of Organization.	Present Capital in thousands of dollars, (omit- ted.)
Abbotsford Gas Light Co. (Hastings)	July 15, 1864	\$ 30	Long Island Gas Light Co. (Q. Co.)	Dec. 24, 1867	100
Albany & L. Consumers Co.	Feb. 15, 1856	55	Louis Island G. L. Co. Hunter Point Jan'y	19, 1864	200
Albion Gas Light Co.	May 13, 1858	40	Louisa Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 25, 1859	30
Amsterdam Gas Light Co.	April 2, 1860	10	Manhattan Gas Light Co.	Oct. 4, 1855	4,000
Amsterdam and Port Jackson G. L. Co.	Dec. 1, 1860	40	Middletown Gas Light Co.	May 6, 1868	50
Astoria Gas Light Co.	Dec. 1, 1853	20	Miner Gas Light Co.	Dec. 27, 1864	34
Atlantic Mutual G. L. Co. Brooklyn	Jan. 29, 1867	1,000	Mohawk Gas Light Co.	Oct. 12, 1863	10
Auburn Gas Light Co.	Jan. 29, 1860	150	Morrisania Gas Light Co.	Oct. 25, 1852	200
Batavia Gas Light Co.	June 11, 1855	32	Mount Vernon Gas Light Co.	June 22, 1863	75
Bath Gas Light Co.	July 15, 1859	15	Nassau Gas Light Co. Brooklyn	July 3, 1869	1,000
Binghamton Gas Light Co.	June 25, 1853	50	National Gas Light Co. N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1867	5,000
Bloomfield and Rochester G. L. Co.	May 10, 1870	800	Newburgh Gas Light Co.	May 17, 1852	70
Brookport Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 17, 1859	25	New Gas Co. Elmira	Jan'y 14, 1862	20
Brooklyn Gas Co.	Oct. 21, 1849	200	New Gas Co. Lockport	Sept. 5, 1868	15
Brooklyn City Mutual G. L. Co.	Jan'y 19, 1867	1,000	New Rochelle Gas Light Co.	June 22, 1863	75
Brooklyn Consolidated G. L. Co.	Oct. 24, 1856	500	New Rochelle G. L. and Coke Co.	Oct. 29, 1860	100
Buffalo City Gas Light Co.	March 12, 1853	150	New York Mutual Saving G. L. Co.	Sept. 20, 1852	5,000
Buffalo Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 29, 1843	1,000	New York Mutual G. L. Co. ³	April 17, 1866	500
Buffalo Mutual Gas Light Co.	Dec. 3, 1870	750	Niagara Falls Gas Light Co.	Dec. 31, 1859	75
Canandaigua Gas Light Co.	August 3, 1853	50	Norwich Gas Light Co.	March 18, 1861	20
Catskill Gas Light Co.	July 13, 1856	40	Ogdensburg Gas Light Co.	Aug. 23, 1854	100
Chautauque G. L. Co. (Amsterdam)	April 9, 1860	15	Ogdensburg G. L. and Coke Co.	June 11, 1854	75
Citizens G. L. Co., Brooklyn	Oct. 26, 1858	1,200	Oneida Gas Light Co.	Nov. 11, 1868	25
Citizens G. L. Co. of C. of Rochester	Dec. 22, 1852	50	Oxy-Hydrogen Heat & G. L. Co. N. Y.	April 3, 1869	10,000
Citizens Independent Gas Co. N. Y.	June 13, 1859	500	Oswego Gas Light Co.	April 22, 1852	65
Citizens Gas Light Co. Utica	June 8, 1860	100	Owego Gas Light Co.	March 24, 1866	100
Citizens Gas Light Co. Warsaw	Jan'y 14, 1871	15	Palmyra Gas Light Co.	Oct. 29, 1856	20
Citizens Gas Light Co. Buffalo	July 24, 1863	200	Peoples' Gas Light Co.	May 14, 1860	10
Citizens G. L. Co. West Ch. Co. (West Farms).	Oct. 14, 1869	300	Peoples' Gas Light Co.	July 18, 1855	31
Citizens Gas Light Co. Middletown	March 4, 1867	30	Peoples' Gas Light Co. K. & Q. cos.	Nov. 16, 1864	100
Citizens Mutual G. L. Co. Buffalo	June 8, 1860	100	Peoples' Gas Light Co. Brooklyn	Feb'y 16, 1864	1,000
Citizens Mutual Gas Light Co. of Poughkeepsie	April 29, 1868	150	Peoples' Gas Light Co. N. Y.	Sept. 12, 1869	600
Citizens Protective G. L. Co. N. Y.	Dec. 6, 1864	1,000	Peoples' Gas Light Co. Rochester	March 17, 1860	125
Citizens Gas Light Co. Rochester	May 28, 1866	25	Peoples' Gas Light Co. Syracuse	June 20, 1864	150
Citizens G. L. Co. Saratoga Springs	Jan'y 20, 1870	100	Peoples' Gas Co. Yonkers	Sept. 23, 1870	200
Clyde Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 7, 1860	10	Peoples' Mutual G. L. Co. Niag. Falls, Feb'y	25, 1870	50
Cohoes Gas Light Co.	Sept. 13, 1852	30	Peoples' Protective G. L. Co. N. Y.	Nov. 28, 1864	1,000
Cold Spring Gas Light Co.	April 26, 1860	30	Port Jervis Gas Light Co.	Sept. 5, 1859	16
College Point Gas Co.	July 2, 1866	10	Poughkeepsie Gas Light Co.	Dec. 18, 1850	70
Consumers G. L. Co. Sar. Springs	Aug. 23, 1853	30	Rhinbeck Gas Co. ⁶	May 1, 1863	100
Corning Gas Light Co.	August 5, 1862	9	Richmond Gas Light Co.	April 26, 1856	350
Dansville Gas Light Co.	May 18, 1861	25	Rochester Gas Light Co.	May 12, 1848	300
Dobbs Ferry and Hastings G. L. Co.	Dec. 12, 1859	30	Rome Gas Light Co.	Dec. 28, 1850	30
Dunkirk Gas Light Co.	July 4, 1864	30	Rondout and Kingston G. L. Co.	May 27, 1854	65
East New York Gas Light Co.	Aug. 18, 1860	25	Rye and Port Chester Gas Light Co.		
Elmira Gas Light Co.	May 8, 1852	50	(Port Chester)	Aug. 28, 1861	50
Fishkill Gas Light Co.	Aug. 17, 1859	10	Saratoga Gas Light Co.	Aug. 4, 1853	32
Flatbush Gas Co.	April 2, 1869	55	Sag Harbor Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 16, 1862	10
Flushing Gas Light Co.	July 18, 1855	41	Saugerties Gas Light Co.	Oct. 15, 1869	16
Fort Plain Gas Light Co.	Aug. 30, 1869	15	Schenectady Gas Light Co.	June 19, 1849	50
Fulton Gas Light Co.	July 1, 1856	12	Seneca Falls Gas Light Co.	July 17, 1856	50
Gas Light Gas Light Co. Syracuse	Feb'y 9, 1849	100	Seneca Falls and Waterloo G. L. Co.	Dec. 24, 1850	80
Genesee Gas Light Co.	April 12, 1860	10	Sing Sing Gas Light Co.	May 3, 1854	80
Geneva Gas Light Co.	Nov. 24, 1852	75	Sing Sing Gas Manufacturing Co.	July 25, 1855	35
Glen Cove Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 2, 1868	25	Staten Island Gas Light Co.	March 14, 1856	150
Glens Falls Gas Light Co.	June 17, 1854	35	Suburban G. L. Co. West Farms	June 11, 1870	125
Goshen Gas Co.	Sept. 23, 1867	30	Syracuse Gas Light Co.	Nov. 30, 1848	100
Greenburgh Gas Light Co.	Aug. 25, 1862	30	Syracuse Mutual Gas Light Co.	Dec. 17, 1866	200
Greenbush Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 3, 1862	35	Tarrytown and Irvington Union Gas Light Co.	March 14, 1859	130
Green Point Gas Light Co.	Nov. 29, 1853	40	Troy Gas Light Co.	April 6, 1848	200
Harlem Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 5, 1855	2,000	Union Gas Co. Middletown	Feb'y 7, 1867	30
Hempstead Gas Light Co.	April 19, 1867	15	Union Gas Light Co. N. Y.	July 2, 1864	500
Homer and Cortland Gas Light Co.	Oct. 13, 1860	40	Union Gas Light Co. East N. Y.	June 26, 1861	50
Hornellville Gas Light Co.	Dec. 27, 1861	12	Utica Gas Light Co.	Nov. 23, 1848	80
Hudson Gas Co.	Feb'y 23, 1853	50	Warren Gas Light Co.	Nov. 18, 1859	20
Hudson Gas Light Co.	May 22, 1852	50	Waterford Gas Light Co.	Oct. 4, 1858	12
Ilion and Mohawk Gas Light Co.	Aug. 2, 1869	30	Watertown Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 28, 1852	15
Ithaca Gas Light Co.	May 22, 1852	75	Watkins Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 17, 1869	50
Jamaica Gas Light Co.	June 2, 1856	25	West Chester County G. L. Co. ⁷	July 18, 1859	500
Jamestown Gas Light Co.	Dec. 27, 1861	30	West Farms Gas Light Co.	Nov. 18, 1852	200
Johnstown Gas Light Co.	March 16, 1857	15	Westfield Gas Co. ⁸	April 6, 1860	40
Keystone Gas Light Co. N. Y.	July 17, 1837	1,000	West Troy Gas Light Co.	Jan'y 31, 1853	100
Kinderhook and Valatie G. L. Co.	Dec. 12, 1859	60	Whitehall Gas Light Co.	June 20, 1860	20
Kings County Gas Light Co.	July 11, 1863	100	White Plains Gas Light Co.	June 10, 1861	20
Lansingburgh Gas Light Co.	Feb'y 23, 1853	100	White Plains & Greensburg G. L. Co.	Dec. 12, 1859	40
LeRoy Gas Light Co.	June 26, 1860	25	Williamsburg Gas Light Co.	July 5, 1850	2,000
Lima Gas Co.	Sept. 27, 1870	10	Yonkers Gas Light Co.	May 12, 1854	70
Little Falls Gas Light Co.	Oct. 20, 1869	25			
Lockport Gas Light Co.	March 17, 1851	40			

The first Gas Light Co. incorporated was the N. Y. G. L. Co., March 26, 1823. The Manhattan G. L. Co. was incorporated Feb. 26, 1830; one in Brooklyn, in 1825; one in Albany, in 1825, 1833, and 1841; one in Troy, in 1828; and one in Buffalo in 1845. These were all that were formed under special acts, and several of these did not organize.

¹ For using a natural gas fountain in Monroe, Ontario, and Livingston cos., and also for manufacture of Gas.

² Incorporated by special act as above, and also April 17, 1866.

³ By special act April 27, 1870, certain persons named, and their successors, were empowered to construct Gas Works in New York. No corporate name is mentioned in the act.

⁴ Incorpor. by special act.

⁵ Cap. increased from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000, Feb. 27, 1867.

⁶ Incorpor. May 1, 1868.

⁷ Morrisania and West Farms.

⁸ For using natural gas; formed under special act.

Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies—may be formed under an act passed April 12, 1848. It was extended to include Historical Societies April 17, 1862, and March 8, 1870, to societies formed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining any educational institutions, or chapel, or place of Christian worship, or parsonage, rectory or official residence of any bishop, pastor or minister of any Christian church or association.¹

Soldiers' Monuments.—Associations for the erection of monuments to perpetuate the memory of soldiers who fell in defence of the Union, may be formed under an act of March 30, 1866.

Rural Cemeteries—may be formed under an act of April 27, 1847, by filing articles of association, and a map and description of the premises in the county clerk's office. The act has been several times amended.

Skating Parks and Sporting Grounds—may be incorporated under an act passed April 8, 1861, the articles being filed in the offices of the county clerk and State Engineer and Surveyor.

Societies or Clubs for certain Social and Recreative Purposes—may be incorporated under an act of April 11, 1865, the articles being filed with the County Clerk and Secretary of State.

Prevention of Horse Stealing.—An Act to provide for the formation of societies for the prevention of Horse Stealing, passed April 22, 1862. Articles are to be filed in the office of Secretary of State and of County Clerk.

Improving Breeds of Horses.—Companies for this purpose was formed April 15, 1854, and in 1867, 3 had been formed.

Ocean Steamship Companies.—An act for the incorporation of companies formed to navigate the ocean by steamships or vessels using caloric engines, was passed April 12, 1852, and amended April 17, 1867. In 1867, 51 of these had been formed, representing \$48,699,500 capital. The articles are filed in the Secretary's office.

Navigation of Rivers and Lakes.—An act for the incorporation of these companies, was passed April 15, 1854. Up to 1867, 53 companies had been formed of this class, with a capital of \$8,483,000. The articles are filed with county clerk where the office is located, and with the Secretary of State.

Stage Companies.—An act to incorporate stage companies outside of the city of New York, was passed Aug. 6, 1867. The articles are filed in the town clerk's office along the route.

Ferry Companies—may be formed under an act passed April 9, 1853. Up to 1867, 26 companies had been formed, with a capital of \$5,150,000.

Building Companies—An act to authorize the formation of companies for the erection of buildings, was passed April 5, 1853. Up to 1867, 31 companies had been formed, with a capital of \$3,725,000.

Telegraph Companies—may be formed by "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Telegraph Companies," passed April 12, 1848, under which there had been formed in 1866, 73 companies, having an assumed capital of \$88,337,850. They are now by consolidation reduced to a small number.²

¹ Up to 1867, 723 societies had been formed under the general act of 1848, above mentioned. Of these, 56 were for asylums and hospitals; 5 bible and tract societies; 62 charitable associations and for relief of the poor; 26 for educational purposes; 2 farm associations; 6 historical societies; 40 for literary and moral improvement; 36 medical societies and dispensaries; 52 missionary societies; 3 monument associations; 5 musical societies; 363 mutual aid societies; 9 publication societies; 13 reform societies; 13 scientific and literary societies, and 6 soldiers' aid societies. Of mutual aid societies, the titles or language of the articles indicate the following nationalities: African, 1; French, 7; German, 37; Hungarian, 1; Italian, 3; Irish, 50; Jews, 112; Netherland, 2; Polish, 1; Scotch, 4; Spanish, 1; Swedish, 1; Swiss, 3; and Welsh, 1. Their number is steadily and rapidly increasing, having been 17 in 1863; 30 in 1864; 35 in 1865, and 67 in 1866.

² The "Western Union Telegraph Company," was originally formed April 1, 1851, as the "New York and Mississippi Valley Printing Telegraph Company," for building a line from Buffalo to St. Louis. In 1854 it began purchasing connecting lines, and by act of April 4, 1856, of the New York Legislature, it acquired its present name. In the same month it consolidated with the U. S. Telegraph Co., which had since 1863, constructed 16,000 miles of rival line. The

report of July, 1869, shows that it owned at that time, in the U. S. 66,266 miles of line, and 121,595 miles of wire, and had 4,692 stations. All other rival lines then had 6,773 miles of line, 9,100 miles of wire, and 337 stations. Official reports for the year 1866, show the following comparisons:

NAMES.	Stations.	Miles of Line.	Miles of Wire.	Messages Trans.	Av. Pop. to one office.
Austria	856	24,618	73,854	2,507,472	46,311
Bavarian .....	...	2,115	4,945	.....	.....
Belgium	356	2,187	6,146	1,128,005	12,416
Denmark	89	.....	2,515	398,159	18,921
France	1,209	20,628	68,687	2,842,554	31,681
Gt. Brit. & Ireland ..	2,151	16,588	80,466	5,781,189	13,750
Italy	529	8,200	20,120	1,760,889	49,000
Norway	73	.....	.....	269,375	19,773
Prussia	539	18,398	55,149	1,964,003	32,915
Russia	308	12,013	22,214	838,553	221,506
Switzerland	252	1,858	3,715	668,916	10,000
Spain	142	8,871	17,743	533,376	100,000
United States	4,126	62,782	125,564	12,904,770	7,549
Dom'n. of Canada ..	382	6,747	8,935	573,219	10,400

BANKS.



THE "Bank of New York" was the first institution of the kind incorporated in the State. It was chartered March 22, 1791, and from this period down to the passage of "An Act to authorize the business of Banking," April 18, 1838, banks were incorporated only by special acts of the Legislature.¹

Most of the banks created under special laws were limited to thirty years,² and some of them enjoyed powers and privileges that were not attainable under the general law. In 1829, a "Safety Fund System"³ was established, and upon the 12th of April, 1851, a **Banking Department** was created, and the annual reports which were previously made to the Comptroller, were now made to this Department.⁴ The Superintendent is appointed by the Governor and Senate, for the term of three years. He is empowered to appoint special agents to examine the condition of doubtful banks, to direct prosecutions in behalf of the State, and to sell the securities of broken banks to redeem their circulation. He reports annually to the Legislature the condition of banks, and has general supervision over the Savings Banks of the State.⁵

In no class of institutions within the State has the recent war, and the financial operations incident thereto, wrought greater changes than with banks. Under an act entitled "An Act to provide a National currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," passed June 3, 1864, and since then variously amended, a Currency Bureau was established in the Treasury Department, under a chief officer styled a Comptroller of the Currency, and provision was made for the formation of National Banks, secured by the bonds of the United States, and managed and controlled directly by the General

¹ Until 1804, banks had no powers beyond those enjoyed by private bankers, except in the matter of liability, the former being held only to the extent of their corporate property, while the latter were held to the full amount of their private estate. On the 11th of April, 1804, a prohibition was laid upon the issue of private bank bills as money, and the business became a monopoly.

Prior to 1825, banking powers were not enumerated in the charters issued, which merely contained certain restrictive clauses against dealing in State stocks, goods, wares and merchandise; but from this time forward the charters of banks specified the powers they were to exercise, and prohibited the exercise of any powers not thus enumerated.

The special privileges acquired by these grants often led to active competition between localities, and strong combinations among politicians and capitalists in securing charters for banking purposes. If we may believe the scandal of the day, legislators and men high in official station, were not always free from censure in the proceedings which resulted in the procurement of these privileges. The enactment of a general banking law in 1838, opened the business to competition wherever it invited the investment of capital, but still the peculiar privileges of some of the banks created by special law gave them advantages which those under the general law did not enjoy.

The Bank of the United States, a national institution, had branches for discount and deposit at New York, Utica and Buffalo, in this State.

The Manhattan Co. "for supplying the city of New York with pure and wholesome water," and the New York Dry Dock Co., received banking powers of unlimited duration. Some corporations for manufacturing and commercial purposes were allowed to transact the business of banking for a limited term, but all of these have long since expired. In some of the early banks the State reserved the right of becoming a stockholder, and of appointing certain of the directors. Up to the date of the general law, in 1838, 106 banks had been created.

³ Under this system an annual contribution of one-half per cent of the capital was required to be paid in to the Comptroller from each bank formed or extended after that date, until three per cent was paid, and for replenishing the fund when exhausted. This fund was to be applied to the redemption of the bills of insolvent banks contributing to the fund, after their other means had been exhausted. In 1848, eleven insolvent banks that had contributed but \$86,282, had drawn from it \$2,577,927.—*Comptroller's Report for 1848*, Page 55.

The fund was used up long before the banks whose circulation it was intended to secure had expired, and the expedient proved a failure, partly from the want of a vigilant and faithful supervision. It is true that three Bank Commissioners were, by the act, required to visit the banks three annually, to ascertain their condition, yet this did not prevent fraudulent over issues to a vast extent, the re-

demption of which exhausted the fund, and resulted in heavy losses to bill-holders. Their office was abolished in 1843, and the Comptroller was invested with general powers relating to banks, from which he was relieved by the creation of a special Banking Department, in 1851.

⁴ In 1853, the Articles of Association, of banks formed under the general law of 1838, were transferred to the new department, where all new banks were required, from that time forward, to file their articles. Individuals or co-partners could obtain bills from the Department for circulation as individual bankers, upon depositing the required securities; and such persons or partners were liable to the full extent of their property for the redemption of their notes, and the payment of their debts as private bankers. The name of individual banks was, at a later period, required to be that of their owners, and the privilege could not be sold, nor the bills be sold, by an agent. They could, however, be bequeathed. All banks, excepting those in New York, Brooklyn, Albany and Troy, were required to have an Agency either in New York, Albany or Troy, for the redemption of their bills within one-fourth of one per cent of par. The Superintendent of the Banking Department has custody not only of the securities, but also of the plates of all banks under its control, and all bills are counter-signed, registered and numbered before being issued. When redeemed, they must be burnt in the presence of an officer of the department and an agent of the bank, before the securities upon which they were issued are surrendered. The plates are destroyed when the bank ceases to exist.

The general law of 1838, abolishing the monopoly of banking, proved so acceptable, that in revising the Constitution, in 1846 and 1857, the creation of corporations, except for municipal purposes, by special act, was forbidden. The last of the banks of special charter expired Jan. 1, 1866, except the two perpetual charter banks, of which one (the Dry Dock Co.) is closing its business voluntarily.

⁵ Specie payment was suspended in the fall of 1814, by all the banks in the Union, except those of New England, until the spring of 1817. In May, 1837, there was a second suspension, which continued until the spring of 1838. On the 13th of October, 1857, a third suspension took place in all the banks of New York City, with one exception (Chemical Bank), and this was soon followed by the banks of the State generally; but specie payment was resumed in about sixty days.

Within sixty days after October 1, 1860, specie payments were suspended throughout the Southern States, and a general partnership in the results to follow the action of these banks was formed among the banks of New York City (the great money centre of the country), for the avowed purpose of sustaining the business interests of the commercial men of that city, as well as the protection of the banks themselves. Specie payments were again suspended in January, 1862, and have not since been resumed.

government.¹ Within the last two or three years, however, several National Banking Associations have dissolved their connections with that system, and have reorganized under an act passed April 20, 1867, entitled "An Act enabling National Banking Associations to become State Banking Associations,"² and to amend the banking laws of the State. The consolidation of Banking Associations is provided for by act of April 22, 1862. During the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, 8 banking associations filed original certificates of organization; under the laws of the State 6 banks were changed from State to National banks, and after the close of the fiscal year two other banks filed certificates of organization in 1870. None of these or any other State banks can afford to issue circulating notes, the National tax of ten per cent. being in its effect prohibitory. By the last report of the State Banking Department it appears that the outstanding bills of State banks amounted to \$2,253,937.50, of which \$1,474,640 were secured by deposits, and the remainder were the bills of older banks not required to make a deposit for the protection of their notes. The amount of securities deposited October 1, 1870, was \$2,651,288.88, of which \$2,145,909.65 were held for banks, and \$525,378.98 for trust companies.

The law of 1867, was amended April 13, 1871, by requiring banks organizing under its provisions, and not issuing circulating notes, before commencing business to deposit with the Superintendent \$5,000 in State or U. S. stocks, of not less rate than six per cent. interest, in lieu of the \$100,000 required by Banking Associations, or \$50,000 from individual bankers issuing circulating notes.

Deposits for redemption of circulating notes, might be withdrawn after six years' notice, but in case no intention of discontinuing be stated, \$5,000 were to remain, as in case of newly organized banks without circulation. Before commencing business an examination was to be made under the direction of the Superintendent, to ascertain whether the capital had been paid in cash, and if so found, a certificate was to be granted, authorizing the bank to commence business. Any reduction or impairment of capital was to be repaired, and in default for ninety days, proceedings were to be instituted, as in case of insolvent corporations. The expense of these examinations was to be defrayed by the banks.

The act of April 20, 1867, has been regarded with evident disfavor by the administrative department at Washington, and a construction of the National currency act has been assumed tending to embarrass the operations of dissolution and reorganization which has been confirmed by an opinion of the Attorney General of the United States.³

Under an act of Congress approved July 12, 1870, banks may be established for the circulation of notes redeemable in coin, but only one bank had (at Boston) been formed under this law at the date of the last report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Nov. 7, 1870.

The subjoined tables present the names of the several banks organized under State and National laws in this State, with statistics of capital, etc., as shown by the official reports published at the beginning of the year 1871:

¹ A report made to the Constitutional Convention in 1867, showed that at that time 579 banks had filed certificates of organization, of which 105 never went into operation, 74 had since failed, and 35 had closed or was then closing, leaving 315 Banks then organized and doing business, under the State or National law. Of these 201 had become National Banks, and of the remaining 114, a large number were practically closing, without having made a deposit of cash to return circulation, which is the final act of official notice; but were still retaining their organization for future use if found practicable. But 71 then reported to the Bank Department. By an act passed March 9, 1865, the consent of the State was given to the formation of associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States, pursuant to an act of Congress of June, 1864. An organization under this act was to be deemed a surrender of the charter, but each of such banks was still to be continued a body corporate for the term of three years, to enable it to close its concerns, to prosecute and defend suits, and to dispose of and convey property, but not for the purpose of continuing the business of banking under the laws of the State.

² Whenever any National Banking Association shall have dissolved its organization as such, a majority of the directors, upon the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of its capital stock, may organize under the general law of 1838, and become entitled to all the privileges of that act. Nothing in the banking laws of the State was to be construed as requiring the issue of circulating notes, but every banking association or individual banker not having given notice of intention to close the business of banking, and not having made a deposit of cash to redeem its notes and whose outstanding circulation did not exceed \$10,000 was required to keep on deposit stocks of the State or United States, leaving at least 6 per cent. interest to the amount of \$5,000, as a pledge of good faith, and guaranty of compliance with the banking laws of this State. From this deposit, on the interest hereon, the Superintendent was to collect all lawful assessments due from, and all penalties incurred by such banking associations, or individual bankers.

³ This opinion is given in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department from 1870, p. 9, with a review by the Superintendent.

Banks doing Business under the Laws of the State, Sept. 30, 1870, with the Amount of their Securities Deposited with the Department.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Capital.	Total Securities.	Circulation.
Bank of America*	New York.....	\$3,000,000	.....	.....
Bank of Attica.....	Buffalo.....	250,000	\$4,174 12	\$4,174
Brooklyn Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	300,000	25,000 00	4,364
Bull's Head Bank*	New York.....	200,000	.....	.....
Bank of Cayuga Lake.....	Painted Post.....	5,000	10,000 00	4,954
Central Bank of Westchester Co.....	White Plains.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Bank of Chenango*	Norwich.....	150,000	.....	.....
City Bank.....	Oswego.....	275,400	7,100 00	6,525
Commercial Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Corn Exchange Bank*	New York.....	1,000,000	9,000 00	6,000
Bank of Cortland.....	Cortland.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Bank of Dansville.....	Dansville.....	25,270	.....	.....
Eleventh Ward Bank.....	New York.....	200,000	5,000 00	.....
Farmers' Bank.....	Fayetteville.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Fulton Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
German American Bank.....	New York.....	1,000,000	5,000 00	.....
Germania Bank.....	do.....	200,000	5,000 00	.....
Greenwich Bank.....	do.....	200,000	10,000 00	3,500
Grocers' Bank.....	do.....	300,000	5,000 00	.....
Harlem Bank.....	do.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Henry D. Barto & Co.'s Bank.....	Trumansburgh.....	20,000	500 00	338
H. G. Hotchkiss & Co.'s Bank.....	Lyons.....	.....	3,920 00	3,816
Hope Bank of Albany.....	Albany.....	50,000	4,000 00	1,500
Bank of Lansingburgh.....	Lansingburgh.....	150,000	5,000 00	.....
Long Island Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	400,000	13,000 00	7,537
Manufacturers' Bank, incorporated.....	New York.....	2,050,000	.....	.....
Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank.....	do.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.....	do.....	500,000	15,000 00	1,000
Manufacturers and Traders' Bank*	Buffalo.....	900,000	.....	.....
Marine Bank of Buffalo*	do.....	200,000	.....	.....
Mechanics' Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	500,000	10,000 00	9,000
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank†.....	Albany.....	350,000	5,000 00	.....
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank.....	Brooklyn.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Mechanics' and Mechanics' Bank†.....	Troy.....	300,000	5,000 00	.....
Merchants' Bank.....	Watertown.....	150,000	5,000 00	.....
Bank of Monroe.....	Rochester.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
Murray Hill Bank.....	New York.....	200,000	.....	.....
Mutual Bank.....	do.....	105,550	5,000 00	.....
Nassau Bank.....	do.....	1,000,000	4,000 00	4,000
New York and Erie Bank.....	Buffalo.....	300,000	5,000 00	4,255
New York Gold Exchange Bank.....	New York.....	500,000	10,000 00	.....
Bank of North America†.....	do.....	1,000,000	5,000 00	.....
North River Bank.....	do.....	400,000	.....	.....
Oswego County Bank.....	Utica.....	125,000	3,600 00	3,263
Oriental Bank*	New York.....	300,000	.....	.....
Pacific Bank.....	do.....	422,750	5,000 00	.....
People's Bank.....	do.....	412,500	7,000 00	6,483
Phoenix Bank.....	Phoenix.....	40,000	5,000 00	.....
Schenectady Bank*	Schenectady.....	100,000	.....	.....
Security Bank.....	New York.....	250,000	5,000 00	.....
Bank of Silver Creek.....	Silver Creek.....	82,220	42,600 00	7,000
Bank of Skaneateles.....	Skaneateles.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
State Bank.....	Olean.....	100,000	.....	.....
Steuben County Bank.....	Bath.....	150,000	.....	.....
Stuyvesant Bank.....	New York.....	200,000	5,000 00	.....
Susquehanna Valley Bank.....	Binghamton.....	100,000	5,000 00	3,419
Bank of Trumansburgh.....	Trumansburgh.....	20,000	1,000 00	1,000
Union Bank of Medina.....	Medina.....	75,000	2,000 00	1,100
Wall Street Exchange Bank.....	New York.....	100,000	5,000 00	.....
West Side Bank.....	do.....	200,000	5,000 00	.....
White's Bank of Buffalo*	Buffalo.....	200,000	.....	.....

*Closing their circulation under § 4, ch. 475, Laws of 1867.

See following tables for securities and circulation.

†Reorg. under ch. 475, Laws of 1867. See following tables.

‡Charter perpetual, and no securities filed with Department. Circulation \$62,562.

Closing Banks that have made a final Deposit of Stocks for the Redemption of their Notes, with the names of their Redeeming Agents, the amount of Securities, and of Circulation, Sept. 30, 1870, and time when the Redemption of their notes will expire.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Total.	Circulation.	Time of expiration of redemption.
1. Albany Exchange Bank..	Albany.....	Merchants' National.....	Albany.....	\$11,000 00	5,769	1872. Sept. 14
2. Chester Bank.....	Chester.....	New York Ex. National.....	New York..	5,740 94	4,588	1873. April 16
3. Highland Bank.....	Newburgh.....	Nassau.....	do.....	1,000 00	673	April 18
4. Flour City Bank.....	Rochester.....	New York State National.....	Albany.....	5,000 00	3,400	April 19
5. Briggs' Bank, of Clyde.....	Clyde.....	Ninth National.....	New York..	5,000 00	2,055	April 20
6. Bank of Lansingburgh.....	Lansingburgh.....	National Park.....	do.....	6,000 00	3,900	May 1
7. Bank of Newburgh.....	Newburgh.....	Central National.....	do.....	9,500 00	7,376	May 3
8. Bank of Albion.....	Albion.....	Atlantic National.....	do.....	8,000 00	6,400	May 17
9. Mohawk Bank.....	Schenectady.....	Albany City National.....	Albany.....	8,000 00	3,345	May 22
10. Cuyler's Bank.....	Palmyra.....	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	7,760	May 24
11. Ballston Spa Bank.....	Ballston.....	do.....	do.....	10,000 00	5,629	May 24

* See preceding table.

Closing Banks that have made a final Deposit of Stocks for the Redemption of their Notes—
Continued.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Total.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption.
12. Chittenango Bank.....	Chittenango.	Merchants' National.....	Albany.....	\$4,000 00	2,511	June 14
13. Judson Bank.....	Ogdensburg.	Fourth National.....	New York..	5,000 00	4,000	June 19
14. Tanners' Bank.....	Catskill.....	Union National.....	do	1,000 00	584	June 21
15. Bank of Norwich.....	Norwich.....	Metropolitan National.....	do	4,000 00	3,036	July 9
16. Oswegatchie Bank.....	Ogdensburg.	National Park.....	do	5,000 00	3,349	July 15
17. Union B'k of Sullivan Co.	Monticello.	National Bank of the Republic.	do	9,500 00	4,395	July 18
18. Hamilton Bank.....	Hamilton.....	American Exchange National.	do	7,000 00	2,000	July 25
19. Leonardsville Bank.....	Leonardsville.	Merchants' National.....	Albany.....	2,000 00	1,605	July 26
20. Farmers' Bank of Attica.	Batavia.....	National Park.....	New York..	3,000 00	2,182	Aug. 13
21. Cent'l B'k at Cherry Valley	Cherry Valley.	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	Albany.....	5,000 00	3,115	Aug. 29
22. Mechanics' Bank.....	New York..	do	do	13,000 00	10,302	Sept. 7
23. Union Bank.....	Watertown..	New York State National.....	do	5,000 00	3,923	Oct. 15
24. Lake Ontario Bank.....	Oswego.....	Albany City National.....	do	4,000 00	2,879	Oct. 16
25. Marine Bank.....	Buffalo.....	Metropolitan National.....	New York..	6,000 00	4,769	Oct. 28
26. Commercial Bank.....	Saratoga Sp'gs	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	Albany.....	do	4,000 00	Oct. 29
27. Port Stanwix Bank.....	Rome.....	Albany City National.....	New York..	10,000 00	6,766	Nov. 16
28. Union Bank.....	Rochester..	American Exchange National.	Albany.....	9,000 00	6,974	Nov. 25
1874.						
29. Wooster Sherman's Bank	New York..	Manufacturers' & Merchants'..	New York..	5,000 00	4,000	Jan. 2
30. Mutual Bank.....	Troy.....	National Park.....	do	6,000 00	4,500	Jan. 8
31. Genesee Valley Bank.....	Genesee.....	Mutual National.....	Troy.....	do	do	do
32. Farmer's Bank.....	Genesee.....	Central National.....	New York..	5,000 00	3,621	Jan. 13
33. Canastota Bank.....	Amsterdam	Albany City National.....	Albany.....	40,000 00	4,715	Jan. 18
34. Lake Shore Bank.....	do	do	do	5,000 00	2,600	Feb. 7
35. Black River Bank.....	Dunkirk.....	Metropolitan National.....	New York..	3,300 00	2,307	Feb. 8
36. Watertown B'k and Loan Company	Watertown..	New York State National.....	Albany.....	8,000 00	4,765	Feb. 24
37. Bank of Auburn.....	do	Albany City National.....	do	4,300 00	3,400	Mar. 14
38. Quassack Bank.....	Auburn.....	New York State National.....	do	8,000 00	5,357	Mar. 25
39. Corn Exchange Bank.....	Newburgh..	National Park.....	New York..	6,000 00	4,171	Mar. 25
40. Bank of Westfield.....	New York..	Corn Exchange.....	do	9,000 00	6,000	Mar. 28
41. Bank of Bath.....	Westfield..	Ninth National.....	do	5,000 00	3,800	April 15
42. Bank of Utica.....	Bath.....	National Bank of No. America..	do	5,000 00	2,509	April 18
43. Union Bank.....	Utica.....	Albany City National.....	Albany.....	10,000 00	6,678	April 25
44. Oneida Valley Bank.....	Troy.....	do	do	5,000 00	3,900	April 30
45. Unadilla Bank.....	Oneida.....	New York State National.....	do	4,500 00	3,655	May 5
46. Bank of Port Jervis.....	Unadilla..	do	do	12,250 00	12,250	May 12
47. Bank of Vernon.....	Port Jervis.	Hanover National.....	New York..	5,000 00	3,633	May 13
48. Hungerford's Bank.....	Vernon.....	Atlantic National.....	do	4,000 00	3,195	May 16
49. J. N. Westfall & Co.'s B'k	Adams.....	New York State National.....	Albany.....	6,283 00	5,510	May 19
50. Spraker Bank.....	Jordan.....	National Park.....	New York..	1,000 00	724	June 10
51. Otsego County Bank.....	Canajoharie	Albany City National.....	Albany.....	4,000 00	2,606	June 24
52. Deposit Bank.....	Cooperstown.	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	do	7,000 00	4,554	July 18
53. Bank of Watertown.....	Watertown..	Metropolitan National.....	New York..	5,000 00	3,706	July 29
54. Bank of Poughkeepsie..	Poughkeepsie.	National Currency.....	do	7,400 00	5,820	Sep. 19
55. Farmers' & Manufacturers' Bank	do	Mercantile National.....	do	8,000 00	3,642	Sep. 19
56. Middletown Bank.....	do	Phoenix National.....	do	1,000 00	585	Oct. 22
57. Schenectady Bank.....	Middletown.	National Park.....	do	5,000 00	3,659	Oct. 24
58. Mohawk River Bank.....	Schenectady.	National Commercial.....	Albany.....	1,000 00	610	Oct. 26
59. Jefferson County Bank..	Fonda.....	New York State National.....	do	3,000 00	1,980	Nov. 5
60. O. Paddock & Co.'s Bank	Watertown..	Albany City National.....	do	7,000 00	4,511	Nov. 20
1875.						
61. Farmers' & Drivers' B'k	do	New York State National.....	do	1,000 00	673	Feb. 16
62. Lyons Bank.....	Somers.....	Merchants' Exchange National.	New York..	3,000 00	2,024	Mar. 2
63. Bank of Chemung.....	Lyons.....	Albany City National.....	Albany.....	6,000 00	4,575	May 24
1876.						
64. Bank of Chemung.....	Elmira.....	Metropolitan National.....	New York..	5,000 00	3,870	Feb. 21
65. Oriental Bank.....	New York..	Oriental.....	do	10,000 00	5,000	April 9
Late Incorporated Banks.						
1873.						
66. Highland Bank.....	Newburgh..	Nassau.....	do	12,000 00	9,461	April 18
67. Bank of Lansingburgh..	Lans'gburgh.	National Park.....	do	9,000 00	6,444	May 1
68. Tanners' Bank.....	Catskill.....	Union National.....	do	9,000 00	6,162	June 21
1874.						
69. Bank of Salina.....	Syracuse.....	Albany City National.....	Albany.....	11,500 00	9,031	Feb. 11
70. Bank of Oswego.....	Oswego.....	Metropolitan National.....	New York..	11,000 00	8,839	May 8
71. Farmers' & Manufacturers' B'k	Poughkeepsie.	Mercantile National.....	do	10,000 00	7,637	Sep. 19
72. Bank of Poughkeepsie..	do	Phoenix National.....	do	14,500 00	11,496	Oct. 22

† These banks have other securities in the Department, forming no part of the deposit required by law.

Closing banks that have made a final deposit of cash for the redemption of their notes, with the names of redeeming agents, the amount of cash held for, and amount of circulation charged to each, on the 30th of September, 1870, and the expiration of time for redemption.

Names of Banks.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Am't of cash deposit.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption.
1870.						
72 Commercial	Troy	New York State National	Albany...	\$6,292 45	\$5,084 00	Dec. 21
1871.						
73 Mechanics' Bank. Asso.	New York	New York State National	do	11,888 87	11,629 00	April 6
74 Clinton	Buffalo	Nat. Mechanics' Bank. Ass'n	N. York.	1,073 33	1,131 00	May 17
75 Marine	New York	New York State National	do	6,330 31	6,202 00	May 26
76 New York Exchange	do	Marine National	N. York.	3,700 40	3,740 00	June 7
77 Importers' and Traders' ..	do	National Albany Exchange ..	Albany...	7,139 45	7,000 00	June 10
78 American Exchange	do	Mechanics and Farmers	do	9,319 50	9,138 00	June 20
79 Saint Nicholas	do	Importers and Traders Nat. ..	N. York.	4,998 59	4,901 00	June 26
80 Farmers	Lansingburgh.	Mechanics and Farmers	Albany...	2,436 86	2,224 00	Aug. 19
81 Addison	Addison	New York State National	do	286 24	285 00	Sept. 1
82 Merchants	New York	Mechanics and Farmers	do	.....	.....	.....
83 Manufacturers	Troy	New York State National	N. York.	4,160 07	4,075 00	Oct. 3
		Mechanics and Farmers	Albany...	3,248 53	3,185 00	Oct. 7
1872.						
84 Bank of Saratoga Springs ..	Sara, Springs.	New York State National	do	3,661 40	3,590 00	Jan. 20
85 Market	Troy	Mechanics and Farmers	do	3,764 51	3,184 00	Jan. 31
86 Croton River	South East	New York State National	do	6,203 02	5,065 00	Feb. 1
87 Bank of West Troy	West Troy	First National	do	4,000 00	4,000 00	Feb. 16
88 R. M. Goddard & Co.'s B'k ..	Canton	National Bank of West Troy ..	W. Troy.	325 43	359 00	March 14
89 Union	Albany	Merchants National	Albany...	3,000 00	3,000 00	March 20
90 Bank of North America ..	New York	Albany City National	do	.....	.....	.....
91 Mercantile	do	New York State National	N. York.	5,756 97	4,365 00	March 24
92 East River	do	Nat. B'k of North America ..	Albany...	2,804 26	2,743 00	April 13
93 Citizens	do	New York State National	do	5,546 26	5,425 00	April 23
94 Market	do	do	do	6,131 99	5,998 00	April 23
95 National	do	do	do	7,677 78	7,500 00	April 23
96 Bank of New York	do	National Commercial	do	1,521 43	1,491 00	April 23
97 Phenix	do	Mechanics and Farmers	do	9,722 00	9,722 00	April 25
98 Ocean	do	New York State National	do	5,449 22	5,330 00	April 25
99 Chatham	do	do	do	4,592 36	4,402 00	April 26
100 Pacific	do	do	do	4,096 81	3,965 00	April 26
101 Park	do	do	do	5,112 83	5,001 00	May 1
102 B'k of the Commonwealth ..	do	do	do	8,189 88	8,000 00	June 11
103 Mercantile	Plattsburgh ..	do	do	7,286 23	7,127 00	June 21
104 Wyoming County	Warsaw	do	do	2,687 71	2,275 00	June 23
105 Merchants & Mechanics ..	Troy	do	do	3,042 85	2,976 00	June 25
106 Oswego River	Fulton	do	do	3,670 30	3,327 00	June 29
107 Fort Plain	Fort Plain	Albany City National	do	2,009 40	1,834 00	July 6
108 Genesee County	Le Roy	New York State National	do	5,722 11	4,790 00	Aug. 9
109 Stissing	do	do	do	5,073 84	4,249 00	Aug. 11
110 Bank of Rhinebeck	Pine Plains ..	do	do	1,229 89	1,154 00	Aug. 15
111 Elmira	Rhinebeck	do	do	907 88	843 00	Aug. 21
112 Bank of Fayetteville	Elmira	do	do	2,973 00	2,708 00	Sept. 6
113 Bank of Salem	Fayetteville ..	Merchants National	do	2,753 57	2,696 00	Sept. 12
114 State	Salem	New York State National	do	2,645 73	2,355 00	Sept. 12
115 Citizens	Troy	do	do	4,632 38	4,527 00	Sept. 13
116 Merchants	Fulton	do	do	3,809 00	3,809 00	Sept. 15
117 New York County	Albany	National Albany Exchange ..	do	2,565 24	2,514 00	Sept. 15
118 Rome Exchange	New York	New York State National	do	7,000 00	7,000 00	Sept. 22
119 Worthington	Rome	do	do	4,320 99	4,115 00	Sept. 28
120 Marine	Cooperstown ..	do	do	2,621 54	2,067 00	Oct. 1
121 Bank of Kinderhook	Oswego	Merchants National	do	2,975 46	2,967 00	Oct. 6
122 Merchants Exchange	Kinderhook ..	New York State National	do	6,137 00	6,137 00	Oct. 6
123 Glens Falls	New York	do	do	3,069 11	2,998 00	Oct. 9
124 Union	Glens Falls ..	Merchants National	do	6,126 49	5,225 00	Oct. 13
125 Shoe and Leather	New York	New York State National	do	5,340 33	5,196 00	Oct. 15
126 Bank of Old Saratoga	New York	do	do	2,112 45	8,000 00	Oct. 16
127 Lincoln	Schuylerville ..	do	do	1,954 34	1,836 00	Oct. 19
128 Bank of Ulster	Clinton	do	do	2,115 00	2,115 00	Oct. 20
129 Bank of Orangetown	Saugerties	do	do	5,319 00	5,319 00	Oct. 20
130 Atlantic	Orangetown ..	do	do	2,563 53	2,507 00	Oct. 26
131 Irving	New York	do	do	7,156 53	7,700 00	Oct. 29
132 Merchants and Farmers ..	do	do	do	7,782 74	7,700 00	Oct. 29
133 Farmers & Citizens, L. I. ..	Ithaca	National Albany Exchange ..	do	5,240 82	5,125 00	Oct. 31
134 Williamsburgh City	Brooklyn	New York State National	do	7,057 00	7,057 00	Nov. 1
135 Smith's Bank of Perry	Williamsburgh	Merchants National	do	12,226 00	12,226 00	Nov. 2
136 Chautauque County	Mount Morris ..	Albany City National	do	1,184 73	1,150 00	Nov. 3
137 Bank of Coxsack	Jamestown	New York State National	do	6,511 20	655 00	Nov. 5
138 Dover Plains	Coxsack	Merchants National	do	2,346 15	2,506 00	Nov. 29
139 Farmers	Dover	New York State National	do	2,288 20	1,260 00	Nov. 2
140 Cambridge Valley	Hudson	do	do	4,243 71	4,148 00	Nov. 9
141 Genesee River	Nth. W. Creek.	Merchants National	do	1,879 73	1,829 00	Nov. 15
142 Mechanics	Mount Morris ..	New York State National	do	2,853 64	2,791 00	Nov. 17
143 Washington County	Syracuse	Albany City National	do	3,386 00	3,974 57	Nov. 19
144 Bank of Pawling	Greenwich	Union National	do	5,169 50	4,250 00	Nov. 19
145 Farmers	Pawling	New York State National	do	4,476 00	4,476 00	Nov. 29
146 Bank of Troy	Troy	do	do	3,401 39	3,327 00	Dec. 12
147 Bank of Lima	do	do	do	1,437 34	1,406 00	Dec. 12
148 Buffalo City	Lima	do	do	1,983 03	1,692 00	Dec. 13
149 Butchers' and Drivers	Buffalo	Merchants' National	do	4,433 00	4,433 00	Dec. 18
	New York	New York State National	do	4,454 52	4,350 00	Dec. 24

(See the first preceding table.)

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Am't of cash on deposit.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption.
150 J. T. Raplee's.....	Penn Yan.....	B'k Dept. at 20 cts. on dollar.	do	384 70	1,447 00	Dec. 24
151 Mechanics and Farmers'.....	Albany.....	New York State National.....	do	6,073 00	6,073 00	Dec. 28
152 New York State.....	do	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	do	3,000 00	3,000 00	Dec. 28
153 North River.....	New York.....	do	do	12,000 00	12,000 00	Dec. 31
1873.						
154 Setauket.....	Setauket.....	New York State National.....	do	3,256 39	3,185 00	Jan. 2
155 Salt Springs.....	Syracuse.....	Albany City National.....	do	3,916 49	3,191 00	Jan. 3
156 Alonzo Wood & Co's.....	Elbridge.....	Merchants' National.....	do	584 23	624 00	Jan. 11
157 Burnet.....	Syracuse.....	do	do	2,883 07	2,695 00	Jan. 11
158 Merchants'.....	Westfield.....	New York State National.....	do	2,783 24	2,533 00	Jan. 11
159 Grocers'.....	New York.....	do	do	2,171 35	2,015 00	Jan. 16
160 Steuben County.....	Bath.....	do	do	276 00	276 00	Jan. 16
161 Lake.....	Skaneateles.....	Merchants' National.....	do	765 38	747 00	Jan. 24
162 Bank of Genesee.....	Batavia.....	New York State National.....	do	3,163 30	3,094 00	Jan. 28
163 Merchants'.....	Syracuse.....	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	do	4,075 96	3,996 00	Jan. 29
164 Bank of Cazenovia.....	Cazenovia.....	New York State National.....	do	2,767 59	2,707 00	Feb. 6
165 Tradesmen's.....	New York.....	do	do	7,658 85	6,900 00	Feb. 6
166 Waverly.....	Waverly.....	do	do	3,241 72	3,007 00	Feb. 25
167 Bank of Port Byron.....	Port Byron.....	do	do	485 52	522 00	March 1
168 Columbia.....	Chatham 4 Cor.....	do	do	8,819 03	8,625 00	March 2
169 Bank of Kent.....	Ludingtonville.....	do	do	5,968 09	5,246 00	March 5
170 Commercial.....	Glen's Falls.....	National Albany Exchange.....	do	7,630 62	6,129 00	March 8
171 Fulton County.....	Scheneca Falls.....	New York State National.....	do	3,636 62	3,570 00	March 8
172 Hudson River.....	Hudson.....	do	do	2,411 69	2,359 00	March 9
173 Frankfort.....	Frankfort.....	Merchants' National.....	do	2,988 24	2,826 00	March 12
174 Bank of Newport.....	Newport.....	do	do	1,217 82	1,071 00	March 13
175 Metropolitan.....	New York.....	New York State National.....	do	20,447 28	20,000 00	March 14
176 Manufacturers'.....	do	do	do	4,471 82	4,374 00	March 22
177 Bank of Binghamton.....	Binghamton.....	Merchants' National.....	do	1,631 35	1,592 00	March 27
178 Bank of Seneca Falls.....	Seneca Falls.....	do	do	3,034 00	3,034 00	March 30
179 B'k of Com. Putnam Co.....	Carmel.....	New York State National.....	do	6,750 04	6,941 00	April 3
180 Rockland County.....	Nyack.....	do	do	2,641 52	2,261 00	April 4
181 Bank of Waterville.....	Waterville.....	do	do	5,672 31	5,548 00	April 8
182 Commercial.....	Clyde.....	Union National.....	do	3,713 73	3,139 00	April 16
183 Commercial.....	Whitehall.....	New York State National.....	do	8,917 15	3,833 00	April 22
184 E. S. Rich's Bank of Ex.....	Buffalo.....	do	do	2,015 39	1,841 00	April 23
185 Fallkill.....	Poughkeepsie.....	do	do	3,138 28	3,066 00	April 24
186 Suffolk County.....	Sag Harbor.....	do	do	5,015 00	5,016 00	April 30
187 Saratoga County.....	Waterford.....	National Albany Exchange.....	do	1,523 24	1,350 00	April 30
188 J. A. Clark & Co.....	Pulaski.....	New York State National.....	do	202 73	277 00	May 1
189 Rochester.....	Rochester.....	do	do	6,742 87	6,452 00	May 8
190 Orleans County.....	Albion.....	do	do	2,622 11	2,353 00	May 14
191 Farmers' and Mechanics'.....	Rochester.....	Albany City National.....	do	7,673 00	7,673 00	May 16
192 West Winfield.....	West Winfield.....	National Albany Exchange.....	do	2,519 05	2,591 00	May 23
193 Bellingham.....	Brooklyn.....	New York State National.....	do	7,727 65	2,550 00	June 1
194 Iron.....	Plattsburgh.....	do	do	249 61	300 00	June 1
195 J. N. Hungerford's.....	Cornwall.....	do	do	979 34	955 00	June 3
196 Q. W. Wellington & Co's.....	do	do	do	554 61	588 00	June 3
197 Bank of Havana.....	Havana.....	do	do	2,476 51	2,422 00	June 7
198 Central.....	Lockport.....	Merchants' National.....	do	3,104 95	2,944 00	June 7
199 Niagara County.....	Poughkeepsie.....	do	do	3,652 39	3,233 00	June 14
200 Merchants'.....	National Commercial.....	do	do	4,947 73	4,838 00	June 25
201 Hamden.....	North Castle.....	New York State National.....	do	7,895 03	7,248 00	June 27
202 R. L. Ingersoll & Co.....	Pulaski.....	do	do	134 68	241 00	July 16
203 Weedsport.....	Weedsport.....	do	do	4,943 96	4,396 00	August 6
204 Bank of Dansville.....	Dansville.....	do	do	10,409 00	10,409 00	August 7
205 Fredonia.....	Fredonia.....	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	do	4,039 65	3,635 00	August 10
206 International.....	Buffalo.....	New York State National.....	do	2,474 12	2,420 00	August 15
207 Auburn City.....	Auburn.....	National Commercial.....	do	.....	.....	.....
208 Monroe County.....	Rochester.....	New York State National.....	do	3,007 45	2,981 00	August 26
209 Farmers' B'k Wash. Co.....	Fort Edward.....	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	do	3,679 15	3,364 00	Sept. 11
210 Oneida Central.....	Rome.....	New York State National.....	do	2,549 10	2,493 00	Sept. 17
211 Central City (formerly Crouse Bank).....	do	do	do	3,431 80	3,136 00	October 1
212 Bank of Whitestown.....	Syracuse.....	do	do	2,923 02	2,807 00	October 20
213 Bank of Canandaigua.....	Whitestown.....	do	do	4,352 00	4,352 00	October 25
214 Bank of Canandaigua.....	Canandaigua.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
215 Huguenot.....	New Paltz.....	New York State National.....	N. York.	1,769 73	1,734 00	October 30
216 Montgomery County.....	Johnstown.....	do	Albany.	3,441 00	3,441 00	Nov. 8
217 Bank of Canton.....	do	do	do	1,532 00	1,471 00	Dec. 16
218 Bank of Amsterdam.....	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
219 Syracuse City.....	Canton.....	First National.....	N. York.	621 83	693 00	Dec. 30
220 White's.....	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....
221 Bank of Ontario.....	Canandaigua.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
222 Frontier.....	First National.....	N. York.	1,658 12	1,476 00	Feb. 8	
223 Bank of Syracuse.....	Potsdam.....	do	do	.....	.....	.....
224 H. J. Messenger's.....	do	National B'k of N. America.....	do	4,420 63	4,398 00	Feb. 10
225 Auburn Exchange.....	do	New York State National.....	Albany.	6,128 63	5,994 00	Feb. 11
226 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Genesee.....	do	do	do	1,652 67	1,613 00	Feb. 12
227 Union.....	Auburn.....	Albany City National.....	do	4,107 30	3,775 00	Feb. 20
228 Cayuga County.....	Buffalo.....	New York State National.....	do	4,375 54	4,054 00	Feb. 20
229 Ithaca.....	New York.....	do	do	1,894 16	1,840 00	Feb. 28
230 Bank of America.....	Auburn.....	do	do	652 00	652 00	March 9
231 Joshua Pratt & Co.....	Ithaca.....	Merchants' National.....	do	1,919 00	1,919 00	March 10
232 Bank of Malone.....	Sherburne.....	New York State National.....	do	1,927 03	1,885 00	March 12
233 Palisade.....	Malone.....	do	do	377 08	405 00	March 20
	Yonkers.....	Import. & Traders' National.....	do	.....	.....	.....
		New York State National.....	do	3,266 00	3,266 00	April 9
		do	do	4,559 00	4,559 00	April 9

1873.

1874.

*These banks have other securities in the department forming no part of the deposit required by law.
†See the first preceding table.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	Redeeming Banks.	Location.	Am't of cash on deposit.	Circulation.	Time of expiration for redemption.
234 Mohawk Valley.....	Mohawk.....	Merchants' National.....	Albany.....	\$3,875 57	\$3,790 00	April 25
235 Manufacturers and Traders.....	Buffalo.....	New York State National.....	do.....	3,459 99	3,389 00	May 1
236 Bank of Tioga.....	Owego.....	do do	do.....			
237 Commercial.....	Rochester.....	{ Import. & Traders' National N. York.....	Albany.....	3,859 27	3,563 00	May 8
238 Bank of Whitehall.....	Whitehall.....	New York State National.....	do.....	12,140 85	11,875 00	May 12
239 Utica City.....	Utica.....	Mechanics and Farmers'.....	do.....	1,391 61	1,320 00	May 15
240 Nassau.....	Brooklyn.....	New York State National.....	do.....	6,134 00	6,134 00	May 15
241 Bank of Fishkill.....	Fishkill.....	do do	do.....	3,393 66	3,900 00	May 24
242 Canajoharie.....	Canajoharie.....	do do	do.....	4,147 00	4,147 00	June 9
243 Herkimer County.....	Little Falls.....	Merchants' National.....	do.....	4,219 65	4,124 90	October 9
244 Schoharie County.....	Schoharie.....	Albany City National.....	do.....	1,827 48	1,490 00	October 10
245 Mechanics' & Traders.....	New York.....	New York State National.....	do.....	2,154 59	2,106 00	October 12
246 City.....	Poughkeepsie.....	do do	do.....	6,332 82	5,917 00	October 12
		do do	do.....	1,321 98	1,273 00	October 14
247 { Traders Bank, (former- ly Manufacturers Bank, then Eagle B'k Roch. }	Rochester.....	do do	do.....	5,696 00	5,696 00	October 19
248 Ulster County.....	Kingston.....	do do	do.....	478 31	477 00	October 27
249 Saugerties.....	Saugerties.....	do do	do.....	2,115 22	2,032 00	Nov. 9
250 City.....	Brooklyn.....	do do	do.....	4,750 00	4,750 00	Nov. 9
251 Bank of Newark.....	Newark.....	do do	do.....	2,609 00	2,609 00	Nov. 11
1875.						
252 P. R. Westfall's.....	Lyons.....	do do	do.....	2,333 59	2,138 00	Jan. 1
253 Bank of Lowville.....	Lowville.....	Merchants' National.....	do.....	6,715 00	6,715 00	Jan. 21
254 H. J. Miner & Company's.....	Dunkirk.....	New York State National.....	do.....	2,561 17	1,751 00	Feb. 11
255 Bank of Chenango.....	Norwich.....	do do	do.....	1,461 20	1,420 00	April 5
256 Lockport City.....	Lockport.....	do do	do.....	6,294 12	6,314 00	June 2
257 Broome County.....	Binghamton.....	Mechanics and Farmers'.....	do.....	3,125 34	3,059 00	August 6
258 Fulton.....	New York.....	New York State National.....	do.....	16,000 00	16,000 00	October 7
259 Exchange.....	Lockport.....	do do	do.....	6,731 81	6,559 00	Nov. 1
260 Bull's Head.....	New York.....	do do	do.....	6,904 42	6,743 00	Dec. 18
1876.						
261 Randall.....	Cortland.....	do do	do.....	2,792 56	2,750 00	Jan. 23
262 T. O. Grannis & Co.'s.....	Utica.....	do do	do.....	277 19	292 00	Feb. 9
263 Delaware.....	Delhi.....	Mechanics and Farmers'.....	do.....	6,435 73	6,353 00	Feb. 19
264 Hanover.....	New York.....	New York State National.....	do.....	3,857 62	3,800 00	Feb. 28
265 Perrin.....	Rochester.....	do do	do.....	1,922 35	1,909 00	May 6
266 Cuba.....	Cuba.....	do do	do.....	3,287 00	3,287 00	August 15
Late Incorporated Banks.						
1871.						
267 Merchants' Exchange.....	New York.....	{ New York State National.....	Albany.....			
		{ Merchants' Ex. National.....	N. York.....	5,483 52	5,263 00	March 9
268 National.....	do.....	{ Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	Albany.....			
		{ Gallatin National.....	N. York.....	8,855 49	8,683 00	June 3
1872.						
269 Phenix.....	do.....	New York State National.....	Albany.....	6,410 24	6,270 00	April 26
270 Bank of New York.....	do.....	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	do.....	60,996 00	60,996 00	April 27
271 Merchants' & Mechanics.....	Troy.....	New York State National.....	do.....	4,832 29	4,045 00	June 29
272 Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	Albany.....	do do	do.....	23,068 00	23,068 00	Dec. 28
273 New York State.....	do.....	Mechanics' and Farmers'.....	do.....	28,760 00	28,760 00	Dec. 28
1873.						
274 Troy City.....	Troy.....	New York State National.....	do.....	11,281 06	9,789 00	Feb. 20
275 Bank of Rome.....	Rome.....	do do	do.....	10,193 95	9,969 00	June 6
1874.						
276 Cayuga County.....	Auburn.....	do do	do.....	13,589 00	13,589 00	March 12
277 Bank of America.....	New York.....	do do	do.....	18,680 55	18,272 00	March 12
278 Steuben County.....	Bath.....	do do	do.....	14,325 00	14,325 00	June 30
279 Mechanics' and Traders'.....	New York.....	do do	do.....	11,559 01	10,708 00	October 12
280 Ulster County.....	Kingston.....	do do	do.....	5,714 33	5,589 00	October 27
1876.						
281 Atlantic.....	Brooklyn.....	do do	do.....	14,566 33	14,410 00	April 4

*These banks have other securities in the department forming no part of the deposit required by law.
†See the first preceding table.

Incorporated Banks whose circulation is not secured, with the amount of such circulation on the 30th September, 1870. The charters of these Banks, excepting that of the Manhattan Company, have expired.

Albany City.....	\$8,958 00	Farmers', Troy.....	\$26,523 00	Oneida.....	\$14,600 00
Bank of Auburn.....	15,435 00	Greenwich.....	8,495 00	Ontonaga County.....	9,747 00
Brooklyn.....	7,222 00	Herkimer County.....	11,510 00	Bank of Orange County.....	10,696 00
Broome County.....	5,069 00	Hudson River.....	8,387 00	Orsego County.....	6,446 00
Butchers' and Drivers'.....	5,069 00	Jefferson County.....	11,581 00	Rochester City.....	19,990 00
Central, at Cherry Valley.....	8,289 00	Kingston.....	7,661 00	Saratoga County.....	6,068 00
Chautauque County.....	14,032 00	Livingston County.....	9,300 00	Schenectady.....	3,690 00
Chemical Manufacturing Co.	13,736 50	Long Island.....	8,714 00	Seneca County.....	24,842 00
Chenung Canal.....	16,719 00	Manhattan Company.....	62,562 00	Bank of the State of N. York	9,652 00
Bank of Chenango.....	11,617 00	Mechanics' New York.....	52,634 00	Tompkins County.....	11,896 00
City, New York.....	7,563 00	Mohawk, Schenectady.....	2,446 00	Tradesmen's.....	14,180 00
Commercial, Albany.....	3,825 00	Montgomery County.....	5,715 00	Bank of Troy.....	24,546 00
Delaware and Hudson Canal	705 00	Bank of Newburgh.....	18,707 00	Bank of Utica and Branch..	16,935 00
Essex County.....	5,624 00	New York Dry Dock Co.....	9,692 00	Westchester County.....	6,512 00
		Ogdensburg.....	9,072 00	Bank of Whitehall.....	8,301 00

*\$395 of the notes of this bank, not included in the amount of circulation above, are secured by a deposit of stocks, and may be found in the last preceding table.

Closing Banks that do not report to the Superintendent, and that have not taken measures to close their Circulation Account, with their Securities and Circulation, September 30, 1870.

NAMES OF BANKS.	Location.	NEW YORK STATE STOCKS.			U. STATES STOCKS.		Bonds & mort'g'es.	Total.	Circulation.
		Five per cent.	Six per cent.	Seven per cent.	Five per cent.	Six per cent.			
Broadway.....	New York.....		\$10,000					\$10,000 00	\$8,000
Catskill.....	Catskill.....					\$2,000 00		2,000 00	1,942
Central.....	Brooklyn.....	\$1,000				2,500 00		3,500 00	2,403
Chemical.....	New York.....		18,000					18,000 00	11,868
Bank of Cohoes.....	Cohoes.....	17,000	5,000	\$6,000				28,000 00	2,159
Bank of Commerce.....	New York.....		9,000					9,000 00	1,705
Commercial.....	Albany.....		54,500					54,500 00	7,345
Continental.....	New York.....		10,000					10,000 00	4,720
Bank of Cooperstown.....	Cooperstown.....	5,000					\$15,000	20,000 00	4,500
Bank of Geneva.....	Geneva.....	5,000		2,000				7,000 00	5,612
Geo. Washington.....	Corning.....	2,000						2,000 00	1,081
Goshen.....	Goshen.....	10,000						10,000 00	5,324
Jaenstown.....	Jaenstown.....			5,000				5,000 00	4,190
Bank of Orange County.....	Goshen.....	5,000						5,000 00	2,040
Bank of Otego.....	Otego.....		5,500					5,563 40	5,500
Reusselaer County.....	Lausangburgh.....			1,000				1,800 00	1,779
Bank of the Republic.....	New York.....		10,000					10,000 00	5,842
Rochester Exchange.....	Rochester.....		5,800					5,800 00	5,810
Bank of Rondout.....	Rondout.....		5,000	1,000				6,000 00	5,588
State of New York.....	Kingston.....		7,000					7,000 00	4,400
Wallkill.....	Middletown.....	3,000				2,000 00		5,000 00	2,942
Westchester County.....	Peekskill.....		5,000					5,000 00	2,202
Bank of Yonkers.....	Yonkers.....		6,000					6,000 00	3,205
<i>Late Incorporated.</i>									
Tompkins County.....	Ithaca.....				\$1,000			1,000 00	395

Banks organized under the National Banking Laws in the State of New York, with their Capital Stock and Total Liabilities as reported October 8, 1870.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Capital Stock.	Total Resources.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Capital Stock.	Total Resources.
First National, Adams.....	\$75,000	\$158,516 92	First National, Champlain.....	\$150,000	\$355,491 51
Hungerford National, Adams.....	125,000	387,330 16	National Central, Cherry Valley.....	200,000	\$73,962 05
First National, Albany.....	300,000	1,630,944 84	Chester National, Chester.....	125,500	407,252 43
National Albany Ex., Albany.....	300,000	1,919,348 27	First National, Chittenango.....	150,000	405,179 50
Merchant's National, Albany.....	200,000	1,285,428 86	do Cobleskill.....	100,000	287,323 46
Union National, Albany.....	500,000	1,647,755 29	National, Cohoes.....	100,000	630,479 69
New York State National, Albany.....	350,000	2,870,163 01	First National, Cooperstown.....	200,000	456,652 16
Albany City National, Albany.....	500,000	2,227,159 86	Second National, Cooperstown.....	300,000	889,864 10
National Commercial, Albany.....	500,000	3,431,946 57	Worthington Nat., Cooperstown.....	50,000	143,945 42
First National, Albion.....	100,000	366,989 80	First National, Cortland.....	125,000	441,180 94
Orleans County National, Albion.....	100,000	343,548 31	National Coxsackie.....	112,000	296,618 30
Nirst National, Amenia.....	100,000	311,373 94	Cuba National, Cuba.....	100,000	285,257 15
First National, Amsterdam.....	125,000	364,584 93	First National, Dansville.....	50,000	219,837 05
Farmers' National, Amsterdam.....	200,000	686,677 99	Delaware National, Delhi.....	100,000	338,431 12
First National, Andes.....	60,000	144,269 04	Deposit National, Deposit.....	125,000	330,987 65
First National, Anglica.....	100,000	228,709 15	Dover Plains National, Dover.....	100,000	268,726 30
First National, Auburn.....	100,000	380,752 09	First National, Ellenville.....	250,000	626,545 95
Auburn City National, Auburn.....	200,000	482,840 69	do Elmira.....	100,000	235,739 97
Cayuga County National, Auburn.....	250,000	746,510 04	Second National, Elmira.....	200,000	1,032,623 59
National, Auburn.....	200,000	725,506 56	National, Fayetteville.....	140,000	429,708 09
National Exchange, Auburn.....	200,000	482,179 32	do Fishkill.....	200,000	607,452 16
First National, Aurora.....	100,000	231,880 51	First National, Fishkill Landing.....	100,000	338,837 99
First National, Baldwinsville.....	140,000	338,712 80	National Mohawk River, Fonda.....	100,000	316,652 72
First National, Ballston Spa.....	100,000	326,084 17	do Fort Edward.....	200,000	590,488 76
Ballston Spa Nat'l, Ballston Spa.....	100,000	383,469 94	Farmers' National, Fort Edward.....	170,000	416,457 40
First National, Batavia.....	75,000	289,914 70	National Fort Plain, Fort Plain.....	200,000	661,583 39
National B'k of Genesee, Batavia.....	114,400	465,631 01	First National, Franklin.....	100,000	244,431 24
First National, Bath.....	100,000	467,558 45	Fredonia National, Fredonia.....	50,000	260,472 34
First National, Binghamton.....	200,000	631,139 33	First National, Friendship.....	75,000	190,220 10
City National, Binghamton.....	200,000	597,884 49	do Fulton.....	115,000	297,712 78
National Broome Co., Binghamton.....	100,000	334,379 80	Citizens National, Fulton.....	166,100	523,644 66
First National, Brockport.....	50,000	148,860 82	First National, Geneva.....	50,000	281,637 49
First National, Brooklyn.....	500,000	3,092,090 64	Geneva National, Geneva.....	300,000	677,250 64
First National, Buffalo, Brooklyn.....	300,000	1,747,302 01	Genesee Valley National, Genesee	150,000	444,040 56
Atlantic National, Brooklyn.....	200,000	1,294,284 09	First National, Glens Falls.....	146,400	649,995 46
National, Brooklyn.....	200,000	1,291,284 04	Glens Falls National, Glens Falls.....	112,000	558,660 56
do City, Brooklyn.....	300,000	1,883,102 08	National Fulton Co., Gloversville.....	150,000	585,614 12
Manuf's Nat. B'k of N. Y., Brooklyn.....	252,000	727,210 42	do of Orange Co., Goshen.....	110,000	482,919 81
First National, Buffalo.....	100,000	695,400 00	Goshen National, Goshen.....	110,000	362,192 10
Farmers' & Mech's Nat. Buffalo.....	200,000	1,832,499 44	First National, Greenport.....	75,000	266,505 76
First National, Buffalo.....	100,000	1,073,861 31	Washington Co. National, Green-		
Cambridge Val. Nat., Cambridge.....	172,500	524,909 98	wich.....	200,000	553,982 17
Canajoharie Nat., Canajoharie.....	125,000	351,545 24	First National, Groton.....	100,000	242,143 10
National Spraker, Canajoharie.....	100,000	276,825 86	National Hamilton, Hamilton.....	110,000	334,913 97
First National, Canajoharie.....	75,000	327,221 44	First National, Havana.....	50,000	243,444 97
Canastota National, Canastota.....	110,000	282,618 03	Second National, Havana.....	55,000	175,120 74
First National, Canad., Canad.....	50,000	136,212 61	First National, Hobart.....	100,000	240,278 08
Putnam Co. National, Canam.....	100,000	315,948 65	do Hornellsville.....	50,000	239,754 29
National, Castleton.....	100,000	314,697 63	do Hudson.....	200,000	627,885 79
Tanners' National, Catskill.....	150,000	656,579 44	Farmers' National, Hudson.....	300,000	858,547 14
Catskill National, Catskill.....	149,991	531,999 29	National Hudson River, Hudson.....	250,000	769,945 88
National, Cazenovia.....	150,000	417,149 16	Ilion National, Ilion.....	100,000	173,559 01

Banks organized under the National Banking Laws—Continued.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Capital stock.	Total Resources.	NAME AND LOCATION.	Capital Stock.	Total Resources.
First National, Ithaca.....	\$200,000	\$567,470 97	First National, Oswego.....	\$200,000	\$888,215 09
Merc'ts & M'n's Nat. Ithaca.....	50,000	200,608 19	Second do do.....	120,000	496,828 03
Tompkins Co. National, Ithaca.....	250,000	521,343 35	National Marine, do.....	120,000	390,560 70
First National, Jamestown.....	153,300	596,994 47	Lake Ontario National, Oswego.....	275,000	679,762 09
Second National, Jamestown.....	100,000	242,485 68	First National, Oswego.....	100,000	450,403 46
Chautauque Co. Nat., Jamestown.....	100,000	461,901 27	Tioga National, Oswego.....	100,000	372,134 63
National Union, Kinderhook.....	200,000	652,968 75	First National, Oxford.....	150,000	404,647 66
do Kinderhook.....	250,000	657,852 87	do Palmyra.....	200,000	439,296 36
State of N. Y. Nat., Kingston.....	325,000	778,832 00	National, Pawling.....	175,000	464,678 59
National Uter Co. Kingston.....	150,000	451,379 29	Westchester Co. Nat., Peekskill.....	200,000	664,614 11
Kingston National, Kingston.....	150,000	424,549 82	Stirling National, Pine Plains.....	50,000	259,511 90
National Ex., Lausburgh.....	150,000	328,134 17	First National, Plattsburgh.....	100,000	564,484 94
First National, LeRoy.....	100,000	400,926 15	Vilas National, Plattsburgh.....	100,000	616,104 51
Herkimer Co. Nat., Little Falls.....	200,000	725,717 06	First National, Portchester.....	100,000	340,237 61
First National, Lockport.....	200,000	534,011 49	do Port Henry.....	100,000	235,492 77
Niagara Co. National, Lockport.....	150,000	471,089 67	do Port Jervis.....	100,000	286,555 12
National Exchange, Lockport.....	150,000	413,326 01	National, Port Jervis.....	130,000	457,112 60
First National, Lowville.....	50,000	200,874 35	do Potsdam.....	162,000	517,305 69
Lyons do Lyons.....	150,000	422,441 61	First National, Poughkeepsie.....	160,000	512,943 99
Farmers' National, Malone.....	100,000	314,776 93	Falkkill National, do.....	400,000	1,292,344 38
National, Malone.....	200,000	429,397 06	City National, do.....	200,000	547,803 25
First National, Middletown.....	100,000	288,585 45	Poughkeepsie Nat. do.....	250,000	825,228 65
Middletown Nat., Middletown.....	200,000	664,671 52	Farm. & Manf. Nat. do.....	400,000	1,167,881 39
Walkill National, Middletown.....	175,000	474,404 13	Merchants' National, do.....	175,000	909,343 70
Nat. Mohawk Valley, Mohawk.....	150,000	424,197 44	Pulaski National, Pulaski.....	50,000	181,427 42
National Union, Monticello.....	150,000	315,201 26	First National, Red Hook.....	150,000	395,214 70
First National, Moravia.....	80,000	230,559 25	do Rhinebeck.....	175,000	404,463 75
do Morrisville.....	100,000	285,643 37	do Rochester.....	200,000	1,108,573 66
Genesee River Nat. Mt. Morris.....	100,000	311,631 09	Farm. & Mech. Nat. Rochester.....	100,000	392,377 36
First National, Newark.....	50,000	145,981 13	Traders' National, do.....	250,000	826,615 42
National, Newburgh.....	200,000	2,063,788 40	Flour City National, do.....	300,000	901,362 77
Highland National, Newburgh.....	450,000	1,241,874 99	Clark's National, do.....	200,000	692,747 80
Passaic National, Newburgh.....	300,000	886,101 56	First National, Rome.....	100,000	425,845 43
National, Newport.....	50,000	170,655 42	Central National, Rome.....	97,500	501,590 08
First National, New Berlin.....	60,000	189,591 77	Fort Stanwix National, Rome.....	150,000	679,432 15
Huguenot National, New Paltz.....	125,000	335,113 77	First National, Rondout.....	300,000	1,144,387 28
First National, New York.....	500,000	6,162,232 40	National, Rondout.....	200,000	574,727 15
Second National, do.....	1,000,000	2,003,435 26	do Salem.....	150,000	440,254 88
Third do do.....	1,000,000	6,824,368 47	First National, Sandy Hill.....	75,000	265,749 55
Fourth do do.....	5,000,000	3,063,452 25	do Saratoga Springs.....	100,000	425,545 40
Fifth do do.....	150,000	1,086,485 61	Commercial National, do.....	100,000	607,240 51
Sixth do do.....	200,000	1,015,684 33	First National, Saugerties.....	150,000	494,506 14
Eighth do do.....	250,000	1,133,264 42	Saugerties National, Saugerties.....	125,000	349,499 54
Ninth do do.....	1,000,000	9,367,745 42	Mohawk National, Schenectady.....	100,000	827,917 96
Tenth do do.....	1,000,000	5,890,096 50	Schoharie Co. Nat., Schoharie.....	100,000	237,191 73
N. York Nat. Exchange, N. York.....	500,000	1,682,363 00	National, Schuylerville.....	100,000	326,711 22
Central National, New York.....	3,000,000	16,245,141 45	First National, Seneca Falls.....	100,000	222,438 80
National Currency, do.....	1,000,000	430,325 39	National Exchange, do.....	100,000	305,650 89
National Broadway, do.....	1,000,000	8,539,749 77	Sherburne National, Sherburne.....	100,000	290,810 97
National B. & Co. Commerce, N. Y.....	10,000,000	26,630,762 24	First National, Sing Sing.....	100,000	618,979 88
American National, New York.....	2,000,000	1,732,169 31	Farmers' and Drovers', Somers.....	111,150	285,325 90
National Park, do.....	2,000,000	23,441,506 19	Croton River National, So. East.....	200,000	455,477 12
Tradesmen's National, do.....	1,000,000	4,380,331 34	First National, St. Johnsville.....	75,000	250,000 00
Nat. Shoe & Leather, do.....	1,200,000	6,047,362 51	do Syracuse.....	250,000	1,055,871 17
Market National, do.....	1,000,000	4,145,366 34	Second National, do.....	100,000	275,873 69
St. Nicholas National, do.....	1,000,000	3,550,206 82	Third National, do.....	300,000	991,985 24
Seventh Ward Nat. do.....	500,000	1,637,523 35	Fourth National, do.....	105,500	351,630 64
Nat. B'k of the Republic, N. York.....	2,000,000	9,000,595 75	Salt Springs Nat. do.....	200,000	700,941 61
Mercantile National, do.....	1,000,000	4,546,977 21	Syracuse National, do.....	200,000	652,412 71
Nat. Mech. Bank. Assn. do.....	500,000	4,475,564 15	Merchants' Nat. do.....	150,000	245,353 79
Merchants' Ex. National do.....	1,235,000	4,699,574 71	Mechanics' Nat. do.....	140,000	462,279 42
East River National, do.....	350,000	1,417,834 49	First National, Tarrytown.....	100,000	398,235 98
New York Co. National, do.....	200,000	1,712,770 78	do Troy.....	300,000	1,031,748 95
Metropolitan National, do.....	4,000,000	17,966,786 99	National Exchange, Troy.....	100,000	434,496 91
Leather Manf. National, do.....	600,000	4,757,778 82	Troy City National, do.....	500,000	1,907,255 33
Marine National, do.....	400,000	2,673,293 15	Manufacturers' National, Troy.....	150,000	1,446,100 60
Importers & Traders' Nat. do.....	1,500,000	14,136,514 94	United National, do.....	300,000	1,338,069 99
Ocean National, do.....	1,000,000	3,232,660 19	Union National, do.....	200,000	1,189,936 56
Mechanics' National, do.....	2,000,000	10,453,193 37	National State, do.....	250,000	2,061,155 78
Nat. Butchers' & Drovers' do.....	800,000	3,420,025 22	Mutual National, do.....	250,000	997,348 41
Union National, do.....	1,500,000	6,711,784 51	Central National, do.....	300,000	1,043,144 02
National Citizens, do.....	400,000	2,271,400 22	First National, Union Springs.....	100,000	241,081 45
Bowery National, do.....	250,000	1,767,832 42	do Utica.....	600,000	1,765,062 27
Gallatin National, do.....	1,500,000	4,766,543 35	Second National, do.....	300,000	740,160 79
Hanover National, do.....	1,000,000	3,386,434 73	Utica City National, Utica.....	200,000	654,922 99
Irving National, do.....	500,000	3,027,308 41	Oneida National, do.....	400,000	1,272,114 29
Merchants' National, do.....	3,000,000	11,429,303 98	National, Vernon.....	100,000	272,963 06
Nat. B'k of Com'wealth, do.....	750,000	7,130,873 05	Wyoming Co. National, Warsaw.....	100,000	266,730 09
Phoenix National, do.....	1,800,000	7,523,257 74	First National, Warwick.....	100,000	362,239 31
Chatham National, do.....	450,000	3,480,918 51	Saratoga Co. Nat., Waterford.....	150,000	594,062 92
Atlantic National, do.....	300,000	1,557,270 45	First National, Waterville.....	50,000	224,399 34
Continental National, do.....	2,000,000	8,261,313 43	do Watertown.....	225,000	792,527 32
Bank of N. Y. Nat. Banking Association.....	3,000,000	20,848,893 49	Jefferson Co. Nat., Watertown.....	148,000	566,445 05
Am. Exchange National, do.....	5,000,000	14,912,557 20	National Union, Watertown.....	147,400	511,825 71
National City, do.....	1,000,000	8,965,664 89	Nat. B'k & L'n Co. Watertown.....	75,000	270,313 42
Nat. Bank of the State of New York.....	2,000,000	8,498,312 34	National, Waterville.....	150,000	368,534 12
Fulton National, do.....	600,000	3,089,859 01	First National, Warkins.....	50,000	215,623 23
Chemical National, do.....	300,000	8,527,761 17	Second National, do.....	75,000	227,121 04
Mechanics & Traders' Nat. do.....	600,000	2,486,126 77	First National, Waverly.....	50,000	217,401 12
Union Square National, do.....	300,000	477,955 09	Waverly National, Waverly.....	106,100	295,489 65
National, Norwich.....	125,000	406,795 32	First National, Westfield.....	100,000	446,366 03
Rockland Co. National, Nyack.....	100,000	502,397 00	National, West Troy.....	250,000	594,615 23
First National, Oneida.....	125,000	328,200 50	First National, West Winfield.....	100,000	295,096 26
Oneida Valley National, Oneida.....	105,000	326,013 57	do Whitehall.....	100,000	408,173 47
			Old National, do.....	100,000	401,583 78
			First National, Youkers.....	150,000	728,359 72

National Banks in voluntary liquidation, having deposited money with the Treasurer to redeem their circulations, withdrawn their bonds, and been closed under Sec. 42 of the act Oct. 1, 1870.

NAMES AND LOCATION OF BANKS.	Capital.	Outstanding Circulation.
National Union, Rochester.....	\$400,000	\$189,950
First National Skaneateles.....	150,000	128,415
National, Whitestown.....	120,000	44,500
First National, South Worcester	175,000	140,847
Nat. Mech's & Farmers', Albany	350,000	265,860
Merch'ts & Mech's Nat., Troy...	300,000	166,927
National, Lansingburgh.....	150,000	120,859 20
Nat. B'k of North America, N. Y.	1,000,000	260,021
Pacific National, New York.....	422,700	130,275
Grocers' National, New York....	300,000	37,750
Nat. Bank of Chemung, Elmira...	100,000	90,000

National Banks in Liquidation, for the purpose of consolidating with other banks, Oct. 1, 1870.

NAMES AND LOCATION OF BANKS.	Capital.	Outstanding Circulation.
First National, Leonardsville...	\$50,000	\$45,000
do do Kingston.....	200,000	166,400
Second National, Watertown...	100,000	88,200
First do Clyde.....	50,000	43,000
National Union, Owego.....	100,000	88,250
Chemung Canal Nat. Elmira....	100,000	88,500

Nat. B'ks in the hands of Receivers Oct. 1, 1870.

NAMES AND LOCATION OF BANKS.	Capital.	Outstanding Circulation.
National Unadilla, Unadilla.....	\$120,000	\$23,499 00
Farm's & City's Nat. Brooklyn	300,000	38,291 50
Croton National New York.....	200,000	23,440 10

Comparative Statistics of National Banks in the State of New York and the United States, as reported October 1, 1870.

	New York.	United States.
Banks Organized.....	316	1,715
Banks Closed.....	24	88
Banks in Operation...	292	1,627
Capital Paid in.....	\$113,497,741	\$436,478,311
Bonds on Deposit....	76,903,800	342,533,850
Circulation Issued....	79,051,820	331,738,901
Actual Circulation...	67,077,668	299,729,879 20

No. of National Banks in the U. S., at each Quarterly report since their organization.

Years.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1863.	.....	.....	.....	66
1864.	139	309	473	507
1865.	643	907	1,295	1,513
1866.	1,579	1,612	1,633	1,643
1867.	1,644	1,639	1,633	1,643
1868.	1,642	1,643	1,640	1,645
1869.	1,628	1,620	1,619	1,617
1870.	1,615	1,610	1,612	1,615

Savings Banks—Were in their origin intended as benevolent institutions, for receiving at a moderate interest, and investing with the greatest security, the surplus earnings of the laboring classes. They never serve as banks of discount and circulation, although generally connected with such banks.

They are incorporated only by special acts of the legislature, and by a law passed April 16, 1869, the intentions must be published beforehand, and the details of organization submitted to the Superintendent of the Banking Department for his examination and report, before legislative action can be had. Their charters are perpetual, and an annual statement of their condition is reported to the Legislature.¹ By an act passed May 10, 1871, any Savings Bank in New York City, might deposit its available fund in any bank or banking association authorized under State or National Laws, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent of the capital of such bank, nor 10 per cent of deposits, and on such interest as might be agreed upon. Any savings bank in the State may, by this act, reduce the number of its trustees or directors, to not less than 15, by allowing vacancies as they occur to remain, until this number is reached.

Since the publication of the annual report relating to Savings Banks, for the year ending in 1870, which is used as the basis of our tables, several changes have occurred in number and condition, for which authentic data could not be obtained in time for use in this volume.

¹ A concise history of Savings Banks, by Emerson W. Keyes, is given in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, relative to Savings Banks, made to the Legislature, March 24, 1870.

The first bank of this kind in the State, was the "Bank for Savings," New York, incorporated 1819. The number formed each year, by special act, has been as follows:

1819..1	1839..1	1854..10	1864..3
1820..1	1841..1	1855..4	1865..5
1823..1	1846..1	1856..1	1866..14
1827..1	1848..3	1857..5	1867..11
1829..1	1849..2	1858..2	1868..21
1830..1	1850..6	1859..7	1869..25
1831..2	1851..11	1860..12	1870..8
1833..1	1852..3	1861..4	1871..18
1834..2	1853..4	1863..5	

SAVINGS BANKS.

NAME OF BANK.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Whole No. of accounts opened from or to Jan. 1, 1869.	Whole amt deposited, inc. int. credited from organization to Jan. 1, '69.	Whole amt of interest cred. from organization to January 1, 1869.
Abingdon Square Savings	New York	May 8, 1869.....	5,626	\$2,598,362 ²	\$172,787 ²
Albany City Savings Institution	Albany	March 29, 1850.....	22	30	
Albany Dime Savings B'k of city of Albany	do	April 17, 1854.....	1,647	759,341	34,231
Albany Exchange Savings.....	do	April 18, 1856.....	47,162	15,850,491	1,359,584 ²
Albany Savings	do	March 24, 1820.....	5,186		
Amsterdam Savings ¹	Amsterdam	March 5, 1866.....			
Anglo-African Savings.....	New York	May 5, 1860.....	15,147	9,904,069	379,969
Atlantic Savings	do	April 11, 1860.....	10,414	8,966,130 ²	283,795
Auburn Savings Institution	Auburn	March 12, 1849.....	301,044	97,723,441	13,537,873
Bank for Savings in the City of New York	New York	March 26, 1819.....	1,660	825,830	4,490
Binghampton Savings.....	Binghampton	April 18, 1867.....	311,111	112,510,491	9,249,528
Bowery Savings	New York	May 1, 1834.....	465	326,926	1,040
Bowling Green Savings of City of N. York	do	May 19, 1868.....			
Brevort Savings	do	May 12, 1869.....	17,017	9,305,732 ²	759,670 ²
Broadway Savings Institution	do	June 20, 1851.....	147 ²	151,651	1,596
Brookport Savings.....	Brookport.....	July 18, 1853.....	91,081	33,814,593 ²	3,134,509 ²
Brooklyn Savings.....	Brooklyn	April 7, 1827.....	40,156	20,113,505 ²	1,235,180 ²
Buffalo Savings.....	Buffalo	May 9, 1846.....			
Bushwick Savings.....	Brooklyn	May 6, 1868.....	59	3,705	38
Carthage Savings.....	Carthage	April 24, 1867.....	240	49,200	513
Catskill Savings	Catskill	April 1, 1860.....	3,901	1,397,219 ²	47,205 ²
Central City Savings Institution	Utica	June 20, 1851.....	655	480,376	2,515
Central Park Savings.....	New York.....	April 19, 1867.....	1,197	503,034	21,187
Central Savings Bank of Troy.....	Troy	April 15, 1857.....	650	330,181	3,959
Chautauqua County Savings	Dunkirk ³	April 18, 1866.....	1,451	1,003,562	9,794
Chenango County Savings	Norwich.....	March 17, 1860.....	1,575	663,167	12,500
Chenango Valley Savings ¹	Binghamton	April 15, 1857.....	30,213	14,900,968	743,164
Citizens' Savings	Syracuse	April 5, 1871.....			
Citizens' Savings Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse	April 19, 1871.....			
Claimount Savings of City of New York	New York.....	April 23, 1870.....			
Clinton County Savings	Plattsburgh	May 5, 1863.....			
Clinton Savings.....	New York.....	April 2, 1868.....			
Clyde Savings.....	Clyde	May 6, 1868.....			
Cohoes Savings Institution.....	Cohoes	April 11, 1851.....	4,000 ²	1,567,092	61,387
Commercial Savings of Troy	do	April 12, 1869.....	116	7,266	292
Cornwall Savings	Cornwall	May 10, 1871.....			
Cornwall Savings, Cornwall, Orange Co.	Cornwall Village.....	April 13, 1866.....	1,028	235,455	2,782
Coxsackie Savings Institution	Coxsackie.....	May 6, 1868.....			
Dansville Savings.....	Dansville	April 23, 1869.....	37,136	10,926,772	669,692
Dime Savings of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn	March 29, 1859.....	9,018	2,306,524	76,130
Dime Savings of Williamsburgh.....	do	April 19, 1864.....	53,820	25,582,333	2,161,168
Dry Dock Savings Institution	New York.....	April 12, 1848.....	252	750 ²	
Dutchess County Savings	Poughkeepsie.....	July 4, 1851.....	4,669	1,400,206	54,298
East Brooklyn Savings	Brooklyn	April 17, 1860.....			
Eastchester Savings.....	East Chester.....	March 8, 1871.....			
East New York Savings.....	New Lots	May 8, 1868.....			
East River Savings Institution.....	New York.....	April 11, 1840.....	27,984	13,107,765	979,796
East Side Savings of Brooklyn.....	do	April 18, 1869.....			
East Side Savings of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	April 7, 1869.....			
Eighth Ward Savings.....	New York.....	March 22, 1871.....			
Eleventh Ward Savings	do	April 17, 1869.....			
Ellenville Savings	Ellenville	April 19, 1869.....			
Elmira Savings	Elmira	April 17, 1854.....	600 ²	180,551	6,286
Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution.....	New York.....	April 10, 1860.....	68,727	31,361,586	2,135,374
Emigrant Savings of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn	April 25, 1863.....	957	506,368	16,567
Enterprise Savings	College Point.....	April 19, 1871.....			
Equitable Savings Institution.....	New York.....	May 7, 1869.....			
Erie County Savings.....	Buffalo	April 10, 1854.....	34,360	44,566,302	1,079,837
Excelsior Savings.....	New York.....	May 11, 1869.....			
Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings of the City of Lockport.....	Lockport.....	May 11, 1870.....			
Farm. & Mech. Savings of Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	April 20, 1871.....			
First National Savings of Lowville.....	Lowville	May 11, 1869.....			
Fishkill Savings Institute.....	Fishkill	Feb. 25, 1857.....	1,760	709,993	50,756
Franklin Savings in the City of New York	New York.....	April 14, 1860.....	5,713	1,604,312	51,814
Fulton Savings	Fulton	March 29, 1871.....			
Germania Savings, Kings County	Brooklyn	April 19, 1867.....	855	457,310	7,179
German Savings of Brooklyn.....	do	April 20, 1871.....	3,727	1,497,355	85,113
German Savings in the City of New York	New York.....	April 9, 1859.....	47,677	20,106,803	1,099,125
German Savings of town of Morrisania	Morrisania	April 17, 1868.....	785	362,457	1,159
German Up-Town Savings ¹	New York.....	April 7, 1866.....	2,132	1,092,785	19,988
Goshen Savings.....	Goshen	April 11, 1871.....			
Greenburgh Savings of town of Greenburgh.....	do	April 11, 1871.....			
Greenpoint Savings	Dobbs Ferry.....	May 9, 1869.....			
Greenwich Savings	New York.....	April 16, 1869.....			
Guardian Savings Institution	do	April 24, 1833.....	86,709	31,480,560 ²	3,151,870 ²
Hamilton Savings.....	do	April 29, 1868.....	278	81,443	
Harlem Savings.....	Brooklyn	April 24, 1867.....	1,009	48,553	724
Haverstraw Savings.....	New York.....	April 17, 1863.....	2,266	783,425	16,533
Hope Savings of Albany	Haverstraw.....	March 27, 1871.....			
Hudson City Savings Institution	Albany	April 28, 1866.....			
Huntington Savings	Hudson	April 4, 1820.....	4,865	1,580,752	100,240
Industrial Savings of City of Newburgh	Huntington.....	April 21, 1865.....			
Institution for Savings of Merch'ts Cl'ks	Newburgh.....	May 19, 1868.....			
Irving Savings Inst. of City of New York	New York.....	April 12, 1848.....	28,375	15,500,056	1,388,292
Ithaca Savings (Old).....	do	July 1, 1851.....	19,805	8,823,067 ²	821,464 ²
Ithaca Savings.....	Ithaca	April 28, 1864.....	182	2,164	160 ²
Jamaica Savings.....	Ithaca	April 3, 1869.....	518	66,358	332
Jamaica Savings	Jamaica.....	April 20, 1866.....	420	138,764	5,678

¹ Act revived April 20, 1867.² Partly estimated.³ Removal from Fredonia allowed by act of April 12, 1870.⁴ First named the "Up-Town Savings Bank." Name changed May 4, 1868.

Savings Banks—Continued.

NAME OF BANK.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Whole No. of acct's open since organized to Jan. 1, 1869.	Whole amt't deposited, inc. int. credited from organization to Jan. 1, '69.	Whole amt't of interest cred'd from organization to January 1, 1869.
Jefferson County Savings.....	Watertown.....	April 5, 1859.....	2, 150	\$922, 761	\$30, 099
Kings County Savings Institution.....	Brooklyn.....	April 10, 1860.....	5, 365	3, 030, 626	163, 402
Knickbocker Savings.....	New York.....	April 8, 1851.....	1, 600 ⁹	945, 342	23, 633 ⁸
Little Falls Savings.....	Little Falls.....	April 25, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston County Savings.....	Geneseo.....	May 7, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island Savings of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	April 15, 1865.....	2, 749	1, 253, 658	45, 720
Manhattan Savings Institution.....	New York.....	April 10, 1850.....	39, 243	30, 171, 316 ⁸	2, 051, 070 ⁸
Manufacturers' Savings of Troy.....	Troy.....	April 15, 1857.....	1, 271	479, 563	42, 210
Market Savings of Troy.....	do.....	April 12, 1861.....	.....	.....	.....
Market Savings.....	New York.....	May 5, 1863.....	5, 188	4, 671, 186	113, 129
Mattawaan Savings.....	Mattawaan.....	March 21, 1871.....	.....	7, 764, 294	.....
Mechanics & Farmers' Savings of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 12, 1855.....	10, 535	.....	313, 257
Merchants & Traders' Savings Institution.....	New York.....	April 16, 1852.....	18, 080	10, 292, 303	792, 355
Mechanics' Savings of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	April 13, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....
Mechanics' Savings of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	April 17, 1853.....	2, 313	1, 679, 583	38, 238
Mechanics' Savings.....	Fishkill.....	March 5, 1866.....	851	249, 882	6, 177
Mechanics' Savings of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	April 17, 1867.....	3, 321	2, 736, 541	38, 051
Mercantile Savings of City of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 20, 1865.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Savings.....	New York.....	April 16, 1852.....	24, 694	15, 699, 162	850, 770
Middletown Savings.....	Middletown.....	March 5, 1866.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton Savings.....	Milton.....	April 14, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe County Savings.....	Rochester.....	April 8, 1850.....	22, 213	18, 843, 305 ⁸	606, 097
Morrisania Savings.....	Morrisania.....	May 1, 1865.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount Vernon Savings.....	Mount Vernon.....	April 17, 1861.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Benefit Savings.....	New York.....	June 8, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Mutual Savings of Auburn.....	Auburn.....	April 16, 1864.....	2, 338	1, 965, 120	40, 392
Mutual Savings of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	April 24, 1867.....	176	18, 322	423
Mutual Savings of Troy.....	Troy.....	April 15, 1857.....	2, 121	743, 142	39, 762
National Savings of the City of Albany.....	Albany.....	May 6, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....
National Savings of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	April 25, 1867.....	1, 308	1, 362, 622	17, 159
National Savings of Utica.....	Utica.....	March 22, 1865.....	5, 186	2, 984, 589	67, 699
National Savings Institution of New York.....	New York.....	April 30, 1867.....	1, 243	386, 446	6, 701
New Amsterdam Savings.....	do.....	May 12, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh Savings.....	Newburgh.....	April 13, 1852.....	13, 085	3, 727, 951	235, 392
New Paltz Savings.....	New Paltz.....	March 22, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....
New Rochelle Savings.....	New Rochelle.....	April 24, 1865.....	304	59, 207	2, 242
New York Savings.....	New York.....	April 17, 1854.....	10, 205	3, 564, 644	207, 872
Niagara County Savings.....	Lockport.....	April 10, 1851.....	250 ⁸	88, 620 ⁸	2, 023
North River Savings.....	New York.....	April 20, 1868.....	2, 989	868, 801	9, 974
Ogdensburgh Savings.....	Ogdensburgh.....	April 21, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida County Savings.....	Rome.....	May 1, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Oneida Savings.....	Oneida.....	Feb. 19, 1866.....	992	358, 580	7, 638
Onondaga County Savings.....	Syracuse.....	April 10, 1855.....	43, 825	27, 409, 172	552, 146
Ontario Savings.....	Canandaigua.....	April 20, 1830.....	2, 000 ⁸	1, 970, 811	40, 647 ⁸
Oriental Savings of the City of New York.....	New York.....	May 1, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Orlean Savings.....	Albion.....	March 29, 1867.....	223	25, 448	.....
Oswego City Savings.....	Oswego.....	March 4, 1859.....	8, 086	3, 476, 283	74, 026
Oswego County Savings.....	do.....	May 6, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Savings.....	New York.....	May 7, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....
Park Savings of Brooklyn.....	Brooklyn.....	May 19, 1868.....	210	64, 350	243
Pawling Savings.....	Pawling.....	May 7, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....
Peekskill Savings.....	Peekskill.....	April 18, 1859.....	3, 531	1, 207, 419	62, 931
Penn Yan Savings.....	Penn Yan.....	July 21, 1855.....	.....	2, 163	.....
Peoples' Safe Deposit and Savings Institution of the State of New York.....	(See note ⁷).....	May 14, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoples' Savings of Poughkeepsie.....	Poughkeepsie.....	April 19, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoples' Savings of the town of Yonkers.....	Yonkers.....	April 5, 1866.....	654	166, 915	3, 171
Peoples' Savings.....	Buffalo.....	May 1, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Peoples' Savings.....	New York.....	May 7, 1867.....	731	260, 470	4, 181
Peoples' Savings of Dutchess County.....	Poughkeepsie.....	April 3, 1860.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Chester Savings.....	Port Chester.....	March 14, 1865.....	1, 240	277, 374	14, 587
Port Jervis Savings.....	Port Jervis.....	April 16, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Savings.....	Poughkeepsie.....	April 16, 1831.....	15, 415	4, 532, 969	451, 804 ⁸
Putnam County Savings.....	Brewsters.....	April 6, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens County Savings.....	Flushing.....	April 14, 1859.....	2, 299	575, 224	42, 891
Rhinbeck Savings.....	Pinebeck.....	April 12, 1861.....	794	105, 693	12, 803
Rochester Savings.....	Rochester.....	April 21, 1831.....	72, 639	32, 986, 093	1, 523, 131
Rockland County Savings of Rockland.....	Orange.....	April 10, 1860.....	23	54	.....
Rockland Savings.....	Orangetown.....	April 14, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome Savings.....	Rome.....	June 30, 1851.....	4, 067	1, 937, 741 ⁸	110, 224
Rondout Savings.....	Rondout.....	March 24, 1868.....	566	209, 511	3, 522
Sag Harbor Savings.....	Sag Harbor.....	April 12, 1860.....	1, 803	303, 490	32, 302
Saratoga Savings.....	Saratoga Springs.....	April 23, 1861.....	59	9, 849	173
Saugerties Savings.....	Saugerties.....	April 6, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....
Savings of Utica.....	Utica.....	April 26, 1839.....	19, 603	9, 243, 900 ⁸	571, 001 ⁸
Schenectady Savings.....	Schenectady.....	April 29, 1834.....	7, 190 ⁸	3, 162, 416 ⁸	283, 058 ⁸
Seamen's Bank for Savings.....	New York.....	Jan. 31, 1829.....	124, 633	72, 676, 918	27, 146, 612
Security Savings of Buffalo.....	Buffalo.....	April 29, 1868.....	.....	.....	.....
Security Savings.....	New York.....	April 16, 1868.....	130	96, 726	868
Seneeca Falls Savings.....	Seneeca Falls.....	April 23, 1861.....	.....	.....	.....
Sing Sing Savings.....	Sing Sing.....	March 9, 1854.....	2, 112	784, 241	54, 780
Sixpenny Savings of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 17, 1854.....	1, 900 ⁸	50, 147	3, 203
Sixpenny Savings of the City of N. York.....	New York.....	June 4, 1853.....	29, 489	4, 394, 561	163, 096
Sixpenny Savings of Rochester.....	Rochester.....	April 13, 1854.....	3, 694	210, 473 ¹	5, 582
Sixth Avenue Savings.....	New York.....	May 7, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Sixth Ward Savings of the City of Albany.....	Albany.....	May 10, 1871.....	.....	.....	.....
Skanateles Savings.....	Skanateles.....	April 16, 1866.....	7, 711	447, 853	8, 107
South Brooklyn Savings Institute.....	Brooklyn.....	April 10, 1850.....	25, 381	11, 233, 697 ⁸	741, 971 ⁸

¹ Name changed from "Market Savings Institution," May 2, 1864.² Originally the Emigrant Savings Bank of Buffalo; name changed April 29, 1869.³ Name changed from "Mariners' Savings Institution," April 26, 1865.⁴ Chartered revived Jan. 17, 1868. ⁵ First name, "Monroe County Savings Institution," name changed April 7, 1863.⁶ Formerly the "Rose Hill Savings Bank." ⁷ To be located outside of the cities of New York and Brooklyn. ⁸ Partly estimated.

Savings Banks—Continued.

NAME OF BANK.	Location.	Date of Incorporation.	Whole No. of acc'ts opened from organization to Jan. 1, 1869.	Whole amt ¹ deposited, inc. int. credited since organization to Jan. 1, '66.	Whole amt ² of interest cred. from organization to January 1, 1869.
Southern Tier Savings.....	Elmira.....	March 19, 1869....	.....	.....	.....
Southold Savings.....	Southold.....	April 7, 1858.....	2, 024	\$932, 779	\$83, 261
State Savings of Troy.....	Troy.....	April 18, 1856....	2, 197	956, 785	55, 661
Staten Island Savings.....	Richmond County	April 6, 1864.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuyvesant Savings.....	New York.....	May 1, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffern Dime Savings.....	Suffern.....	April 27, 1869....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Savings.....	Syracuse.....	March 30, 1849....	12, 000 ¹	12, 880, 339 ¹	388, 272 ¹
Tentoula Savings.....	do.....	June 13, 1868.....	363	72, 694	362
Third Avenue Savings.....	do.....	April 17, 1854....	33, 657	17, 133, 002	926, 692
Tioga County Savings.....	Owego.....	April 22, 1868....	.....	.....	.....
Tontine Mutual Savings.....	New York.....	May 11, 1869....	.....	.....	.....
Trades' Savings.....	do.....	May 6, 1870.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Savings.....	Troy.....	April 23, 1862....	28, 889	11, 503, 971 ¹	1, 087, 209 ¹
Ulster County Savings Institution.....	Kingston.....	April 16, 1851....	5, 922	2, 572, 429	200, 024
Union Dime Saving Institution.....	New York.....	April 12, 1859....	51, 394	15, 730, 212	890, 734
Union Savings of Albany.....	Albany.....	April 13, 1854....	200 ¹	127, 114	5, 907
Union Savings of Batavia.....	Batavia.....	April 10, 1860....	.....	.....	.....
Wappinger's Savings.....	Wappinger Falls.	April 23, 1869....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne County Savings.....	Lyons.....	April 13, 1861....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester County Savings.....	Tarrytown.....	July 21, 1853....	3, 546	1, 979, 379	139, 814
Western Savings.....	Buffalo.....	July 9, 1851.....	5, 638	8, 641, 671 ¹	183, 284
Westfield Savings.....	Westfield.....	May 12, 1870....	.....	.....	.....
West Side Savings.....	New York.....	May 19, 1368....	.....	.....	.....
White Plains Savings.....	White Plains.....	May 1, 1869.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh Savings.....	Brooklyn.....	April 9, 1851....	51, 801	24, 834, 319	2, 163, 137
Yonkers Savings.....	Yonkers.....	April 3, 1854....	5, 350	1, 740, 285	96, 816
Yorkville Savings of the City of N. York.	New York.....	April 27, 1869....	.....	.....	.....
Total to January 1, 1869.....	.....	.....	2, 120, 235	\$935, 656, 431	\$68, 954, 566
Total for year 1869.....	.....	.....	209, 624	143, 709, 907	10, 320, 207
Grand totals for 50 ¹ years.....	.....	.....	2, 329, 859	1, 079, 366, 338	\$79, 274, 773

Whole number of accounts closed from organization to January 1, 1870..... 1,675,008
 Number of accounts open to January 1, 1870..... 651,494
 Whole amount withdrawn from first organization to January 1, 1870..... \$886,609,773
 Amount due to depositors January 1, 1870, including interest earned at that date... \$194,360,299

Trust Companies.—These are incorporated by special act, and several of them are required to secure the public by stocks or cash deposits with the Banking Department at Albany. These deposits were, according to the Report of 1871, as follows:

Buffalo Trust Company, Cash.....	\$378 98
Brooklyn Trust Company, U. S. stock, 6 per cent.....	150,000 00
National Trust Company, New York, U. S. stock, 6 per cent.....	100,000 00
Trust and Deposit Company of Onondaga, U. S. stock, 6 per cent.....	75,000 00
Union Trust Company, New York, U. S. stock, 6 per cent.....	100,000 00
United States Trust Company, New York, Auburn city stock, 7 per cent.....	100,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$525,378 98

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

On the 1st day of December, 1870, there were 275 Insurance Companies subject to the supervision of the Insurance Department, viz.:

New York Joint Stock Fire Insurance Companies.....	105
New York Mutual Insurance Companies.....	10
New York Marine Insurance Companies.....	9
New York Life Insurance Companies.....	43
Fire Insurance Companies of other States.....	67
Marine Insurance Companies of other States.....	2
Life Insurance Companies of other States.....	30
Casualty Insurance Companies of other States.....	3
Foreign Insurance Companies.....	6

The total amount of stocks and mortgages held by the Department for the protection of policy holders of Life and Casualty Insurance Companies of this State, and of foreign insurance companies doing business within it, is \$7,412,567, as follows:

¹ Partly estimated.

² Changed from "Syracuse Savings Institution" March 10, 1870.

³ Formerly the "Bloomington Savings Bank."

For protection of policy holders, generally, in Life Insurance Companies of this State.....	\$4,462,917 00
For protection of registered policy holders, exclusively.....	1,559,650 00
For protection of casualty policy holders, exclusively.....	26,000 00
For protection of fire policy holders in foreign insurance companies.....	1,048,000 00
For protection of life policy holders in foreign insurance companies.....	316,000 00

Insurance companies were formerly chartered only by special acts, but by general acts passed March 18, 1849, and June 24 and 25, 1853, organizations could be formed upon filing articles of association in the office of the Secretary of State, and complying with certain conditions, and reporting annually to the Comptroller. The **Insurance Department** was organized under an act of April 15, 1859, and the powers and duties formerly vested in the Comptroller were then imposed upon a Superintendent of Insurance. The Department was organized in January, 1860, and all the books, documents, stocks, bonds, mortgages and securities formerly in other offices relating to insurance were transferred to his care. By the original act and its subsequent amendments, the Superintendent of Insurance has ample powers over the formation of Fire, Inland, Marine, Life, Health, and Casualty Insurance Companies, and may allow an increase or decrease of capital, an extension of charters, and certain changes in modes of conducting business. He prescribes the form of making reports, may at any time investigate the condition, and in certain cases, in concurrence with the Attorney General and the Courts, may compel them to retire from business and close up their accounts. Companies formed under the laws of other States, must comply with the requirements of our State laws and the rules of the Insurance Department, before being allowed to establish agencies within the State, and all Insurance Companies are required to deposit securities in stocks and mortgages.

It has been remarked that within the last ten years the number of Fire Insurance Companies in the State has but little increased; while new Life Insurance Companies have arisen in much greater numbers. The former have, however, increased in strength. The Mutual Fire Insurance Companies that existed a few years since in nearly every county, have mostly disappeared, and many of them from bad management, fraud and false pretenses to gain business, have left an odious record. This censure is in no degree intended to reflect upon those of this class still in existence, nor upon the system upon which they are based, when in honest hands.

The progress of Life Insurance may be judged from the fact, that, while in 1860 there were but 14 Life Insurance Companies in the State, with 50,000 policies insuring for \$140,000,000, and that in 1870 their number had increased to 69, the number of policies to 650,000, and the amount of insurance to \$1,836,000,000. Their assets at the latter period amounted to \$229,000,000, and the increase of assets in 1869, was \$50,000,000, or two and a half times the whole amount ten years before. Estimating that four persons on an average are interested in each policy, we have over three millions of people concerned in the success of these great interests. The final totals of Insurance operations in the State, during the last year, and for a series of years, is given in the subjoined tables.

The reader will bear in mind, that although these pages go to press after the Great Fire at Chicago, October 8-11, 1871, which destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars worth of property, and ruined or impaired many insurance companies, it has not been possible to ascertain in time for use, the present standing of any of the fire insurance companies mentioned in the following pages. The statements all bear date *before* that event, and are therefore, so far as concerns several companies, not now reliable, except historically.

General aggregate results of Insurance Companies in the State of New York, for the year 1870.

I. NEW YORK STATE COMPANIES.

	Fire Insurance Companies.	Marine Insurance Co's.	Life Insurance Companies.
Assets.....	\$56,526,412 90	\$24,502,154 96	\$133,119,187 48
Liabilities....	13,556,551 08	7,078,152 65	119,608,497 60
Income.....	24,960,222 25	10,044,211 60	48,594,931 64
Expenditure...	24,448,021 48	9,659,123 11	28,636,328 37
Premiums....	20,158,681 03	3,365,333 21	41,910,617 27
Losses.....	11,181,302 49	1,191,190 67	10,294,708 53
Risks in force 2,514,583,731 00	157,594,993 00	1,023,132,313 75	

II. INSURANCE COMPANIES OF OTHER STATES.

	Fire Insurance Companies.	Marine Insurance Co's.	Life Insurance Companies.
Assets.....	\$56,144,516 18	\$1,186,237 41	\$136,401,253 28
Liabilities....	6,301,902 92	275,406 27	112,071,688 83
Income.....	25,717,277 31	500,232 01	39,066,949 86
Expenditure...	665,603 99	431,963 82	22,849,369 91
Premiums....	17,758,284 50	205,822 82	31,031,231 73
Losses.....	11,294,995 21	(with fire)	8,729,087 59
Risks in force 1,634,890,653 00	4,672,791 00		

III. GENERAL AGGREGATES OF ALL COMPANIES TRANSACTING BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Assets	\$164,781,934.47	\$193,825,637.56	\$237,990,312.85	\$297,761,849.12	\$365,505,884.55	\$407,879,722.21
Liabilities	137,256,111.09	163,605,965.36	193,561,955.97	246,735,532.66	295,061,622.14	258,364,199.35
Income	65,875,067.55	68,776,109.96	107,571,179.91	121,710,891.16	141,453,862.04	148,921,724.67
Expensitures	58,444,156.69	76,992,831.47	82,052,017.09	83,260,399.28	101,868,296.41	111,695,034.69
Premiums	56,503,406.01	83,495,266.66	94,921,271.73	105,898,276.90	122,478,682.97	114,430,020.56
Losses	32,317,550.22	48,684,072.00	43,698,931.86	40,478,077.59	45,436,321.24	42,691,277.49
Risks in Force	3,613,824,965.48	4,364,515,411.40	4,757,944,145.62	5,399,620,059.06	5,985,077,734.26	.....

List of Joint Stock and Mutual, Fire and Fire-Marine and Marine Insurance Companies of this and other States and Foreign Countries transacting business in the State of New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash capital.	Location of Central office.	Date of incorporation.	Gross assets January 1, 1870.	Cash receipts in 1870.	Fire losses paid in 1870.
Ætna	\$300,000	New York	Mar. 31, 1824....	\$442,709	\$192,352	\$99,710
Adriatic	200,000	do	Nov. 24, 1858....	246,120	63,505	41,159
Agricultural	100,000	Watertown	Feb. 10, 1851....	550,640	300,172	156,800
Albany	150,000	Albany	Mar. 8, 1811....	264,978	69,433	19,168
Albany City	200,000	do	Dec. 8, 1860....	397,646	559,413	309,582
American	200,000	New York	April 30, 1857....	741,405	205,950	37,891
American Exchange	200,000	do	Mar. 1, 1859....	277,350	73,902	14,973
Arctic	250,000	do	July 28, 1853....	299,433	53,513	16,735
Astor	250,000	do	July 15, 1851....	405,571	191,082	141,003
Atlantic	200,000	Brooklyn	Feb. 20, 1851....	556,179	338,473	159,424
Beekman	200,000	New York	Sept. 7, 1853....	261,851	91,864	51,678
Broadway	200,000	do	Dec. 17, 1849....	370,004	76,472	9,065
Brooklyn	153,000	do	April 3, 1824....	345,444	87,597	11,698
Buffalo City	300,000	Buffalo	April 27, 1867....	370,934	241,610	176,348
Buffalo Fire & Marine	304,222	do	April 18, 1843....	473,577	243,668	153,072
Buffalo German	200,000	do	Feb. 15, 1867....	270,081	167,480	25,317
Capital City	100,000	Albany	Feb. 4, 1855....	293,766	57,257	28,105
Citizens	210,000	New York	April 23, 1836....	694,798	270,519	73,734
City	200,000	do	April 26, 1833....	466,069	85,385	5,740
Clinton	56,503,406.01	do	July 9, 1850....	392,704	111,496	30,659
Columbia	300,000	do	Mar. 24, 1850....	451,332	145,833	84,565
Commerce	400,000	Albany	May 31, 1839....	692,877	279,969	174,002
Commerce Fire	200,000	New York	April 13, 1859....	249,572	57,445	14,205
Commercial	250,000	do	May 4, 1850....	306,002	97,726	49,786
Commonwealth	500,000	do	Sept. 5, 1853....	320,049	214,909	221,658
Continental	500,000	do	Jan. 6, 1852....	2,538,038	1,032,352	258,040
Corn Exchange	300,000	do	Feb. 6, 1853....	386,986	156,230	99,318
Eagle	300,000	do	April 4, 1806....	585,440	157,717	25,969
Empire City	200,000	do	Oct. 3, 1850....	266,409	71,356	18,965
Excelsior	200,000	do	Dec. 14, 1853....	353,724	189,814	101,397
Exchange	150,000	do	May 1, 1853....	183,959	56,875	18,447
Farmers Joint Stock	100,000	Meridian	April 9, 1861....	199,673	82,735	38,387
Firemen	204,000	New York	April 18, 1825....	359,961	204,575	130,219
Firemen's Fund	150,000	do	May 1, 1858....	173,477	64,636	53,098
Firemen's Trust	150,000	Brooklyn	Mar. 15, 1859....	226,269	74,610	12,598
Fulton	200,000	New York	Mar. 23, 1853....	363,002	242,289	126,334
Gebhard	200,000	do	Oct. 7, 1857....	250,092	57,432	16,747
Germania	500,000	do	Mar. 24, 1859....	1,077,859	647,640	255,076
Glens Falls	200,000	Glens Falls	May 4, 1864....	571,123	308,244	193,654
Globe	200,000	New York	Mar. 2, 1863....	315,738	112,334	30,472
Greenwich	200,000	do	May 5, 1834....	429,872	179,163	42,827
Grocers	200,000	do	Feb. 15, 1850....	.....	.....	.....
Guardian	300,000	do	Feb. 2, 1865....	279,688	89,187	26,638
Hamilton	150,000	do	May 2, 1852....	260,135	79,960	16,555
Hanover	400,000	do	April 15, 1835....	700,335	507,456	229,075
Hoffman	200,000	do	May 4, 1864....	235,242	52,779	20,350
Holland Purchase	100,000	Batavia	Aug. 2, 1867....	171,496	65,499	32,986
Home	2,500,000	New York	April 13, 1843....	4,578,008	2,427,309	1,272,003
Hope	150,000	do	July 19, 1856....	214,241	83,365	51,010
Howard	500,000	do	Mar. 9, 1825....	783,851	194,975	48,785
Humboldt	200,000	do	April 24, 1857....	251,106	99,469	49,166
Importers & Traders	200,000	do	Mar. 2, 1859....	602,569	7,908	19,855
International	500,000	do	Jan. 5, 1864....	1,329,476	737,975	396,424
Irving	200,000	do	Jan. 30, 1852....	321,745	130,573	94,445
Jefferson	200,010	do	Mar. 4, 1824....	411,155	106,330	24,423
Kings County	150,000	Brooklyn	Oct. 21, 1858....	262,573	83,567	25,518
Kutcherbocker	280,000	New York	Mar. 23, 1869....	394,079	95,276	16,719
Lafayette	200,000	Brooklyn	Dec. 22, 1856....	274,581	105,828	105,828
Lamar	300,000	New York	Dec. 9, 1856....	551,402	181,928	91,151
Lenox	150,000	do	April 25, 1853....	240,801	58,291	10,728
Long Island	200,000	Brooklyn	April 26, 1833....	384,902	85,931	8,622
Lorillard	1,000,000	New York	Feb. 3, 1852....	1,715,909	716,536	318,663
Manhattan	500,000	do	Mar. 23, 1821....	1,407,788	904,583	344,110
Manufacturers & Builders	200,000	do	Nov. 19, 1870....	206,409	8,008	.....
Market	150,000	do	Feb. 14, 1853....	704,581	186,248	105,828
Mechanics	150,000	Brooklyn	May 8, 1857....	218,047	105,359	45,973
Mechanics & Traders	200,000	New York	April 18, 1853....	460,002	199,966	99,351
Mercantile	200,000	do	Jan. 15, 1852....	273,399	87,187	34,597
Merchants	200,000	do	April 20, 1850....	442,690	188,570	50,594
Metropolitan	300,000	do	Mar. 30, 1852....	369,434	180,281	110,788
Montauk	150,000	Brooklyn	May 22, 1857....	254,405	89,677	19,697
Nassau	200,000	do	Feb. 3, 1852....	214,751	116,213	9,320
National	200,000	New York	April 9, 1838....	282,671	77,847	10,196
New Amsterdam	300,000	do	April 13, 1853....	432,634	138,734	49,563
New York Bowers	300,000	do	April 24, 1833....	562,835	170,645	31,240
New York Central	100,000	Union Springs	Jan. 9, 1863....	201,864	124,105	84,468
New York Equitable	210,000	New York	April 23, 1823....	429,063	100,996	3,169

List of Insurance Companies transacting business in this State—Continued.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash capital.	Location of Central office.	Date of incorporation.	Gross assets January 1, 1870.	Cash receipts 1870.	Fire losses paid in 1870.
New York Fire.....	\$200,000	New York.....	April 18, 1832.....	\$392,278	\$115,354	\$47,378
Niagara.....	1,000,000	do.....	July 31, 1850.....	1,304,567	630,473	325,716
North American.....	500,000	do.....	Mar. 29, 1823.....	770,305	424,191	254,043
North River.....	350,000	do.....	Feb. 18, 1822.....	467,423	390,043	4,679
Pacific.....	200,000	do.....	April 29, 1851.....	443,557	162,432	54,973
Park.....	200,000	do.....	Mar. 30, 1853.....	302,493	85,514	24,134
Peoples.....	150,000	do.....	April 22, 1851.....	231,570	81,226	23,228
Peter Cooper.....	150,000	do.....	April 7, 1853.....	295,724	62,339	5,309
Phoenix.....	1,000,000	Brooklyn.....	Sept. 10, 1853.....	1,890,000	1,106,427	384,675
Relief.....	200,000	New York.....	Dec. 17, 1855.....	310,906	155,735	63,338
Republic.....	300,000	do.....	April 12, 1852.....	683,478	367,909	155,505
Resolute.....	200,000	do.....	July 18, 1857.....	252,432	100,427	58,746
Rutgers.....	200,000	do.....	Oct. 1, 1853.....	343,084	106,273	34,093
Schenectady.....	100,000	Schenectady.....	Jan. 16, 1867.....	98,737	47,906	67,140
Security.....	1,000,000	New York.....	June 13, 1856.....	1,800,333	1,753,391	826,384
St. Nicholas.....	150,000	do.....	Jan. 18, 1852.....	222,572	92,319	43,209
Standard.....	200,000	do.....	July 21, 1859.....	372,707	129,774	43,412
Star.....	200,000	do.....	Mar. 16, 1864.....	300,441	130,321	54,530
Sterling.....	200,000	do.....	Dec. 2, 1864.....	247,027	59,850	21,551
Stuyvesant.....	200,000	do.....	Jan. 23, 1851.....	303,649	95,810	20,230
Tradersmen.....	150,000	do.....	Dec. 14, 1858.....	423,181	204,753	120,301
United States.....	250,000	do.....	Mar. 31, 1824.....	437,259	75,152	2,084
Washington.....	400,000	do.....	Dec. 14, 1850.....	774,411	307,007	79,115
Watertown.....	200,000	Watertown.....	July 30, 1870.....	211,755	18,214	18,214
Westchester.....	200,000	New Rochelle.....	Jan. 10, 1837.....	485,314	215,527	147,495
Western.....	300,000	Buffalo.....	May 26, 1862.....	582,547	620,345	277,299
Williamsburgh City.....	250,000	Brooklyn, E. D.....	Mar. 22, 1853.....	539,692	292,791	213,284
Yonkers & New York.....	500,000	New York.....	Mar. 12, 1863.....	868,933	509,023	251,091

Fire and Fire Marine Insurance Companies of other States, doing business in New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central office.	Date of Admission into New York.	Date of Incorporation.
Ætna.....	\$3,000,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	June 5, 1819.
American, Mass.....	300,000	Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 21, 1851.....	June 12, 1818.
American.....	150,000	Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 12, 1870.....	Feb. 15, 1855.
American, Pa.....	400,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	Feb. 28, 1810.
American, R. I.....	200,000	Providence, R. I.....	Jan. 22, 1851.....	June 1831.
American Central.....	231,370	St. Louis, Mo.....	Sept. 9, 1870.....	June 1853.
Andes.....	1,000,000	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	July 30, 1870.....	April 7, 1870.
Associate Fireman's, Md.....	202,500	Baltimore, Md.....	Nov. 21, 1868.....	Mar. 10, 1847.
Atlantic F. and M.....	200,000	Providence, R. I.....	Feb. 3, 1854.....	May 1852.
Boston.....	300,000	Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 30, 1863.....	1823.
Charter Oak F. and M., Conn.....	150,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Sept. 27, 1867.....	May 1856.
City Fire, Conn.....	250,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Nov. 30, 1854.....	May 1847.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	414,440	Cleveland, Ohio.....	Feb. 23, 1866.....	April 3, 1850.
Connecticut.....	200,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	1850.
Detroit F. and M., Mich.....	150,000	Detroit, Mich.....	April 1, 1869.....	Feb. 1, 1866.
Eliot.....	300,000	Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 30, 1856.....	Feb. 16, 1849.
Equitable F. and M., R. I.....	200,000	Providence, R. I.....	Sept. 22, 1866.....	May 1859.
Fairfield Conn.....	200,000	S. Norwalk, Conn.....	.....	1870.
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	500,000	San Francisco, Cal.....	Jan. 2, 1869.....	May 1, 1863.
First National, Mass.....	100,000	Worcester, Mass.....	.....	April 25, 1868.
Franklin, Pa.....	200,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	April 22, 1829.
Girard Fire and M., Pa.....	200,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	April 30, 1867.....	Mar. 26, 1853.
Great Western.....	222,331	Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 3, 1870.....	Feb. 4, 1857.
Hartford, Conn.....	1,000,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	1810.
Hide and Leather, Mass.....	300,000	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 11, 1867.....	May 9, 1867.
Home.....	500,000	Columbus, Ohio.....	May 24, 1870.....	July 12, 1864.
Hope, R. I.....	150,000	Providence, R. I.....	Feb. 23, 1869.....	May 1853.
Howard, Mass.....	200,000	Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 8, 1870.....	May 9, 1867.
Independent, Mass.....	300,000	Boston, Mass.....	Mar. 30, 1867.....	March 9, 1867.
Insurance Co. of N. A., Pa.....	500,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	1794.
Insurance Co. State of Pa.....	200,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	July 1, 1865.....	April 18, 1794.
Lancaster.....	200,000	Lancaster, Pa.....	May 5, 1869.....	1839.
Lawrence.....	250,000	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 21, 1870.....	Feb. 18, 1822.
Manufacturers' Mass.....	500,000	Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	1816.
Merchants' Mass.....	500,000	Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	1861.
Merchants', Ill.....	200,000	Chicago, Ill.....	Nov. 16, 1866.....	May 1, 1857.
Merchants', Conn.....	200,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 8, 1859.....	1851.
Merchants', R. I.....	200,000	Providence, R. I.....	Mar. 7, 1854.....	1864.
Merchants' and Mechanics.....	250,000	Baltimore, Md.....	May 4, 1868.....	Feb. 13, 1869.
Mutual Benefit.....	200,000	Boston, Mass.....	April 26, 1870.....	July 8, 1859.
Narragansett F. and M.....	500,000	Providence, R. I.....	July 24, 1867.....	Feb. 18, 1869.
National, Me.....	200,000	Bangor, Me.....	Oct. 26, 1870.....	June 13, 1825.
National, Mass.....	300,000	Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	Feb. 28, 1857.
North American, Mass.....	200,000	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 17, 1857.....	May 1857.
North American, Conn.....	300,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Jan. 8, 1858.....	May 1903.
Norwich, Conn.....	300,000	Norwich, Conn.....	Jan. 1, 1869.....	Feb. 27, 1865.
Ocidental, Cal.....	1,000,000	San Francisco, Cal.....	May 7, 1863.....	July 14, 1863.
Pacific, Cal.....	400,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	Oct. 18, 1867.....	1825.
Peoples', Cal.....	200,000	San Francisco, Cal.....	Sept. 15, 1870.....	Oct 30, 1867.
Peoples', Mass.....	400,000	Worcester, Mass.....	Sept. 15, 1864.....	Mar. 23, 1847.
Phoenix, Conn.....	600,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Sept. 4, 1854.....	May 1854.
Prescott F. and M., Mass.....	200,000	Boston, Mass.....	Aug. 4, 1869.....	April 18, 1855.
Providence, R. I.....	200,000	Providence, R. I.....	Jan. 1, 1850.....	Feb. 7, 1799.
Putnam, Conn.....	400,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Jan. 7, 1865.....	June 1864.
Reaper City.....	150,000	Rockford, Ill.....	April 4, 1870.....	Feb. 25, 1867.
Roger Williams, R. I.....	200,000	Providence, R. I.....	Jan. 26, 1865.....	May 1848.
Shoe and Leather Dealers.....	200,000	Boston, Mass.....	Jan. 16, 1868.....	April 30, 1855.
Springfield F. and M., Mass.....	500,000	Springfield, Mass.....	Aug. 13, 1857.....	April 24, 1849.
Sun, Ohio.....	200,000	Cleveland, Ohio.....	April 1, 1867.....	Jan. 14, 1865.
Union, Me.....	200,000	Bangor, Me.....	Dec. 21, 1870.....	1862.
Union, Cal.....	750,000	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	April 28, 1865.
Washington, Mass.....	.....	Boston, Mass.....	May 10, 1870.....	Feb. 7, 1824.

An act passed April 28, 1871, allowed the formation of a Mutual Insurance Company in the towns of Ellisburgh, Henderson, Adams, and Lorraine, in Jefferson county, and in Boylston and Sandy Creek, in Oswego county.

New York State Mutual Insurance Co's.

COMPANIES.	Location.	Date of Incorp.	Gross Assets.
Dutchess County	Po'keepsie..	April 12, 1836	\$485,070 00
Farmers'	Buffalo	May 14, 1845	400 00
Franklin County	Malone	May 12, 1836	227 61
Glen Cove	Glen Cove ..	Mar. 29, 1837	368,311 15
Huntington	Huntington ..	April 2, 1838	17,081 62
Montgomery Co.	Canajoharie	May 30, 1836	515 99
Mutual Ins. Co.			
Albany	Albany	May 3, 1836	380,592 07
Orange County ..	Goshen	Mar. 15, 1837	230,659 49
Richmond Co.	Richmond ..	Mar. 30, 1836	195,740 00
Suffolk County ..	Southold ...	April 30, 1836	218,375 29

New York Marine Insurance Companies.

COMPANIES.	Location.	Date of Incorp.	Gross Assets.
			\$
Atlantic Mutual.	New York...	April 11, 1842	14,183,983 43
Commerce Mut..	do	April 12, 1842	1,148,043 99
Great Western...	do	Sept. 27, 1855	2,228,173 13
Mercantile Mut..	do	April 12, 1842	1,212,736 55
New York Mut..	do	April 12, 1842	779,145 55
Orient Mutual...	do	Feb. 1854	1,827,418 29
Pacific Mutual...	do	Jan. 6, 1855	1,016,700 40
Sun Mutual.....	do	May 22, 1841	786,679 91
Union Mutual....	do	May 14, 1845	1,219,273 72

Life Insurance Companies of the State of New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Incorporation.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of incorporation.
American Popular.	\$100,000	New York..	May 24, 1866	Home	\$125,000	Brooklyn...	April 50, 1860
American Tontine				Homeopathic	150,000	New York...	July 17, 1869
Life and Trust..	125,000	do	Jan. 8, 1868	Hope Mutual.....	125,000	do	Nov. 1, 1869
Amicable Mutual..	130,000	do	Mar. 17, 1869	Kuickerbocker....	100,000	do	April 18, 1853
Asbury.....	150,000	do	Apr'l 7, 1868	Manhattan.....	100,000	do	July 16, 1850
Atlantic Mutual..	110,000	Albany	May 3, 1866	Merchants'	do	do	April 15, 1870
Ben Franklin ..	100,000	New York..	Apr'l 10, 1870	Metropolitan.....	200,000	do	Mar. 24, 1868
Brooklyn Life..	125,000	Brooklyn ..	July 26, 1864	Mutual Life	do	do	April 12, 1842
Commonwealth..	120,000	New York..	April 2, 1869	Mutual Protection.	100,000	do	July 17, 1868
Continental.....	100,000	do	May 3, 1866	National.....	130,000	do	April 25, 1863
Craftsman's.....	200,000	do	Sept. 4, 1868	New York.....	do	do	May 21, 1841
Electric.....	125,000	do	July 7, 1863	N. Y. Life & Trust..	1,000,000	do	Mar. 9, 1830
Empire Mutual...	100,000	do	Apr'l 6, 1869	New York State...	120,000	Syracuse....	June 4, 1866
Empire State....	100,000	Watertown..	Apr'l 19, 1869	North America....	100,000	New York...	Oct. 22, 1862
Equitable.....	560,000	New York..	July 25, 1859	Security Life and			
Excelsior.....	125,000	do	May 7, 1867	Annuity.....	110,000	do	Jan. 17, 1862
Farmers' and Mech.	125,000	do	Sept. 4, 1867	Standard.....	125,000	do	Oct. 12, 1867
Germania.....	200,000	do	July 1, 1860	United States....	100,000	do	Feb. 25, 1850
Globe Mutual....	100,000	do	June 7, 1864	Universal.....	200,000	do	Feb. 1, 1865
Gov't Security...	100,000	do	May 4, 1870	Washington.....	125,000	do	Jan. 31, 1890
Great Western...	115,000	do	Dec. 30, 1865	Western N. Y....	125,000	Batavia.....	Nov. 21, 1868
Guardian Mutual.	125,000	do	Aug. 11, 1859	Widows & Orphans	200,000	New York...	Sept. 16, 1864
Hercules M. of U. S.	100,000	do	Dec. 11, 1869	Mutual.....	200,000	do	Nov. 19, 1866

¹ Formerly "Mutual Travelers' Insurance Company;" changed on above date.

Life Insurance Companies of other States doing business in New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Etina.....	\$102,864	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 13, 1865....	May 28, 1858.
Anchor	100,000	Jersey City, N. J.....	Mar. 2, 1869....	Feb. 17, 1869.
Berkshire.....	29,500	Pittsfield, Mass.....	Mar. 10, 1864....	May 13, 1851.
Charter Oak....	200,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 21, 1864....	June 21, 1850.
Connecticut General.	251,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Aug. 29, 1866....	June 22, 1865.
Connecticut Mutual.		Hartford, Conn.....	May 2, 1849....	June 12, 1846.
Economical	100,000	Providence, R. I.....	Oct. 22, 1866....	May, 1866.
Hahnemann	200,000	Cleveland, O.....	July 9, 1869....	Sept. 14, 1868.
Hartford Life & Annuity.	300,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 29, 1869....	May 25, 1866.
International Life & Trust.	147,000	Jersey City, N. J.....	Jan. 6, 1870....	Apr. 22, 1868.
John Hancock Mutual.	100,000	Boston, Mass.....	Dec. 26, 1855....	Apr. 21, 1862.
Life Assn. of America.		St. Louis, Mo.....	Jan. 6, 1870....	June 16, 1863.
Massachusetts Mutual.	100,000	Springfield, Mass.....	Dec. 27, 1855....	May 15, 1851.
Mutual Benefit	25,000	Newark, N. J.....	Apr. 30, 1849....	Jan. 1, 1845.
National Life.....	25,000	Montpelier, Vt.....	Sept. 17, 1850....	Nov. 13, 1849.
National Life, U. S. A.....	1,000,000	Washington, D. C.....	Aug. 18, 1868....	July 28, 1868.
National Capital Life.	150,000	Washington, D. C.....		Mar. 2, 1867.
New England Mutual.		Boston, Mass.....	Aug. 13, 1819....	Apr. 1, 1835.
New Jersey Mutual.	122,000	Newark, N. J.....	Nov. 17, 1865....	Mar. 19, 1863.
Northwestern Mutual.		Milwaukee, Wis.....	June 1, 1858....	Mar. 2, 1857.
Pennsylvania Mutual.		Philadelphia, Pa.....	Mar. 1, 1869....	Feb. 24, 1847.
Phoenix Mutual....	16,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Mar. 1, 1864....	July 1, 1851.
Provident Life & Trust.	150,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	July 15, 1868....	Mar. 22, 1865.
Republic.....		Chicago, Ill.....	Sept. 9, 1870....	May 27, 1869.
Safety Deposit		Chicago, Ill.....	June 14, 1870....	Mar. 26, 1869.
St. Louis Mutual	100,000	St. Louis, Mo.....	Sept. 20, 1869....	Nov. 13, 1857.
State Mutual, Worcester.		Worcester, Mass.....	Mar. 15, 1870....	Mar. 16, 1849.
Travelers.....		Hartford, Conn.....		
Union Central Life.	100,000	Cincinnati, O.....	June 3, 1869....	Feb. 2, 1867.
Union Mutual		Augusta, Me.....	Mar. 11, 1864....	July 17, 1848.
Un'd Sec. Life Insurance Trust.	100,000	Philadelphia, Pa.....	May 1, 1869....	Apr. 13, 1868.

Foreign Insurance Companies doing business in New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Eagle .....	.....	London, Eng.....	.....	Apr. 25, 1897.
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	£391,752	Liverpool, Eng.....	— 1859....	May 21, 1836.
Royal	238,495	Liverpool, Eng.....	— 1855....	June 13, 1845.

Casualty Insurance Companies doing business in New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspec. & Ins. Co..	\$100,000	Hartford, Conn.....	May 11, 1867....	June 30, 1866.
Railway Passenger Assurance Co.....	274,800	Hartford, Conn.....	July 9, 1865....	May, 1865.
Travelers' Insurance Co.....	500,000	Hartford, Conn.....	Sept. 26, 1864....	June 17, 1863.

Mutual Insurance Companies of other States doing business in New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Commercial Mutual.....	.....	Cleveland, O.....	Feb. 21, 1867....	— 1851.
Lycoming Fire .....	.....	Muncy, Pa.....	Nov. 20, 1869....	— 1840.
New England Mutual.....	\$200,000	Boston, Mass.....	Feb. 27, 1867....	Apr. 8, 1839.

Marine Insurance Companies of other States doing business in New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
California Marine.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	July 27, 1861.
Merchant's Mutual.....	San Francisco, Cal.....	.....	Apr. 2, 1863.

Foreign Fire Insurance Companies doing business in New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Imperial.....	£120,000	London, Eng.....	May 21, 1868....	Feb 12, 1863.
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	391,752	Liverpool, Eng.....	Aug. 25, 1862....	May 21, 1836.
North British Mercantile.....	1,250,000	London, Eng.....	Aug. 6, 1866....	— 1869.
Queen	191,172	Liverpool, Eng.....	May 5, 1866....	Aug. 7, 1858.
Royal	238,495	Liverpool, Eng.....	July 10, 1851....	May 31, 1845.

Foreign Marine Insurance Company doing business in New York.

NAME OF COMPANY.	Cash Capital.	Location of Central Office.	Date of Admission into N. Y.	Date of Incorporation.
Allgemeine Versicherungs Gesellschaft für See, Fins. Und Laudtransport.....	Dresden, Saxony.....	.....	Feb. 4, 1861.

CHURCHES.

EACH religious organization subdivides the State into districts, variously designated according to the system peculiar to each, and without reference to those of any other.¹

Baptists, are subdivided into Regular Baptists,² Free Will Baptists,³ Seventh Day Baptists,⁴ Old School Baptists,⁵ and other sects, having in all the U. S. about 22,500 churches, 10,000 ordained ministers, and 1,800,000 members. They support 42 periodicals, of which five are in this State, and 3,594 Sunday Schools, of which 441 are in this State.

Christian Connection, 104 churches and 7,154 members.⁶

Congregational Churches number in the State about 250 churches.⁷

Disciples of Christ.—These have in the Union about 00 churches in the U. S., and 00 in New York.

The **Evangelical Association** have in the State about 30 churches and 3,000 members.

The **Evangelical Lutheran Church** embraces in the United States 53 synods, 2,211 ministers, 3,537 churches, and 392,721 communicants. Of these, 4 synods, 78 ministers, 86 churches, and 10,924 communicants are in this State.⁸

Friends.—These were, in 1828, divided into "Hicksite" and "Orthodox." There were reported, in 1865, 104 meeting-houses, and 3,300 members.

The Jews have about 30 synagogues in the State, all of them in cities. There are numerous benevolent and charitable societies of this class, formed under the general act. Their number, in 1867, was 112, and is now over 130.

Methodists.—Of those known under this designation, by far the most numerous is the "Methodist Episcopal" church, which, Jan. 1, 1871, numbered in the U. S. (church North), 1,367,134 members, being an increase of 68,196 over the preceding year.⁹

¹ The State Census, in 1865, reported 60 different denominations, having, altogether, 5,359 church edifices, valued with their lots at \$33,233,129; value of other real estate, \$12,439,809; number of members, 741,831, and usual attendance, 1,070,662.

² Statistics of Regular Baptists.

	New York.	U. States.
Associations	47	728
Churches	842	15,143
Ordained ministers	635	8,787
Additions by Baptism	5,074	70,172
" Letter	2,185	25,652
" Experience	324	3,378
" Restoration	141	2,908
Diminutions by Death	639	7,630
" Letter	2,570	28,930
" Exclusion	463	10,021
" Erasure	400	2,445
Total	100,502	1,221,349

The above figures are from the N. Y. Observer Year Book for 1871. The Baptist Year Book, for 1870, gives for the church North and South, 783 associations, 18,605 churches, 9,553 ministers, and 1,563,630 members. The former statement does not appear to include the southern churches, which refuse to affiliate.

³ The "Yearly Meetings" of the F. W. Baptists do not follow State lines. The St. Lawrence, Holland Purchase, Union, Genesee, Central N. Y., and N. Y. and Pa. meetings are wholly or in part in this State. The statistics of these, as compared with the U. S., are as follows:

	New York.	U. States.
Quarterly meetings	24	150
Churches	179	1,279
Ordained preachers	152	1,169
Communicants	7,676	61,244

⁴ These have in the U. S., 75 churches, 82 ordained ministers, and 7,336 church members. In 1865, 28 churches and 2,606 members were reported in N. Y.

The above statistics of churches are chiefly from the N. Y. Observer Year Book for 1871.

⁵ Reported in 1865, 14 churches and 729 members in State of N. Y.

⁶ As each church is independent in its government, full statistics from their own reports cannot well be obtained. They are otherwise termed "Unitarian Baptists," and divide the State into six conferences.

⁷ Congregationalists. (From N. Y. Observer Year Book.)

	New York.	U. States.
Churches, supplied	171	2,326
" not supplied	81	717
Ministers in pastoral work	150	2,133
" not in pastoral work	59	935
Church members, male	8,829	98,165
" Female	16,416	196,865
Additions, by Profession	1,268	15,167
" Letter	937	12,678
Baptisms, adult	608	7,094
" Infant	558	5,022
In Sunday Schools	28,464	361,502

⁸ Of these general totals, 21 synods are in the General Synod, 12 District Synods in the General Council, 6 are in the Southern General Synod, and 14 are not in connection with any General Synod. They have 14 Theological Seminaries, of which one (at Hartwick) is in this State; 17 colleges (of which the Martin Luther College is in Buffalo, N. Y.); 9 Fem. Sem. (of which Hartwick Sem. and St. Matthew's Acad., N. Y., are in this State); 18 eleemosynary institutions (of which the Warburg Orphan School of Mt. Vernon, the Orphan Home of Buffalo, and an Immigrant Mission of N. Y., are in this State), and 7 General Benevolent Institutions.

⁹ There were 8 Bishops, 72 Conferences, 9,193 traveling and 11,404 local preachers, 1,173,099 members in full connection, and 197,035 on probation; 66,481 adult, and 50,453 infant baptisms; 13,375 churches, worth \$52,614,591; 4,179 parsonages, worth \$2,232,513; 16,912 Sunday-schools; 139,412 Sunday-school teachers, and 1,221,393 S. S. scholars. Their benevolent collections amounted to \$967,862. The strength of the various conferences, wholly or partly in this State, is given below; those marked with a star being partly in other States.

CONFERENCES.	Members.	Probationers.	Totals.	Increase.
Black River	9,128	1,738	10,866	1,357
Central N. Y.	23,139	4,107	27,246	692
East Genesee*	22,658	3,370	26,028	780
Erie*	32,373	3,059	35,432	2,317
Genesee	9,306	1,151	10,457	160
New York*	35,354	6,145	42,499	1,967
New York, East* ..	34,380	4,162	38,542	200
Troy*	27,559	1,970	32,529	1,599
Wyoming*	20,731	4,340	25,071	501

They have a college at Lima, and are founding one at Syracuse. They have seminaries and academies at Andover, Autwerp, Cazenovia, Carmel, Claverack, Fort Edward, Fort Plain, Lima, Ovid, Springville, and Perry.

The "African Methodist Episcopal Church," the "African Methodist Episcopal Zion Ch.," the "Methodist Protestant," "Wesleyan Methodists," "Free Methodists," "Bible Union," and "Primitive Methodists," are separate denominations, and most of them, have churches within this State.¹

Moravians.—Of these there were reported, in 1869, 4 churches and 271 members.²

New Jerusalem—on Swedenborgian, were reported, in 1865, as having 2 churches in the State.

Presbyterians.—The "Old School" and "New School" branches of this church united in May, 1870, and measures rearranging their organizations are in progress.³ The Trustees of the Presbytery of New York, were incorporated March 30, 1867, and those of Albany, April 21, 1868. They have various Missionary and other Boards incorporated by law.

The Protestant Episcopal Church—has (including a few foreign stations) 39 Dioceses, 9 Missionary Jurisdictions, 52 Bishops, 2,786 Priests and Deacons, (2,838 clergy of all classes,) 2,605 parishes, and 220,000 communicants. Its contributions in 37 dioceses and 2 Missionary Jurisdictions were reported in 1869, as \$5,002,721.88, and the number of Sunday School scholars, 202,729.⁴

Reformed Church.—This sect, formerly known as the "Reformed Protestant Dutch Church," was changed in its designation by an act passed April 15, 1869, by the New York Legislature, in accordance with an act of the General Synod, at Albany, in November 1867. It divides the country into Particular Synods, of which those of New York and Albany include the State of New York. These are divided into *Classes*, of which those of Albany, Geneva, Long Island, Montgomery, Orange, Poughkeepsie, Saratoga, West Chester, Southern New York, and Schoharie are in New York. They reported in the United States, in 1870, 464 churches, 493 ministers, 61,444 communicants, 22,476 catechumens, 23,836 in biblical instructions, and 48,411 Sunday School scholars.⁵

¹ The numbers of each class in 1870, were as follows in the United States:

	Traveling Preach'rs	Local Preach'rs	Members.
M. E. Ch. South	2,833	4,753	571,241
African M. E. Church	1,000	3,000	375,000
African M. E. Zion Ch.	391	1,420	172,000
Meth. Protestant	423	.....	72,000
Wesleyan Meth.	250	.....	20,000
Free Meth.	109	20	5,766
Primitive Meth.	20	.....	2,000

We have no statistics of some of these churches in the State, later than the census of 1865, which reported of the African Methodist Ep. 32 churches; Methodist Prot. 33 churches, and 2,047 members; Wesleyan Meth. 49 ch's., 1,875 members, and Free Meth. 24 churches, 1,195 members. The Primitive Methodists have about 500 members in the State.

The "Methodist Book Concern," a vast establishment of long continuance, was incorp. April 21, 1869, and empowered to hold real estate worth \$1,500,000.

The Meth. Episc. church has several missionary, educational and charitable societies long established, incorp. by law and upon an extensive plan.

The several Conferences of this church meet annually, and a General Conference of the whole church quadrennially.

² In the U. S. they reported, in 1870, 66 ministers and 6,656 communicants.

³ Their united churches numbered, in May 1870, as follows: 51 Synods, 259 Presbyteries, 4,526 churches, 4,238 ministers, 446,562 members, 448,357 Sunday School scholars, \$306,274 raised for Home, and \$328,347 for Foreign missions, 10,162 adults, and 16,476 infant baptisms. In the Southern Presbyterian church is still separate, and had, in 1870, 11 Synods, 55 Presbyteries, 840 ministers, 1,469 churches, 32,014 members, and 47,317 Sunday School memberships. Contributed \$49,002 to Home missions, and \$23,269 to Foreign missions. Baptised 1,529 adults and 3,555 children, and increased 369 in the number of adults and 177 infant baptisms.

⁴ The State of New York includes 5 Dioceses, and reported in 1869-70 as follows:

Dioceses.	Clergy.	Parishes.	Communicants.	Contributions for Miss'y and Ch. Purposes.
Albany	29	26	2,634	\$33,729 84
Central N. Y.	79	98	8,747	249,116 30
Long Island	94	70	9,024	195,693 74
New York	293	177	19,829	452,548 24
Western N. Y.	95	88	8,826	261,273 05

The Dioceses of Albany, Central New York, and Long Island, were formed in 1868; that of Western New York in 1838, and that of New York in 1785. The Trustees of the Parochial Fund in the Diocese of New York were incorporated April 14, 1860; in Western New York, March 26, 1863, and April 20, 1868. The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Diocese of Long Island, were incorp. April 14, and in Albany, April 18, 1869.

The Am. Ch. Missionary Society was incorp. April 13, 1861; the Trustees of the Sands' Fund, March 25, 1863, to receive the bequest of Abraham B. Sands; the Prot. Episc. Tract Society (formed in 1810) was incorp. April 29, 1863; the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of this church April 12, 1867.

A Board of Missions, Trustees of a Fund for disabled clergymen, and of a Fund for the widows and orphans of deceased clergymen of the Prot. Episc. ch. of the Diocese of Albany, were incorp. by three separate acts dated Feb. 16, 1870.

The Trustees of the Fund for aged and infirm clergymen of the Prot. Episc. ch., of the Diocese of Long Island, were incorp. March 25, 1870.

The General Convention of the Prot. Episc. ch. meets triennially, and is composed of the House of Bishops, and of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, the latter being 4 clergymen and 4 laymen from each diocese.

⁵ They have Boards of Education, of Domestic Missions, Foreign Missions, church extensions, etc., that are incorporated. The General Synod of the R. P. D. ch. was incorporated April 14, 1819.

Reformed Presbyterians, or "Covenanters," are of Scotch origin, and few in numbers.¹

Roman Catholic.—The "Province of New York," includes New England, New York, and New Jersey, and embraces 11 Dioceses of which those of New York, Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, and Rochester are in this State.²

Unitarians.—Of these were reported, in the last State census, 10 churches, valued at \$210,700, and 399 members.

United Brethren.—These have in the United States 868 itinerant, and 783 local preachers, and 108,122 members. There are reported but 4 churches in this State.

United Presbyterians.—Formerly known as "Associate," and "Associate Reform" Presbyterian, were united in May 1858.³

The United Society of Believers.—Or "Shakers," believe in the divine mission of Mother Ann Lee, one of the founders of their sect, who is buried at Watervliet. There are communities of these people at New Lebanon, Watervliet, and Groveland. They hold their property in common, live in celibacy, and retain the costumes in use when they first organized nearly a century ago.

Universalists.⁴—Of these the census of 1865 reported 124 churches, 3,929 members, and church property worth \$599,800. They have a college and theological seminary at Canton.

There are several other distinct religious organizations in the State, of which we are unable to obtain statistical returns. They are mostly few in number, and in some instances but a single church of the order has been established.

Religious societies are incorporated under general acts, the principal of which were passed April 6, 1784, March 27, 1801, and April 5, 1813, with various subsequent amendments. Any corporation under either of these acts may, by an act passed April 23, 1867, build and maintain school houses, free churches or chapels, residences for clergy or teachers, mission houses, free hospitals and asylums, dispensaries, etc.; or may hire premises for these uses, and employ the clergymen, teachers and other officers necessary for their operation or use.

An act for the incorporation of societies to establish free churches, was passed April 13, 1854, under which, in 1867, 19 churches had been formed.

¹ Statistics of 1870 :

	New York.	United States.
Congregations.....	17	87
Ministers	18	86
Communicants	2, 299	8, 577
Sunday School Scholars.....	1, 722	2, 306
Baptisms	125	479
Increase by Profession.....	141	435
Increase by Certificate.....	126	288

An act passed April 7, 1866, allows the deacons of these churches to be trustees of the societies, if so ordered by a resolution of the meeting or congregation.

² The See of New York was erected in 1808; created an archbishopric in 1850, and includes all of the States south of 42 deg. N. Lat., except the counties on Long Island. Archbishop's residence, New York city. The Diocese of Albany (formed in 1847) includes all north of 42 deg., and E. of the E. line of Cayuga, Tompkins, and Tioga counties; that of Brooklyn (formed in 1853) includes Long Island; that of Buffalo (formed in 1847) includes Erie, Niagara, Genesee, Orleans, Chautauqua, Wyoming, Cattaraugus, Steuben, Chemung, Tioga, Allegany, and Schuyler counties, and that of Rochester (formed in 1863) Monroe, Livingston, Wayne, Ontario, Seneca, Cayuga, Yates, and Tompkins counties. The principal institutions of this denomination will be noticed under the localities where they occur. They are numerous in the cities, and some of them are of great extent.

By an act passed March 25, 1863, amending the general act of 1813, for the formation of religious societies, any Roman Catholic church or congregation then or thereafter in existence might become incorporated as follows: The Archbishop or Bishop of the diocese, the Vicar General of the diocese the pastor for the time being, and two laymen

designated by them, may sign a certificate showing name and title of the organization, and deposit it with the Secretary of State and county clerk. Those persons signing the certificate, and their successors, become the trustees. The laymen hold one year, and their successors are designated as at first. They are required once in three years to exhibit to the Supreme Court a sworn inventory of all real and personal property belonging to the church, which is filed in the county clerk's office.

The Augustinian Society, was incorporated by act of April 15, 1870, for the purpose of promoting the religious and educational culture of the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the State, with power to receive bequests and hold property.

³ Statistics as reported May 1, 1870,

	New York.	United States.
Ministers	95	553
Licentiates	5	36
Students	8	55
Congregations.....	96	729
Mission Stations.....	6	59
Communicants	13, 957	69, 807
Increase by profession.....	250	4, 182
do on certificate.....	726	3, 935
Baptisms, infants	803	3, 947
do adults.....	52	551
Sab. Schools, officers and Teachers	1, 302	6, 820
Sab. School scholars.....	9, 879	43, 227
Total contributions for religious purposes.....	\$181, 152	\$812, 553

⁴ The N. Y. State Convention of Universalists was incorporated April 12, 1862.

Theological Seminaries.—Several of the religious denominations have Seminaries in the State. They are mostly endowed or supported so as to be able to afford instruction free of cost to the student, and in some still further aid is extended.¹

Sunday Schools.—The New York State Sunday School Teachers' Association, composed of representatives from all the Evangelical denominations, reported for the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, from 762 towns, and all the cities of the State, 4,294 Sunday Schools, 70,776 officers and teachers, and 529,835 scholars in attendance. Their distribution among the different denominations is shown in the subjoined note, made up from the reports of county secretaries. It does not include the city of New York, nor the County of Ontario.²

RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE number of these Societies has greatly increased within the last twenty years, and many of them hold their annual meetings in New York on the second week in May. Of late years "Anniversary Week" has lost much of its interest, as the sphere of operation has been subdivided, and the several denominations have come to establish societies of their own, for the various departments of Christian work in which they formerly in a greater degree united. Prominently among those in which various Protestant denominations united may be mentioned:

The American Bible Society—Formed May 8, 1809, and as now organized in 1816.³

The American Tract Society—Formed in 1825 by several evangelical denominations, and devoted to the publication of religious books and tracts of non-sectarian char-

¹ Theological Seminaries in the State of New York.

DENOMINATION.	Name.	Location.	When Estab.	Professors.	Students.	Library.	Endowment.
Baptist.....	Hamilton Theol. Seminary.....	Hamilton.....	1820	4	25	.....	\$180,000
do	Rochester Theol. Seminary.....	Rochester.....	1850	..	60	.....	.....
Lutheran.....	Hartwick Theol. Seminary.....	Hartwick Sem.....	1816	..	9,000	.....	.....
Presbyterian.....	Union Theol. Seminary.....	New York.....	1836	5	139	27,000	300,000
do	Theol. Sem. of Cen. & West. N. Y....	Auburn.....	1820	5	40	4,000	.....
Prot. Episcopal	General Theol. Seminary.....	New York.....	1817	5	75	13,900	200,000
do	DeLaney Divinity School.....	Geneva.....	1861	..	...	.....	.....
Roman Cath....	Sem. of our Lady of Angels.....	Susp. Bridge....	1857	15	210	4,000	.....
do	St. Josephs Provincial Sem.....	Troy.....	1864	6	130	.....	.....
United Presb...	Theol. Sem. of Asso. Ref. Presb.....	Newburgh.....	1835	2	9	5,000	.....
Universalist...	St. Lawrence Theol. School.....	Canton.....	1858	2	31	6,000	60,000

² Sunday Schools in the State of New York, 1870.

DENOMINATIONS.	No. of Schools reported	Officers and teachers.	Scholars.	Volumes in Libraries.
Episcopalian....	332	5,355	47,838	52,510
Congregational.	176	3,084	23,677	39,114
Methodist.....	1,301	18,745	123,061	234,667
Baptist.....	355	9,197	70,488	103,839
Presbyterian....	622	12,308	95,348	180,822
Reformed.....	279	5,082	34,244	63,296
Lutheran.....	121	2,053	16,778	14,285
Mission & Union.	680	8,081	61,047	62,696
Orthodox Friends.	19	156	1,043	1,171
Free Will Bap...	6	79	495	600
Seventh Day Bap	9	121	550	832
Moravians.....	3	26	315	258
United Brethern	10	118	1,023	2,257
Total	4,123	64,405	476,347	726,217

³ The report made May 12, 1870, shows the total circulation during the year to have been 1,330,640 volumes, and during 54 years 26,572,371. It publishes the bible, and parts of the bible without note or comment, in 185 modern languages and dialects, and of the more common in a great variety of styles. They are sold at slight advance above cost, and many thousands are donated through the numerous auxiliary agencies of the society. The receipts from the State of New York during the past year were \$221,480.86, and number of volumes issued 211,371. It has 66 auxiliary societies in Eastern, and 34 in Western New York. Total receipts from all sources during the year, \$747,038.69.

The "American and Foreign Bible Society," and the "American Bible Union," are independent societies, which publish the Scriptures and parts thereof. The former is supported by the Episcopal, and the latter by the Baptist churches.

acter, which are distributed gratis, or sold at a low price through auxiliary societies, branches and colporteurs.¹

The American Board of Com'rs for Foreign Missions—Supported by the Congregational and Presbyterian churches; the **American Home Missionary Society**, by the same. The **American Sunday School Union**, organized May 1824; the **New York Colonization Society**, connected with the American, C. S. at Washington.² The **American and Foreign Christian Union**, **Young Men's Christian Associations**, in the various cities, and societies with general³ and subordinate organizations, for the promotion of temperance,⁴ the improvement of seamen, and of Freedmen, and other objects of moral or religious nature, and embracing the State and nation in their proposed field of operations have been formed at various times, and are now in full operation. Such of these as are of a more local character will be more fully noticed in connection with the towns and cities where they are located.

A large number of these various classes of societies have been incorporated under the general act of April 12, 1848, for the incorporation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific and Missionary Societies, and several of those of older date, by special laws.

Of Secret Societies having general organization, and professing to have a benevolent object, by extending aid to their members, and to the widows and orphans of members when in need, there are many kinds, of which the principal are as follows:

Free Masons.—The Grand Lodge of the State of New York, reported in June 1870, 650 lodges and 75,262 members. The Grand Chapter, in Feb. 1871, 258 chapters, and 15,917 members, and the Grand Commandery, in Oct. 1870, 26 Commanderies, and 27,184 knights.⁵

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—The report of the Grand Lodge of the U. S., held Sept. 19–24, 1870, showed that there are of this order, in the State of New York, 245 Lodges, and 20,732 members.⁶

Temperance Orders.—Of these there are several, with extensive organizations and numerous membership, of which the limits of this article do not admit of particular notice. The principal of these are the "Independent Order of Good Templars," "Sons of Temperance," "Independent Order of Rechabites," "Good Samaritans," "Cadets of Temperance, etc.

¹ The operations of this Society in the year ending April 1, 1870, and for the whole 45 years of its existence have as follows:

	1869-70.	45 years.
Received from Donations..	\$116, 171 05	\$3, 675, 825 56
do do Sales.....	361, 513 44	6, 990, 493 00
Total Receipts.....	477, 684 49	10, 666, 318 56
Grants	59, 058 88	1, 298, 292 85
Foreign Grants.....	6, 000 00	586, 294 00
New Publications.....	339	4, 626

It has 169 auxiliary societies and agencies in the State.

² These societies still aim to promote the colonization of a better class in Liberia, and to encourage schools. According to their half century report in 1867, 13,136 emigrants had been sent to Liberia, of whom 295 were from New York. Besides these, 5,722 recaptured Africans had been sent there, having been taken from slave ships. The total receipts had been \$2,558,907.10.

³ An annual convention, held at Albany, reported in 1866, in the United States, 63 Young Men's Christian Associations. In 1867 there were 245; in 1868, 513; in 1869, 659; and in 1870, 803 separate associations. Of these 325 reported 50,901 members, and 11 had association buildings. Those in New York State were, New York city \$500,000; New York city (German) \$20,000; Newtown \$5,000. The others occupied rented premises.

⁴ The New York State Temperance Society was incorporated March 27, 1865.

⁵ Of these the Grand Lodge includes those who have taken the first three Degrees of Masonry; the Grand Chapter those who have taken the next four; and the Grand Commandery those of three other degrees. There are other orders not included in the above statistics, of which we have no reports.

A measure is pending for the erection of a Hall in New York city, from the rents of which, and other means, an asylum is to be endowed and supported. The last report

shows that the trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund hold 6 lots corner of 23d street and 6th avenue, unincumbered; cost \$340,000, and cash in bank \$44,867.56. Since the last report \$148,341.01 had been received by this fund. The corner stone of the Masonic Hall was laid June 8, 1870, with a grand procession, in which 12,000 of the craft attended.

By an act of April 2, 1869, lodges and chapters of Free Masons are allowed to take, hold and convey real and personal estate. By act of April 14, 1869, this power was extended to Commanderies of Knights Templars.

⁶ In the U. S. there are, according to this report, 3,867 Lodges, and 298,637 members.

	State of New York.	United States.
Am't paid for relief of Bro's..	\$38, 213 77	\$579, 043 81
P'd for relief of wid's & orph's	11, 819 39	122, 043 65
Paid for education of orph's..	429 75	19, 444 16
Paid for burying the dead....	8, 959 57	132, 659 21
Total relief.....	59, 413 48	859, 906 86
Annual receipts.....	186, 924 79	2, 724, 419 46

The number of Encampments in the State, was 52, and in the United States, 1,059. Members of these, in N. Y., 3,052, and in U. S., 56,388. Paid for relief of members in N. Y., \$2,627.50, and in U. States, \$75,734.02. Total relief, in N. Y., \$3,150.50, and in U. S., \$92,216.41. Receipts in N. Y., \$19,472.45, and in U. S., \$336,239.85.

⁷ As reported Sept., 1870, this order had 898 lodges in the State of New York, represented in every county in the State, excepting Hamilton. Its Grand Lodge was organized May 18, 1865. The State is divided into ten Grand Districts.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. of Good Templars of the State of N. Y., was incorporated May 3, 1869.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

THE formation of County Medical Societies was authorized by an act passed April 4, 1806, with power to grant licenses to practice medicine in the State. Delegates from each county society¹, in number equal to the representation of the co. in Assembly, were to constitute a State Medical Society, which had the power of granting diplomas to practice medicine and to decide upon cases appealed from the co. societies.

The New York State Medical Society, was formed Feb. 5, 1807, and is now composed of delegates from county societies, 1 delegate from each medical college, 5 from the New York Academy of Medicine, honorary members by virtue of office or by election, and permanent members elected after 2 years' service as delegates. The annual meetings of the society are held at Albany, on the first Tuesday of February. The State Society has maintained a regular organization from the beginning; and since 1848 its proceedings have been reported annually to the Legislature and published with their documents.

The practice of physic and surgery in the city of New York, was first regulated June 10, 1760, which forbade any person from practice until he had first been examined and approved of, and admitted by one of his Majesty's Council, the judges of the Supreme Court, the King's Attorney General, and the Mayor of the City of New York for the time, or any three or more of them, with such assistance in such examination as they might think fit. For practicing without license so obtained, a penalty of £5 was imposed for each offence; one-half to the person who should sue for the same, and the remainder to the church wardens and vestrymen of the city for the use of the poor.

The first general regulation throughout the State, was adopted March 23, 1797, which authorized the Chancellor, a judge of the Supreme Court or common pleas, or a Master in Chancery, to license physicians and surgeons, on receiving proof of their having studied two years, etc. This act was revised and with some alterations passed April 4, 1801, and again March 22, 1803. The act for the organization of the State Society, was passed April 4, 1806, and the restriction upon the practice of medicine without a diploma or license from the State, or a county society, or from a medical college, remained in force until 1844, when it was removed.

The law now makes no distinction between the different classes of practitioners. Those assuming to act as physicians become responsible for their practice, and unless licensed by a county or State society, or regularly graduated at a medical school, can collect pay only for the time employed, and not the specific fees implying professional skill, which have been established by the usages of the profession, or the by-laws of societies.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, was incorp. April 17, 1862, and subject to the liabilities and privileges of the State Medical Society. Its report is published annually by the Legislature, and there are county societies of this school of medicine in most of the large counties.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of New York, was incorp. April 24, 1865, with all the powers conferred by law upon the two State Societies above mentioned. Since its organization, its reports have been published annually by the Legislature. It has about 140 members in the State, and several local societies.

Dental Societies.—By an act passed April 7, 1868, Dental Societies may be formed in each Judicial District, and a State Dental Society by these, with all the privileges and immunities of Medical Societies. The State Society was to have the power to grant diplomas of the degree of "Master of Dental Surgery."

¹ County Medical Societies exist in most of the counties, and the last report of the State Society shows attendance from every county except Allegany, Chautauqua, Hamilton,

Orleans, Putnam, Tioga and Wyoming counties. In the cities, meetings are usually held monthly or oftener, and in counties of less population, semi-annually.

COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES.



THERE are, at the present time, twenty-three colleges of literature and science;¹ sixteen medical colleges, with special charters, and two hundred and twenty-five academies and academic departments of Union Schools in the State of New York, composing the University, and in operation in 1871.

The Regents of the University² consist of the Governor, Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*, and nineteen citizens of the State, chosen by joint ballot of the Senate and Assembly, who hold office during the pleasure of the Legislature, and serve without pay. They are required to visit and inspect all colleges and academies, and report their condition annually to the Legislature. They have the distribution of the income of the Literature Fund,³ and of other moneys appropriated annually to academies for the sup

¹ Of these, the University of Albany has only organized a Law Department; and that of Buffalo only a Medical Department. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute is counted as a college in the above list. The oldest college in the State is Columbia College, founded as "King's College," in 1754, under colonial patent, and at the time liberally endowed by a lottery and grants of land. Its name was changed in 1784. Of the colleges since formed, 16 were incorporated by the Legislature, and 6 by the Regents; of the Medical Colleges, 12 by the Legislature, and 1 by the Regents; and of Academies, 67 by the Legislature, and the remainder by the Regents. Union Free Schools may establish Academic Departments, whenever the boards in charge may elect to do so; and whenever they shall have complied, in the opinion of the Regents, with the conditions imposed by law, they may be admitted to a participation in the distribution of these funds.

² This Board was first created in 1784, and organized nearly in its present form in 1787, other duties having been assigned to it from time to time as new objects of scientific or literary interest have arisen. Attempts have several times been made to abolish the Board, and assign its duties to other officers. The history of the educational interests of the State is an honorable record of their faithful services, and untiring exertions would prove of very uncertain operation, while they could not result in improvement.

³ This fund amounts \$279,900.75, derived originally from land grants and other sources, and declared by the Constitution to be inviolably devoted to Academies. The sum of \$40,000, derived from this fund, the United States Deposit Fund, etc., etc., is distributed annually to the academies, and academic departments of Union Free Schools that comply with the regulations prescribed by law, according to the number of classical students in each. The following distribution, made in 1871, will show the present relative extent of classical education in these institutions. Those in Italics were designated January 13, 1871, for support of Departments for Teachers. The Richburg Union School, Buffalo Central School, Oneida Conference Seminary, Penfield Seminary, and Prattburgh Union School, not in the list, were also designated for Teachers' Departments.

<i>Academy at Little Falls</i>	\$326 81
Albany Academy	42 86
Albion Academy	262 52
<i>Alfred University Academy Department</i>	385 74
Ames Academy	261 99
Amsterdam Academy	144 65
<i>Argyle Academy</i>	283 95
<i>Attica Union School</i>	64 29
<i>Auburn Academic High School</i>	283 95
Augusta Academy	101 79
<i>Aurora Academy</i>	562 54
Baldwinsville Academy	205 59
Batavia Union School	144 65
Binghamton Academy	182 15
<i>Black River Conference Seminary</i>	225 02
Brookfield Academy	10 72
Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute	675 05
Buffalo Female Academy	64 29
Cambridge Washington Academy	365 38
<i>Chambersburg Academy</i>	358 95
<i>Canton Union School</i>	176 80
<i>Cary Collegiate Seminary</i>	123 22
Catskill Free Academy	133 94
Cayuga Lake Academy	96 44
Central New York Conference Seminary	487 53
<i>Chambersburg Institute</i>	262 06
Champlain Academy	155 37
Chester Academy	101 79
Cincinnati Academy	117 87
Clarence Academy	117 87
Claverack Academy and H. R. Institute	621 47
Clinton Grammar School, Female Department	316 09
Clinton Liberal Institute	316 09
Corning Free Academy	466 10
Cortland Academy	219 66

Coxsackie Academy	\$32 15
Dausville Seminary	80 36
<i>Delaware Academy</i>	80 36
<i>Delaware Literary Institute</i>	594 63
<i>Deposit Academy</i>	139 30
De Ruyter Institute	69 95
East Bloomfield Academy	139 30
<i>East Genesee Conference Seminary</i>	117 87
Elizabethtown Union School	107 15
<i>Elmira Free Academy</i>	444 67
<i>Evans Academy</i>	85 72
<i>Fairfield Academy</i>	309 67
<i>Fairfield Seminary</i>	503 61
<i>Forestville Free Academy</i>	417 89
<i>Fort Corvinton Academy</i>	166 08
<i>Fort Edward Collegiate Institute</i>	857 20
<i>Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute</i>	42 86
Franklin Academy, Malone	160 73
Franklin Academy, Prattburgh	150 01
Friends' Academy	80 36
Friendship Academy	48 22
<i>Genesee Valley Seminary</i>	251 80
<i>Genesee Wesleyan Seminary</i>	525 04
<i>Genesee Academy</i>	214 30
<i>Genesee Classical and Union School</i>	578 61
Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute	91 08
<i>Glen's Falls Academy</i>	278 59
<i>Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary</i>	321 45
Grammar School of Madison University	75 01
<i>Grenville Academy</i>	32 15
Griffith Institute	594 63
<i>Grouton Academy</i>	348 24
<i>Halfmoon Academy</i>	257 16
Hamburg Union School	75 01
Hartwick Seminary	10 72
<i>Haverling Union School (Bath)</i>	262 52
<i>Holley Union School</i>	112 51
Hoosick Falls Union School	67 29
Hudson Academy	85 72
Huntington Union School	166 08
Ithaca Academy	391 10
<i>Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Institute</i>	701 83
Johnstown Union School	192 87
<i>Jordan Academy</i>	155 37
<i>Kesewille Academy</i>	117 87
Kingston Academy	32 15
Lansburgh Academy	80 36
<i>Lawrenceville Academy</i>	278 59
<i>Leavenworth Institute</i>	80 36
<i>Le Roy Academic Institute</i>	150 01
<i>Liberty Normal Institute</i>	5 36
<i>Lockport Union School</i>	150 01
<i>Lovell Academy</i>	455 39
Lyons Union School	257 16
<i>Macedon Academy</i>	107 15
<i>Marion Collegiate Institute</i>	42 86
Marshall Seminary of Easton	16 07
Mayville Union School	75 00
McGraville Union School	117 87
Mechanicville Academy	128 58
Medina Union School	160 72
<i>Mexico Academy</i>	632 19
<i>Middlebury Academy</i>	235 73
Monroe Academy	42 86
Montgomery Academy	117 87
<i>Moravia Union School</i>	42 86
Mount Morris Union School	101 79
<i>Munro Collegiate Institute</i>	310 74
<i>Naples Academy</i>	85 72
<i>Newark Union School and Academy</i>	498 25
<i>New Berlin Academy</i>	482 13
<i>New Paltz Academy</i>	117 87
<i>New York Conference Seminary and Collegiate Inst.</i>	332 17
<i>North Granville Ladies' Seminary</i>	112 51
<i>Norwich Academy</i>	385 74

port of Teacher's Departments, in the purchase of books and apparatus, etc.; have charge of the State Library and State Museum of Natural History; and perform such other duties as are from time to time required by law.

The University Convocation is a voluntary association, consisting of the Board of Regents, and instructors in Colleges, Normal Schools, and Academies, and the trustees of these institutions, which meets annually in Albany, for the consideration of such educational subjects as may come before it.¹

The names, location, and date of incorporation of the several colleges and academies of the State, and their condition according to latest reports, are given in the subjoined tables²:

Kunda Academy.....	\$246 44	Troy Female Seminary.....	\$712 55
Ogdensburg Educational Inst.....	107 13	Troy High School.....	594 68
Ouedia Seminary.....	128 58	Trovanburgh Academy.....	96 44
Onondaga Academy.....	150 01	Union College of Belleville.....	117 86
Ontario Female Seminary.....	192 87	Union Hall Academy.....	101 79
Oswego High School.....	176 80	Utica Academy.....	760 77
Owego Free Academy.....	144 65	Walkill Academy.....	257 16
Oxford Academy.....	471 46	Walton Union School.....	198 23
Packer Collegiate Institute.....	851 84	Walworth Academy.....	21 43
Palmyra Classical and Union School.....	417 89	Warrensburg Academy.....	294 66
Parma Institute.....	53 58	Warsaw Union School.....	75 01
Penn Yan Academy.....	150 01	Warwick Institute.....	16 07
Perry Academy.....	112 51	Washington Academy.....	508 96
Phelps Union and Classical School.....	198 23	Waterloo Union School.....	117 87
Phelps Union Seminary.....	241 09	Watertown High School.....	337 52
Pile Seminary.....	144 65	Watkins Academy.....	75 01
Plattsburgh Academy.....	112 51	Watery Institute.....	417 89
Pompey Academy.....	42 86	Webster Academy.....	26 79
Port Byron Free Sch. and Acad.....	69 65	Westfield Academy.....	162 16
Port Jervis Union School.....	96 43	West Hebron Union School.....	75 01
Pulaski Academy.....	750 05	West Winfield Academy.....	325 74
Red Creek Union Seminary.....	37 50	Whitestown Seminary.....	753 62
Rochester Female Academy.....	91 08	Watney's Point Union School.....	101 79
Rogersville Union Seminary.....	348 24	Windsoy Academy.....	235 72
Rome Academy.....	326 81	Woodhall Academy.....	117 87
Rural Seminary.....	101 79	Yates Academy.....	230 37
Schenectady Union School.....	192 87	Yates Polytechnic Institute.....	
Schoharie Academy.....	166 08		
Seneeca Falls Academy.....	91 08		
Sherburne Union School.....	133 94		
Skaneateles Union School.....	32 15		
Sodus Academy.....	514 32		
Starkey Seminary.....	155 37		
Syracuse High School.....	803 63		
Ten Broeck Free Academy.....	396 46		
Troy Academy.....	58 93		

\$40,000 00

¹ The first call for this meeting was issued by the Regents Jan. 9, 1863, and the first session was held in that year. They are now held on the first Tuesday of August, and their proceedings are published with the annual reports of the Regents.

² In the following lists, those marked thus (a) are incorporated by special acts of the Legislature, and those not thus marked by the Regents of the University, excepting Columbia College, chartered by a Colonial Governor. The list is from the Regents' Manual:

LITERARY COLLEGES.

NAME.	Location.	County.	Date of charter.
Alfred University, a.....	Alfred.....	Allegany.....	March 28, 1857.
College of the City of New York, a.....	New York city.....	New York.....	March 30, 1866.
College of St. Francis Xavier.....	do.....	do.....	Jan. 10, 1861.
Columbia College.....	do.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1754.
Cornell University, a.....	Ithaca.....	Tompkins.....	April 27, 1865.
Elmira Female College, a.....	Elmira.....	Chemung.....	April 13, 1855.
Geneese College, a.....	Lima.....	Livingston.....	Feb. 27, 1849.
Hamilton College.....	Clinton.....	Oneida.....	May 26, 1812.
Hobart College.....	Geneva.....	Ontario.....	April 5, 1824.
Ingham University, a.....	Leroy.....	Genesee.....	April 3, 1857.
Madison University, a.....	Hamilton.....	Madison.....	March 26, 1846.
Manhattan College.....	New York city.....	New York.....	April 2, 1863.
Rutgers Female College, a.....	do.....	do.....	April 11, 1867.
St. John's College, a.....	Fordham.....	Westchester.....	April 10, 1846.
St. Lawrence University, a.....	Canton.....	St. Lawrence.....	April 3, 1856.
St. Stephen's College, a.....	Annandale.....	Dutchess.....	March 29, 1860.
Syracuse University.....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga.....	March 29, 1870.
Union College.....	Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	Feb. 25, 1795.
University of Albany (Law Department), a.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	April 17, 1851.
University of the City of New York, a.....	New York city.....	New York.....	April 18, 1831.
University of Rochester, a.....	Rochester.....	Monroe.....	May 3, 1846.
Vassar College, a.....	Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess.....	Jan. 11, 1861.
Wells College.....	Aurora.....	Cayuga.....	March 29, 1870.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

Albany Medical College, a.....	Albany.....	Albany.....	Feb. 16, 1839.
Bellevue Hos. Med. College of City of N. Y., a.....	New York city.....	New York.....	April 3, 1861.
Col. of Phy. and Surg. of City of New York.....	do.....	do.....	March 10, 1867.
Eclectic Medical College, a.....	do.....	do.....	April 22, 1865.
Geneva Medical College, a.....	Geneva.....	Ontario.....	March 27, 1835.
New York Homoeopathic Medical College, a.....	New York city.....	New York.....	April 12, 1860.
L. I. Col. Hospital of City of Brooklyn, a.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	March 6, 1858.
Med. Dept. of the University of Buffalo, a.....	Buffalo.....	Erie.....	May 11, 1846.
Med. Dep. of University of City of New York, a.....	New York city.....	New York.....	Feb. 11, 1837.
New York College of Dentistry, a.....	do.....	do.....	March 31, 1865.
N. Y. Hygienic Therapeutic College, a.....	do.....	do.....	April 15, 1857.
N. Y. Med. Col. and Hospital for Women, a.....	do.....	do.....	April 14, 1863.
Women's Medical College of New York Infirmary for Women and Children, a.....	do.....	do.....	April 13, 1864.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.....	May 8, 1837.
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ACADEMIES AND ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENTS OF UNION SCHOOLS.

NAME.	Location.	County.	Incorporated by Legislature.	Incorporated by Regents, or received under visitation.
Academy at Little Falls	Little Falls	Herkimer .....	.....	Oct. 17, 1844
Academy of Dutchess County	Poughkeepsie	Dutchess .....	.....	Feb. 1, 1792
Addison Academy and Union School	Addison	Steuben .....	.....	Feb. 8, 1849
Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn	Brooklyn	Kings .....	.....	Aug. 3, 1869
Albany Academy	Albany	Albany .....	.....	March 4, 1813
Albany Female Academy, a.	Albany	Albany .....	.....	Jan. 29, 1826
Albion Academy, a.	Albion	Orleans	May 1, 1837.	Feb. 27, 1841
Alfred University, Academic Department	Alfred	Allegany .....	.....	Jan. 31, 1843
Almond Academy	Almond	Allegany .....	.....	April 12, 1870
Ames Academy, a.	Ames	Montgomery	April 22, 1837.	Feb. 5, 1839
Amsterdam Academy, a.	Amsterdam	Montgomery	March 29, 1839.	Feb. 16, 1841
Andes Collegiate Institute	Andes	Delaware .....	.....	July 3, 1862
Angelica Academy and Union School	Angelica	Allegany .....	.....	Oct. 31, 1859
Arcade Academy and Union School	Arcade	Wyoming .....	.....	Feb. 20, 1862
Argyle Academy	Argyle	Washington .....	.....	May 4, 1841
Attica Union School and Academy	Attica	Wyoming .....	.....	Jan. 10, 1867
Auburn Academic High School, a.	Auburn	Cayuga	March 19, 1866.	.....
Augusta Academy	Augusta	Oneida .....	.....	Feb. 28, 1842
Aurora Academy, a.	East Aurora	Erie	April 16, 1861.	Jan. 28, 1863
Baldwinsville Academy	Baldwinsville	Onondaga .....	.....	July 27, 1864
Batavia Union School and Academy	Batavia	Genesee .....	.....	Feb. 26, 1861
Binghamton Academy and Union School	Binghamton	Broome .....	.....	Aug. 23, 1842
Black River Conference Sem. (formerly Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute)	Antwerp	Jefferson .....	.....	Feb. 1, 1856
Brookfield Academy	Brookfield	Madison .....	.....	April 17, 1847
Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Inst.	Brooklyn	Kings .....	.....	Oct. 1, 1854
Buffalo Central School, a.	Buffalo	Erie	April 16, 1861.	Jan. 9, 1862
Buffalo Female Academy	Buffalo	Erie .....	.....	Oct. 14, 1851
Cambridge Washington Academy	Cambridge	Washington .....	.....	March 30, 1815
Canajoharie Academy, a.	Canajoharie	Montgomery	April 13, 1826.	Feb. 26, 1828
Canandaigua Academy	Canandaigua	Ontario .....	.....	March 4, 1795
Canastota Union School	Canastota	Madison .....	.....	Jan. 15, 1871
Candor Union School	Candor	Tioga .....	.....	Jan. 13, 1871
Canton Academy and Union School, a.	Canton	Lawrence	April 24, 1837.	Jan. 23, 1840
Cary Collegiate Seminary	Oakfield	Genesee .....	.....	May 16, 1845
Catskill Union School and Academy	Catskill	Greene .....	.....	Jan. 10, 1868
Cayuga Lake Academy	Aurora	Cayuga .....	.....	March 23, 1801
Central New York Conference Seminary, a. (formerly Oneida Conference Sem.)	Cazenovia	Madison .....	.....	April 16, 1825
Chamberlain Institute	Randolph	Cattaraugus .....	.....	Jan. 24, 1851
Champlain Academy	Champlain	Clinton .....	.....	Aug. 23, 1842
Chester Academy and Union School	Chester	Orange .....	.....	Feb. 27, 1844
Christian Brothers Academy of Albany	Albany	Albany .....	.....	Aug. 3, 1869
Chili Seminary	Chili	Monroe .....	.....	Jan. 14, 1869
Cincinnati Academy	Cincinnati	Cortland .....	.....	April 21, 1857
Clarence Classical Union School	Clarence	Erie .....	.....	Oct. 12, 1854
Claverack Academy and Hud. River Inst.	Claverack	Columbia .....	.....	June 14, 1854
Clinton Grammar School, a.	Clinton	Oneida	March 28, 1817.	Feb. 26, 1828
Clinton Liberal Institute, a.	Clinton	Oneida	April 29, 1834.	March 29, 1836
Corning Free Academy, a.	Corning	Steuben	April 13, 1859.	March 1, 1860
Cortland Academy	Homer	Cortland .....	.....	Feb. 2, 1819
Coxsack Academy	Coxsack	Coxsack .....	.....	April 1, 1863
Dansville Seminary	Dansville	Livingston .....	.....	Jan. 14, 1858
Delaware Academy	Delhi	Delaware .....	.....	Feb. 2, 1820
Delaware Literary Institute, a.	Franklin	Delaware	April 23, 1835.	Jan. 29, 1839
Deposit Academy	Deposit	Broome .....	.....	April 9, 1867
De Ruyter Institute	De Ruyter	Madison .....	.....	Dec. 3, 1847
Dundee Academy	Dundee	Madison .....	.....	Jan. 23, 1840
East Bloomfield Academy, a.	East Bloomfield	Ontario	April 9, 1838.	March 25, 1840
East Genesee Conference Seminary	Ovid	Seneca .....	.....	Feb. 11, 1864
Elizabethtown Union School and Acad'y.	Elizabethtown	Essex .....	.....	Jan. 10, 1867
Elmira Free Academy, a.	Elmira	Chemung	April 4, 1859.	Jan. 9, 1863
Erasmus Hall Academy	Flatbush	Kings .....	.....	Nov. 17, 1787
Evans Academy	Peterboro	Madison .....	.....	Jan. 28, 1853
Fairfield Academy	Fairfield	Herkimer .....	.....	March 15, 1843
Falley Seminary	Fulton	Oswego .....	.....	March 5, 1857
Farmers' Hall Academy	Goshen	Orange .....	.....	March 26, 1790
Forestville Free Academy	Forestville	Chautauqua .....	.....	Jan. 10, 1897
Fort Covington Academy and U'n School, a.	Fort Covington	Franklin	April 21, 1831.	April 21, 1831
Fort Edward Collegiate Institute	Fort Edward	Washington .....	.....	July 6, 1854
Fort Plain Sem. and Female Coll. Institute	Fort Plain	Montgomery .....	.....	Oct. 1, 1853
Franklin Academy and Union School	Malone	Franklin .....	.....	April 29, 1831
Franklin Academy and Union School	Prattsburgh	Steuben .....	.....	Feb. 23, 1824
Friends' Academy	Union Springs	Cayuga .....	.....	Jan. 13, 1860
Friendship Academy	Friendship	Allegany .....	.....	Feb. 8, 1849
Genesee Valley Seminary	Belfast	Allegany .....	.....	Jan. 8, 1857
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, a.	Lima	Livingston	April 30, 1833.	March 9, 1836
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary	Alexander	Albany .....	.....	March 27, 1845
Genesee Academy, a.	Genesee	Livingston	March 10, 1827.	Feb. 7, 1829
Geneva Classical and Union School, a.	Geneva	Ontario	April 15, 1853.	Feb. 10, 1854
Gilbertsville Academy and Coll. Institute	Butternuts	Otsego .....	.....	May 4, 1841
Glen's Falls Academy	Glen's Falls	Warren .....	.....	Jan. 12, 1842
Gloversville U'n Sem. and Union School	Gloversville	Fulton .....	.....	Jan. 11, 1855
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, a.	Gouverneur	St. Lawrence	April 5, 1829.	Feb. 19, 1829
Grammar School of Madison University	Hamilton	Madison .....	.....	June 17, 1853
Greenville Academy	Greenville	Greene .....	.....	Feb. 7, 1816
Greenwich Union School and Academy, (formerly Union Village Academy)	Greenwich	Washington .....	.....	Jan. 23, 1840
Griffith Institute, a.	Springville	Erie	March 19, 1827.	Jan. 26, 1830
Groton Academy, a.	Groton	Tompkins	May 6, 1837.	Jan. 29, 1829
Halfmoon Academy	Halfmoon	Saratoga .....	.....	Feb. 14, 1831
Hamburgh Union School	White's Corners	Madison .....	.....	Jan. 13, 1870
Hamilton Female Seminary	Hamilton	Erie .....	.....	Jan. 17, 1856
Hartford Academy	South Hartford	Washington .....	.....	Jan. 12, 1866
Hartwick Seminary	Hartwick	Otsego .....	.....	Aug. 13, 1816
Haverling Union School and Academy	Bath	Steuben .....	.....	June 3, 1868

Academies and Academic Departments of Union Schools—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	County.	Incorporated by Legislature.	Incorporated by Regents, or received under visitation.
Holley Academy and Union School.....	Holley.....	Orleans.....	.....	March 23, 1850
Hoosick Falls Union School and Academy.....	Hoosick.....	Rensselaer.....	.....	Aug. 3, 1865
Hudson Academy.....	Hudson.....	Columbia.....	.....	Mar. 3, 1807
Hungerford Collegiate Institute.....	Adams.....	Jefferson.....	.....	Mar. 24, 1864
Huntington Union School and Academy.....	Huntington.....	Suffolk.....	April 22, 1862.	Jan. 9, 1863
Ithaca Academy.....	Ithaca.....	Tompkins.....	March 24, 1823.	April 17, 1826
Jamestown Union School and Coll. Inst. (including Jamestown Academy), a.....	Jamestown.....	Chautauqua.....	April 16, 1836.	Feb. 5, 1839
Jane Grey School.....	Mt. Morris.....	Livingston.....	.....	Mar. 16, 1868
Johnstown Academy and Union School.....	Johnstown.....	Fulton.....	.....	Jan. 27, 1794
Jonesville Academy.....	Jonesville.....	Saratoga.....	April 1, 1850.	Oct. 26, 1850
Jordan Academy and Union School.....	Keeseville.....	Onondaga.....	.....	Jan. 12, 1842
Keeseville Academy.....	Keeseville.....	May 4, 1835.	.....	Feb. 5, 1839
Kinderhook Academy.....	Kinderhook.....	Columbia.....	April 8, 1824.	Feb. 19, 1828
Kingston Academy and Union School.....	Kingston.....	Ulster.....	.....	Jan. 12, 1866
Lansingburgh Academy.....	Lansingburgh.....	Rensselaer.....	.....	Feb. 8, 1796
Lawrenceville Academy.....	Lawrenceville.....	St. Lawrence.....	.....	April 8, 1861
Le Roy Academic Institute.....	Le Roy.....	Genesee.....	.....	Feb. 11, 1864
Liberty Normal Institute.....	Liberty.....	Sullivan.....	April 10, 1849.	Sept. 20, 1949
Lockport Union School and Academy.....	Lockport.....	Niagara.....	March 18, 1850.	Oct. 26, 1850
Lowville Academy.....	Lowville.....	Lewis.....	.....	March 21, 1809
Lyons Union School and Academy.....	Lyons.....	Wayne.....	April 19, 1855.	Jan. 8, 1857
Macedon Academy.....	Macedon.....	Wayne.....	April 11, 1842.	Jan. 30, 1845
Marathon Academy.....	Marathon.....	Cortland.....	.....	Mar. 2, 1866
Marton Collegiate Institute.....	Martinburg.....	Wayne.....	.....	July 6, 1855
Martin Institute.....	Martinburg.....	Washington.....	.....	Jan. 13, 1870
Marshall Seminary of Easton.....	Easton.....	Washington.....	.....	Dec. 1, 1863
Mayville Academy and Union School.....	Mayville.....	Chataqua.....	April 24, 1834.	Feb. 5, 1839
McGrawville Union School (formerly N. Y. Central Academy).....	McGrawville.....	Cortland.....	.....	May 4, 1864
Mechanicville Academy.....	Mechanicville.....	Saratoga.....	.....	July 11, 1861
Medina Academy.....	Medina.....	Orleans.....	April 10, 1850.	April 25, 1851
Mexico Academy.....	Mexico.....	Oswego.....	April 13, 1826.	Feb. 26, 1828
Middlebury Academy.....	Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	.....	Jan. 26, 1819
Monroe Academy.....	Henrietta.....	Monroe.....	.....	Feb. 7, 1843
Montgomery Academy.....	Montgomery.....	Orange.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1791
Monticello Academy.....	Monticello.....	Sullivan.....	May 1, 1865.	.....
Moravia Institute and Union School.....	Moravia.....	Cayuga.....	.....	Jan. 23, 1840
Mount Morris Union School and Academy.....	Mt. Morris.....	Westchester.....	.....	Jan. 13, 1859
Mount Pleasant Academy.....	Mt. Pleasant.....	Westchester.....	.....	Mar. 2, 1827
Munro Collegiate Institute.....	Elbridge.....	Onondaga.....	.....	April 23, 1839
Naples Academy.....	Naples.....	Ontario.....	.....	Mar. 10, 1859
Nassau Academy.....	Nassau.....	Rensselaer.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1868
Newark Union School and Academy.....	Newark.....	Wayne.....	.....	Feb. 5, 1863
New Berlin Academy.....	New Berlin.....	Chenango.....	.....	Feb. 13, 1844
New Paltz Academy.....	New Paltz.....	Ulster.....	.....	Oct. 1, 1845
N. Y. Conf. Sem. and Collegiate Institute.....	Charlotteville.....	Schoharie.....	.....	Mar. 5, 1857
North Granville Ladies Seminary.....	North Granville.....	Washington.....	.....	Dec. 2, 1862
Norwich Academy.....	Norwich.....	Chenango.....	.....	Feb. 14, 1843
Nunda Academy.....	Nunda.....	Livingston.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1868
Nyack Union School and Academy.....	Nyack.....	Rockland.....	.....	Aug. 3, 1869
Ordenburg Educational Inst. & U. School.....	Ordenburg.....	St. Lawrence.....	April 20, 1835.	Feb. 5, 1839
Olean Academy and Union School.....	Olean.....	Cattaraugus.....	.....	April 11, 1853
Oneida Seminary.....	Oneida.....	Madison.....	.....	July 9, 1857
Onondaga Academy and Union School.....	Onondaga.....	Onondaga.....	.....	April 10, 1813
Ontario Female Seminary.....	Canandaigua.....	Ontario.....	April 14, 1825.	Jan. 29, 1828
Oswego High School.....	Oswego.....	Oswego.....	.....	Jan. 13, 1859
Oswego Academy and Union School.....	Oswego.....	Toga.....	.....	April 16, 1828
Oxford Academy.....	Oxford.....	Chenango.....	.....	Jan. 27, 1794
Packer Collegiate Institute.....	Brooklyn.....	Kings.....	March 19, 1853.	Jan. 11, 1855
Palatine Bridge Union School and Acad.....	Palatine.....	Montgomery.....	.....	Jan. 10, 1861
Palmyra Classical Union School.....	Palmyra.....	Wayne.....	April 7, 1857.	Jan. 14, 1858
Parma Institute.....	Parma.....	Monroe.....	.....	June 3, 1868
Peekskill Academy.....	Peekskill.....	Westchester.....	April 16, 1838.	Feb. 3, 1839
Penfield Seminary.....	Penfield.....	Monroe.....	.....	Oct. 8, 1857
Penn Yan Academy and Union School.....	Penn Yan.....	Yates.....	.....	Jan. 13, 1860
Perry Academy.....	Perry.....	Wyoming.....	.....	April 7, 1854
Phelps Union and Classical School.....	Phelps.....	Ontario.....	April 19, 1855.	Jan. 12, 1857
Phipps Union Seminary.....	Albion.....	Orleans.....	.....	Feb. 11, 1840
Pike Seminary.....	Pike.....	Wyoming.....	.....	Feb. 1, 1856
Plattsburgh Academy and Union School.....	Plattsburgh.....	Clinton.....	April 21, 1828.	Mar. 4, 1829
Pompey Academy.....	Pompey.....	Onondaga.....	.....	Jan. 11, 1853
Port Byron Free School and Academy.....	Port Byron.....	Cayuga.....	April 7, 1857.	Jan. 30, 1860
Port Jervis Union School and Academy.....	Port Jervis.....	Orange.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1868
Poughkeepsie Female Academy.....	Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess.....	May 10, 1836.	Feb. 28, 1837
Pulaski Academy.....	Pulaski.....	Oswego.....	June 4, 1853.	July 6, 1855
Red Creek Union Seminary.....	Red Creek.....	Wayne.....	.....	Jan. 10, 1867
Richtburgh Academy and Union School.....	Richtburgh.....	Allegany.....	.....	Feb. 1, 1868
Riverdale Institute.....	Yonkers.....	Westchester.....	.....	April 10, 1863
Rochester Collegiate Institute.....	Rochester.....	Monroe.....	.....	Jan. 13, 1865
Rochester Female Academy.....	Rochester.....	Monroe.....	April 21, 1837.	Feb. 3, 1839
Rochester Free Academy.....	Rochester.....	Monroe.....	April 8, 1861.	July 3, 1862
Rockland County Female Institute.....	Nyack.....	Rockland.....	.....	Oct. 12, 1853
Schoharie Seminary.....	S. Bantsville.....	Schoharie.....	.....	Jan. 28, 1853
Rome Academy and Union School.....	Rome.....	Oneida.....	April 29, 1835.	Mar. 5, 1849
Rural Seminary.....	East Pembroke.....	Genesee.....	.....	April 17, 1836
Rushford Academy and Union School.....	Rushford.....	Allegany.....	.....	Mar. 4, 1852
Saratoga Springs Union School and Acad.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1868
Sauquoit Academy.....	Sauquoit.....	Oneida.....	.....	April 6, 1849
Schenectady Union School and Academy.....	Schenectady.....	Schenectady.....	April 9, 1856.	Oct. 12, 1856
Schoharie Academy.....	Schoharie.....	Schoharie.....	April 29, 1837.	Feb. 5, 1839
Seneca Falls Academy and Union School.....	Seneca Falls.....	Seneca.....	April 27, 1837.	Feb. 5, 1839
Sherburne Union School and Academy.....	Sherburne.....	Chenango.....	.....	Aug. 6, 1867
Skaneateles Union School and Academy.....	Skaneateles.....	Onondaga.....	.....	June 3, 1868
Sodus Academy.....	Sodus.....	Wayne.....	.....	Jan. 11, 1855
Spencertown Academy.....	Spencertown.....	Columbia.....	May 13, 1845.	Dec. 3, 1847

Academies and Academical Departments of Union Schools—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	County.	Incorporated by Legislature.	Incorporated by Regents, or received under visitation.
S. S. Seward Institute, a.....	Florida.....	Orange.....	May 7, 1847..	Feb. 4, 1848
Starkey Seminary.....	Starkey.....	Orange.....	.....	Feb. 25, 1848
Syracuse High School.....	Syracuse.....	Onondaga.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1852
Temple Grove Seminary.....	Saratoga Springs.....	Saratoga.....	.....	June 4, 1880
Ten Broeck Free Academy, a.....	Franklinville.....	Cattaraugus.....	April 19, 1862..	Ap. 19, '62, act of
Troy Academy, a.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.....	May 5, 1834..	Feb. 5, 1839
Troy Female Seminary a.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.....	May 6, 1837..	Jan. 30, 1838
Troy High School.....	Troy.....	Rensselaer.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1863
Trumansburgh Academy.....	Trumansburgh.....	Tompkins.....	.....	July 6, 1854
Ulster Female Seminary.....	Ellenville.....	Ulster.....	April 22, 1867..	.....
Unadilla Academy.....	Unadilla.....	Otsego.....	.....	April 1, 1852
Union Academy of Belleville, a.....	Belleville.....	Jefferson.....	April 13, 1826..	Jan. 5, 1830
Union Hall Academy.....	Jamaica.....	Queens.....	.....	Feb. 29, 1792
Utica Academy.....	Utica.....	Oneida.....	.....	Mar. 14, 1814
Utica Female Academy, a.....	Utica.....	Oneida.....	April 28, 1837..	Feb. 5, 1839
Vernon Academy, a.....	Vernon.....	Oneida.....	April 18, 1838..	Feb. 5, 1839
Walkill Academy and Union School, a.....	Middletown.....	Orange.....	May 26, 1841..	Feb. 13, 1842
Walton Academy and Union School.....	Walton.....	Delaware.....	.....	Feb. 10, 1854
Walworth Academy, a.....	Walworth.....	Wayne.....	May 12, 1841..	April 19, 1843
Warrensburgh Academy.....	Warrensburgh.....	Warren.....	.....	May 4, 1860
Warsaw Union School and Academy.....	Warsaw.....	Wyoming.....	.....	Jan. 11, 1855
Warwick Institute.....	Warwick.....	Orange.....	.....	Mar. 17, 1854
Washington Academy.....	Salmon.....	Washington.....	.....	Feb. 15, 1791
Waterloo Union School and Academy, a.....	Waterloo.....	Seneca.....	April 30, 1855..	Oct. 11, 1855
Watertown High School, a.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.....	April 21, 1865..	Jan. 12, 1866
Watkins Academy and Union School.....	Watkins.....	Schuyler.....	.....	Jan. 13, 1860
Waverly Institute.....	Waverly.....	Tioga.....	.....	Jan. 21, 1858
Webster Academy.....	Webster.....	Monroe.....	.....	April 17, 1856
Westfield Academy and Union School, a.....	Westfield.....	Chautauqua.....	May 5, 1837..	Feb. 5, 1839
Westport Union School and Academy.....	Westport.....	Essex.....	.....	Jan. 10, 1867
West Winfield Academy.....	West Winfield.....	Herkimer.....	.....	Feb. 14, 1851
Whitestown Seminary.....	Whitestown.....	Oneida.....	.....	Mar. 27, 1845
Whitney's Point Union School and Acad.....	Whitney's Point.....	Broome.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1868
Williamsville Academy.....	Williamsville.....	Eric.....	.....	Jan. 10, 1867
Wilson Collegiate Institute.....	Wilson.....	Niagara.....	.....	Feb. 19, 1845
Windsor Academy and Union School.....	Windsor.....	Broome.....	.....	Mar. 15, 1849
Wolcott Union School and Acad. (former- ly Leavenworth Institute).....	Wolcott.....	Wayne.....	.....	July 14, 1859
Woodhull Academy.....	Woodhull.....	Steuben.....	.....	Jan. 9, 1868
Yates Academy.....	Yates.....	Orleans.....	.....	Aug. 23, 1842
Yates Polytechnic Institute.....	Chittenango.....	Madison.....	.....	April 11, 1853

[The foregoing catalogue includes a few academies in which instruction has been temporarily suspended, but which will probably soon be re-opened.

There being no provision of law directing by what names Union Free Schools with academical departments shall be known, and it being desirable to designate institutions of this class by a common title, indicating their academic rank, the words "and Academy" have been added in the foregoing catalogue to the popular names of such "Union Schools," also, the words "and Union Schools," to the corporate names of academies which have become associated with Union Schools," as their academical departments, and which have not assumed the title "Free Academy."]

Statement of the condition of Colleges in the State of New York according to the Regents' Report of 1870, for the previous Collegiate year.

LITERARY COLLEGES.

	Emeritus professors.	Professors.	Tutors or teachers.	Students not including medical graduates in 1869.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Other college property.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debts.	
Columbia Chhlege.....	2	8	2	147 37	\$200,000 00	\$3,215,253 93	\$198,407 74	\$162,662 34	\$21,240 00	
do do Law Dept.....		4		204 81						
do do School of Mines.....		8		93 15						
Union College.....	13	2	102	34	37,357 00	775,932 92	34,920 03	20,107 17	None.	
Hamilton College.....	9	1	169	40	200,000 00	168,009 00	19,307 00	22,502 78	19,700 00	
Hobart College.....	7	6	65	10	43,000 00	168,731 56	11,230 71	15,693 14	3,500 00	
University of city of N. Y.: Dept. of Science and Letters..	13		76	15	300,000 00	202,607 00	23,207 11	32,403 53	None.	
Professional School of Art.....	2		7							
Professional School of Civil Eng. and Architecture.....	2		31	3						
Professional School of Analytical and Practical Chemistry.....	3		19							
Professional School of Law.....	2		22	10						
Madison University.....	10	1	61	10	70,000 00	197,787 78	23,643 62	25,702 38	None.	
St. John's College.....	10		77	12	235,000 00	136,200 00	68,000 00	78,000 00	124,000 00	
Genesee College.....	5		78	13	35,000 00	142,794 13	7,551 45	9,498 39	None.	
University of Rochester.....	8		116	25	110,605 60	203,758 23	19,541 22	21,092 89	5,950 00	
University of Albany, Law Dept.	3		150	64						
Elmira Female College.....	2	8	49	10	136,000 00	80,000 00	25,488 34	20,311 06	23,650 00	
St. Lawrence University.....	6	3	42	4	18,000 00	50,413 00	17,504 50	11,254 50		
Alfred University.....	14		79	12	63,500 00	93,500 00	8,111 35	11,811 35	14,903 35	
Ingham University.....	6		65	17	65,000 00	39,500 00	22,557 00	22,559 00	8,000 00	
St. Stephen's College.....	4	2	64	10	124,300 00	9,100 00	19,175 00	09,175 00	1,000 00	
College of St. Francis Xavier.....	10		97	26	150,000 00	308,000 00	39,000 00	33,010 00	183,000 00	
Vassar College.....	9	15	162	34	440,308 48	136,550 39	145,106 19	134,873 70	26,640 39	
Manhattan College.....	9		62	7	165,500 00	29,500 00	63,757 52	62,669 91	None.	
Cornell University.....	37		413	8	215,750 00	1,153,002 58				
College of the city of New York.	13	16	359	41	150,000 00	111,500 00	105,832 76	114,028 52	None.	
Rutger's Female College.....	7	6	79	6	250,000 00	57,000 00	24,728 00	23,678 00	100,567 00	
	2	224	56	2,888	532	\$3,009,321 08	\$7,279,711 62	\$888,559 54	\$841,039 55	\$541,150 39

Statement of the condition of Colleges in the State—Continued.

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

	Emerita professors.	Number of professors.	Number of demonstrators and lecturers.	Number of students.	Number of graduates.	Value of college buildings and grounds.	Amount of matriculation fees received.	Amount of graduation fees received.
Coll. of Phys. and Surg. of the city of N. Y.	3	10	3	333	92	\$90,000 00	\$1,345 00	\$2,550 00
Geneva Medical College.....	1	6	7	19	8	.....	95 00	160 00
Med. Dep. of the Univ. of the city of N. Y.	2	7	8	227	79	50,000 00	.....	.....
Albany Medical College.....	1	8	1	76	23	.....	380 00	700 00
University of Buffalo, Medical Department	1	8	1	94	34	14,000 00	360 00	680 00
Long Island College Hospital.....	.....	8	2	59	18	.....	250 00	450 00
Homeopathic Medical College.....	.....	8	3	32	10	40,000 00	.....	.....
N. Y. Med. College and Hosp. for Women.....	.....	8	1	52	16	.....	.....	.....
Eclectic Medical College.....	.....	8	2	17	2	.....	.....	.....
Women's Med. Coll. of the N. Y. Infirmary.....	.....	1	7	31	11	.....	.....	.....
New York College of Dentistry.....	.....	9	86	31	1,018	\$194,000 00	\$2,430 00	\$4,540 00

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.....	8	4	147	20	\$75,000 00
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Principal Statistics of Attendance and Finances of Academies and Union Schools, under the visitation of the Regents, as reported in 1871.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Whole number of scholars during the year.	Number claimed to have pursued classical or higher English in the month of April, for four months or more of said year.	SEX OF SCHOLARS.		PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.				Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
			Males.	Females.	Value of academic lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.				
Academy at Little Falls.....	188	64	42	22	\$23,500	\$444	\$194	\$23	\$24,161		
Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn.....	497	.....	.....	.....	90,000	151	631	8,873	99,660	\$77654
Albany Academy.....	135	9	9	.....	90,000	1,863	2,204	2,218	96,295	3,031
Albion Academy.....	209	55	30	25	12,000	865	430	5	13,300	46	
Alfred University, Academic Department.....	313	73	50	23	60,000	6,000	7,000	64,000	137,000	14,840	
Ames Academy.....	18	4	1	3	2,603	172	75	339	3,239	.....
Amsterdam Academy.....	219	28	14	14	37,900	500	400	.....	37,900	5,000
Arcade Union School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,800	300	200	.....	7,300	.....
Argyle Academy.....	138	53	17	36	3,500	1,585	250	44	5,379	163	
Attica Union School.....	129	15	4	11	12,000	457	204	607	13,268	.....
Auburn Academic High School.....	147	53	22	31	13,400	350	879	500	15,120	.....
Augusta Academy.....	39	20	9	11	2,487	390	275	.....	3,152	.....
Aurora Academy.....	212	103	61	47	15,500	655	480	.....	16,635	.....
Baldwinsville Academy.....	136	38	13	25	17,000	412	331	324	18,067	.....
Batavia Union School.....	124	23	14	14	10,000	2,221	689	1,471	14,381	.....
Binghamton Academy.....	160	34	12	22	12,908	3,034	742	.....	16,684	.....
Black River Conference Seminary.....	170	42	24	18	12,533	464	964	520	14,381	1,176	
Brookfield Academy.....	55	2	.....	2	3,000	215	237	.....	3,452	114
Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Inst.....	546	126	126	.....	127,731	2,270	3,515	11,524	145,040	4,000
Buffalo Central School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,000	1,136	1,447	3,216	40,799	.....
Buffalo Female Academy.....	202	16	.....	16	51,500	1,420	2,739	3,500	59,159	4,752
Cambridge Washington Academy.....	213	58	20	38	7,350	1,946	696	4,160	14,142	2,723	
Canandaigua Academy.....	221	67	67	.....	15,000	899	1,476	13,325	30,700	.....
Canton Union School.....	231	49	28	21	5,500	500	371	4,200	10,571	1,118	
Cary Collegiate Seminary.....	181	23	13	10	19,000	912	250	20,263	40,425	195	
Catskill Free Academy.....	57	25	8	17	26,000	170	216	500	26,886	.....
Cayuga Lake Academy.....	91	18	10	8	13,000	3,791	300	6,550	23,641	.....
Central New York Conference Seminary.....	362	105	81	24	63,500	3,000	3,379	5,840	75,718	8,395	
Chamberlain Institute.....	351	49	22	27	66,756	350	1,499	46,248	114,853	142	
Champlain Academy.....	88	29	15	14	5,504	331	552	473	6,880	752	
Chester Academy.....	38	19	3	16	.....	1,220	1,098	.....	2,229	.....
Chili Seminary.....	56	18	11	7	13,000	135	.....	500	15,635	.....
Christian Brothers Academy of Albany.....	247	8	.....	8	20,000	1,500	600	4,084	26,184	7,500
Cincinnati Academy.....	87	22	14	8	3,983	504	464	.....	4,951	.....
Cincinnati Academy (1869).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarence Classical Union School.....	132	23	9	14	5,000	.....	150	.....	5,815	.....
Claverack Academy and H. R. Institute.....	267	119	66	53	42,627	1,831	877	14,966	60,301	3,200	
Clinton Grammar School, Female Department	91	3	.....	3	20,000	800	260	.....	21,060	17,000
Clinton Liberal Institute.....	197	66	53	13	36,500	2,140	1,116	11,501	81,257	.....
Corning Free Academy.....	122	87	37	50	7,500	150	354	500	8,504	.....
Cortland Academy.....	288	41	16	25	40,000	1,400	1,203	285	42,888	800	
Coxsack Academy.....	98	3	3	3	3,460	154	163	237	4,014	.....
Danville Seminary.....	135	26	14	12	15,731	1,000	460	512	17,603	500	
Delaware Academy.....	134	16	8	8	27,000	1,541	500	5,295	34,336	2,600	
Delaware Literary Institute.....	228	115	72	43	31,500	1,984	1,740	1,051	36,275	3,367	
Deposit Academy.....	121	26	11	15	7,738	262	721	463	9,184	1,238	
De Ruyter Institute.....	126	13	11	2	9,000	470	463	9,582	19,515	1,627	
East Bloomfield Academy.....	104	26	16	10	6,300	827	598	1,067	8,792	649	
East Genesee Conference Seminary.....	170	22	15	7	15,650	200	500	2,000	18,350	5,000	
Elizabethtown Union School.....	52	24	10	14	4,525	226	155	504	5,410	105	

Principal Statistics of Attendance and Finances of Academies and Union Schools—Continued.

TABLE 2.—Summary of Academies and Union Schools.—Continued.										
NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Whole number of scholars during the year.	SEX OF SCHOLARS.		Value of academic lot and buildings.	PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.	Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
		Males.	Females.							
Elmira Free Academy.	139	83	27	56	\$29,097	\$1,443	423	\$	\$1,961	\$
Erasmus Hall Academy.	124	88	16	4	25,000	2,941	421	\$6,541	36,905	\$
Evans Academy.	168	16	4	12	4,800	414	181	15,141	20,535	\$
Fairfield Academy.	205	70	52	18	20,000	1,418	1,585	5,725	28,728	\$
Foley Seminary.	345	94	65	29	17,700	935	1,579	2,100	22,314	1,035
Forestville Free Academy.	318	82	34	48	1,157	641	1,501	435	2,344	4,886
Fort Covington Academy.	74	33	15	20	2,450	300	1,316	50	79,190	26,140
Fort Plain Seminary and Female Col. Inst.	500	162	101	61	77,000	1,129	1,481	50	3,177	1,500
Franklin Academy, Malone.	72	8	2	6	25,000	200	910	...	4,447	95
Franklin Academy, Prattsburgh.	120	30	14	16	47,000	450	500	3,100	51,050	...
Friends' Academy.	111	16	13	3	11,000	1,200	300	500	13,000	700
Friendship Academy.	62	9	5	4	25,000	443	1,006	5,329	31,778	1,500
Genesee Valley Seminary.	170	49	28	21	5,986	227	566	...	4,447	95
Genesee Wesleyan Seminary.	338	96	50	46	35,000	1,750	3,632	9,800	7,033	...
Genesee and Wyoming Seminary.	163	40	18	22	6,780	944	1,022	2,864	11,610	292
Geneva Classical and Union School.	344	100	50	50	30,000	500	410	11,088	41,998	6,942
Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Inst.	78	39	15	24	5,550	748	191	9,926	50,865	...
Glen's Falls Academy.	280	53	21	32	6,933	656	400	2,430	9,144	85
Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary.	173	60	24	36	13,100	710	1,180	1,049	8,519	945
Grammar School of Madison University.	61	14	14	...	...	678	230	700	96	1,495
Greenville Academy.	47	16	9	7	2,950	320	287	93	3,650	...
Groton Academy.	153	116	46	70	9,400	272	790	475	10,937	353
Hallowell Academy.	386	116	31	85	2,555	889	600	25	8,914	...
Hartwick Union School.	177	14	3	11	12,800	200	405	70	3,230	...
Haverling Union School (Bath).	169	3	...	3	30,052	2,169	622	14,727	13,423	...
Holley Union School.	156	57	22	35	32,000	105	800	134	47,074	400
Hosick Falls Union School.	118	12	7	5	4,105	456	200	...	4,761	...
Hudson Academy.	126	18	12	6	11,000	703	250	...	11,953	...
Hungerford Collegiate Institute.	84	31	11	20	10,890	573	343	1,469	13,974	642
Huntington Union School.	394	78	45	33	18,400	738	1,710	9,074	51,195	...
Ithaca Academy.	145	132	74	58	...	1,171	1,308	...	12,228	34
Jamestown Union School and Collegiate Inst.	84	31	11	20	10,890	573	343	1,469	13,974	642
John Grey School.	34	13	7	6	14,300	...	15	3,725	18,040	18,000
Johnstown Union School.	54	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,841	1,182
Jordan Academy.	120	19	12	7	5,000	460	406	...	6,075	194
Keseeville Academy.	193	22	8	14	4,900	706	474	...	5,657	115
Lausburgh Academy.	60	60	18	42	18,000	706	474	...	24,868	...
Lawrenceville Academy.	99	18	14	4	4,200	354	344	7,100	12,068	...
Leavenworth Institute.	132	52	27	25	3,964	551	217	204	4,936	110
Le Roy Academic Institute.	324	15	6	9	8,600	375	249	...	9,224	...
Liberty Normal Institute.	77	3	15	30,000	307	794	8,425	32,526	...	...
Lockport Union School.	350	107	51	56	23,000	241	164	1,518	3,223	...
Lowville Academy.	295	86	45	41	20,000	1,348	2,300	27,167	63,838	...
Lyons Union School.	110	74	30	44	12,500	700	400	...	13,600	7,181
Macedon Academy.	47	22	10	12	4,200	260	718	630	8,908	...
Marion Collegiate Institute.	102	8	6	2	11,959	491	1,346	907	14,703	...
Marshall Seminary of Easton.	108	3	...	...	5,700	410	205	1,800	8,115	...
Mayville Union School.	150	15	4	11	17,000	491	423	1,330	19,245	5,000
McGrawville Union School.	130	23	8	15	15,900	164	151	311	16,519	97
Mechanicville Academy.	167	24	15	9	5,839	200	393	35	6,467	1,400
Medina Free Academy.	96	31	14	17	6,500	1,500	150	...	8,500	968
Mexico Academy.	205	118	56	62	14,000	1,404	968	538	16,910	...
Middlebury Academy.	162	44	13	31	5,500	1,467	851	3,834	11,652	...
Monroe Academy.	24	14	9	5	5,500	175	100	...	5,775	...
Montgomery Academy.	92	17	9	8	6,500	269	340	562	7,662	...
Morrisville Academy.	198	62	39	23	10,000	132	286	1,500	11,968	...
Foravia Institute.	60	8	2	6	...	118	...	...	...	...
Mount Morris Union School.	69	19	6	13	5,500	312	150	...	5,962	...
Mount Pleasant Academy.	108	...	...	...	34,000	1,920	300	3,403	39,623	...
Mount Union Collegiate Institute.	156	...	27	31	22,800	970	1,275	16,347	41,392	...
Naples Academy.	125	16	4	12	17,300	847	540	1,643	20,330	...
Newark Union School and Academy.	520	...	...	...	4,793	239	265	...	5,514	900
New Berlin Academy.	152	93	52	41	10,179	689	1,840	436	13,138	...
New Paltz Academy.	178	91	43	48	3,700	241	273	100	4,444	32
New Town Conference Seminary and Col. Inst.	165	62	13	11	7,900	776	552	455	9,683	...
North Granville Ladies' Seminary.	75	22	43	19	5,000	596	455	400	6,451	...
Onondaga Academy.	221	73	27	46	20,000	932	360	13,819	35,111	8,000
Oran Academy.	175	47	20	27	6,000	798	130	10,329	500	...
Oranburg Educational Institute.	91	21	12	9	11,000	2,763	500	...	12,636	1,279
Oranburg Seminary.	189	24	13	11	21,550	368	557	1,314	23,509	3,893
Oranburg Seminary.	132	28	14	15	13,100	600	200	15,900	...	...
Oranburg Seminary.	120	36	14	22	23,295	1,067	1,017	...	25,899	21,245
Oranburg Seminary.	170	33	16	17	23,000	3,250	561	...	36,811	...
Oranburg Seminary.	150	66	31	35	9,450	890	900	200	10,775	...
Oranburg Seminary.	300	88	41	47	9,450	890	900	200	10,775	...
Oranburg Seminary.	813	180	123	70	3,174	4,296	31,468	133,654	394	...
Oranburg Seminary.	340	...	...	...	3,281	173	181	166	3,606	...
Oranburg Seminary.	37	16	6	6	14,000	1,314	789	1,782	17,885	...
Oranburg Seminary.	52	...	...	...	7,000	351	330	398	8,069	8,260
Oranburg Seminary.	...	...	...	...	23,019	577	442	106	24,144	5,655

Principal Statistics of Attendance and Finances of Academies and Union Schools—Continued.

NAMES OF ACADEMIES.	Whole number of scholars during the year.	Number claimed to have pursued classical or higher English in four months or more of said year.	SEX OF SCHOLARS.		PERMANENT ENDOWMENTS.			Other academic property.	Total value of the whole.	Debts due by academy.
			Males.	Females.	Value of academic lot and buildings.	Value of library.	Value of apparatus.			
Penn Yan Academy.....	252	29	18	16	\$15,200	\$879	\$568	.....	\$16,647	.....
Perry Academy.....	129	23	15	8	21,500	614	230	1,660	23,944	.....
Phelps Union and Classical School.....	271	38	16	22	6,100	483	269	1,185	8,028	.....
Phipps Union Seminary.....	118	104	.....	104	12,706	1,040	366	2,000	16,106	.....
Pike Seminary.....	119	27	12	15	7,800	326	453	.....	8,579	\$235
Plattsburgh Academy.....	91	22	7	15	7,035	510	100	350	7,995	.....
Pompey Academy.....	83	8	6	2	5,400	407	163	1,265	7,241	25
Port Byron Free School and Academy.....	82	15	6	9	9,303	1,050	335	416	11,154	7,100
Port Jervis Union School.....	23	18	8	10	12,766	280	412	.....	13,458	200
Pulaski Academy.....	176	141	70	71	15,000	489	484	3,800	19,773	.....
Red Creek Union Seminary.....	132	8	5	3	10,600	310	350	1,287	12,547	.....
Rochester Female Academy.....	87	17	.....	17	6,300	205	230	260	6,995	560
Rogersville Union Seminary.....	171	65	30	35	9,050	270	240	400	9,960	.....
Rome Academy.....	118	62	23	39	11,500	600	567	405	13,072	963
Rural Seminary.....	100	19	7	12	4,297	647	150	24	5,118	.....
Schenectady Union School.....	115	36	15	21	43,560	4,550	200	.....	48,310	.....
Schoharie Academy.....	84	32	12	20	4,950	450	300	100	5,800	1,189
Seneca Falls Academy.....	116	17	6	11	5,398	456	.....	.....	5,854	.....
Sherburne Union School.....	106	25	15	10	2,000	573	367	235	3,175	.....
Skaneateles Union School.....	146	6	2	4	11,800	890	150	1,845	13,855	.....
Sodus Academy.....	186	119	76	43	11,400	318	295	482	4,485	53
Spencertown Academy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750	217	193	.....	3,160	.....
S. S. Seward Institute.....	82	6	.....	6	18,000	340	.....	20,000	38,340	.....
Starkey Seminary.....	187	32	13	19	18,450	1,716	467	.....	20,604	.....
Syracuse High School.....	276	159	48	111	100,000	7,000	900	.....	107,900	.....
Ten Broeck Free Academy.....	216	74	31	43	21,415	726	467	38,779	56,387	2,585
Troy Academy.....	132	11	.....	11	12,000	368	297	.....	124,65	.....
Troy Female Seminary.....	285	133	.....	133	12,100	2,335	1,036	.....	15,471	.....
Troy High School.....	192	114	40	74	28,000	930	1,434	.....	30,914	.....
Trumansburgh Academy.....	110	18	6	12	3,532	523	761	150	6,966	.....
Unadilla Academy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,500	370	200	.....	4,070	384
Union Academy of Belleville.....	130	24	12	12	17,850	991	631	408	19,880	1,500
Union Hall Academy.....	166	28	18	10	27,400	600	150	97	28,247	12,700
Utica Academy.....	188	143	57	86	49,994	569	736	1,601	52,962	.....
Utica Female Academy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000	.....	.....	.....	70,000	15,000
Vernon Academy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	400	350	100	3,850	.....
Walkkill Academy.....	430	48	25	23	10,000	600	600	200	11,400	.....
Walton Academy.....	197	39	11	28	8,000	971	493	174	9,638	.....
Walworth Academy.....	68	4	3	1	8,440	222	560	1,444	10,666	520
Warrensburgh Academy.....	120	55	26	29	3,575	250	183	50	4,050	.....
Warsaw Union School.....	151	16	4	12	4,800	1,317	635	.....	6,692	.....
Warwick Institute.....	48	7	2	5	7,399	209	417	300	8,325	618
Washington Academy.....	175	95	45	50	10,500	350	800	.....	11,650	.....
Waterloo Union School.....	146	23	10	13	7,000	825	561	331	8,717	.....
Watertown High School.....	145	16	25	38	12,500	1,795	703	.....	14,996	.....
Watkins Academy.....	123	14	2	12	12,250	180	240	800	13,470	.....
Waverly Institute.....	207	90	34	56	14,536	581	700	.....	15,817	524
Webster Academy.....	50	5	4	1	4,652	168	151	.....	4,981	.....
Westfield Academy.....	195	34	14	20	60,000	1,026	367	1,784	63,177	42,997
West Hebron Union School.....	55	30	15	15	3,000	100	100	75	3,275	.....
Westport Union School.....	182	40	25	15	2,500	150	300	50	3,000	.....
West Winfield Academy.....	190	75	29	46	11,365	702	955	.....	13,022	.....
Whitestown Seminary.....	501	135	93	42	81,000	1,555	1,488	11,850	95,893	18,256
Whitney's Point Union School.....	112	19	10	9	9,600	199	246	413	10,459	4,571
Williamsville Academy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600	152	160	50	9,962	.....
Wilson Union School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,400	813	400	2	4,615	.....
Windsor Academy.....	120	18	9	9	4,461	488	150	240	5,339	.....
Woodhull Academy.....	239	50	22	28	4,400	279	154	250	5,083	.....
Yates Academy.....	106	25	12	13	3,876	517	391	236	5,020	.....
Yates Polytechnic Institute.....	173	44	20	24	11,135	348	358	650	12,491	.....
	30,313	8,145	3,808	4,337	3,435,556	166,658	127,514	613,551	4,343,579	380,163

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.



OUR Common Schools are under the charge of a **Superintendent of Public Instruction**,¹ who has general powers in all cases of appeal arising under the School laws, and who reports annually to the Legislature the condition of the schools. He apportions the public moneys among the several counties, establishes rules and regulations, and has important duties in the management of normal schools, teachers' institutes and schools upon Indian Reservations. The schools of the State are *free*², and are supported by the income of a School Fund³, and of the U. S. Deposit Fund, and by a State, city and district tax. The State (excepting cities) is divided into districts of convenient size, and generally coincident with Assembly districts, in

each of which a **School Commissioner** is elected by the people for a term of three years. These officers are required to visit schools, examine and license teachers, and have general care of the Schools within their districts. They have certain duties in the division of school districts, the erection of school houses, and the management of teachers' Institutes. They receive returns from school officers, and report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Their salaries are paid by the counties, and are expected to give their whole attention to these duties. In all of the cities the schools are under **Boards of Education** (generally elected by the people), who appoint a superintendent and other officers, according to the special provisions of law under which they act; yet all of these boards report to the State Superintendent, and are subject to his general supervision. There are also Boards of Education, and special or general provisions for the schools of many large villages, and under a general law passed in 1852, and since variously amended, **Union Free Schools** may be established by the inhabitants of any neighborhood where the population will warrant. These are managed by Boards of Education, with corporate powers amply sufficient for the maintenance of graded schools, and such educational facilities as may be required.

In all other cases the towns are subdivided into **School Districts**, in which one trustee (or three, as the people may decide), and where circumstances make it necessary, parts of two or more towns may be united in the support of one school. These local school officers make annually an enumeration of all children between the ages of five and twenty-one, upon which the rates of distribution of school moneys are based. In some towns there are local school funds, derived from "Gospel and School Lands," and other sources, amounting in all to an income of about \$30,000. The School laws of the State were consolidated into one act May 2, 1864, and several codes of the laws, instructions and decisions have been published, of which the last was in 1868.

The State has eight **Normal Schools**⁴ supported by State appropriations, and devoted

¹ This office was created in 1854. The Superintendent is elected by joint ballot of the Legislature for a term of three years. He has a deputy and several clerks, and keeps his office in the State Hall at Albany. He is *ex-officio* a Regent of the University, and a trustee of the State Normal School at Albany, and of the Idiot Asylum at Syracuse, and has full charge of all the Normal schools, except at Albany, in which he is chairman of the Executive Committee.

² By an act passed April 16, 1867. They were previously supported in part by rate-bills.

³ The revenue of this fund was reported in January, 1871, \$370,185.60 for the preceding fiscal year. Its capital, Sept. 30, 1870, was \$2,915,633.04. The direct appropriations of 1870, for all educational and charitable purposes, amounted to

\$2,890,620.52, of which \$2,326,150.96 were derived from a State tax of 1½ mills for Common Schools. The general results of the year were as follows:

Total receipts from all sources, including balance on hand at the beginning of the year.....	\$10,919,466 45
Total expenditures.....	9,929,462 92
Amount paid for teachers' wages.....	6,501,173 37
Amount paid for school-houses, repairs and furniture.....	1,980,546 70
The estimated value of school-houses and sites, 20,417,329 00	

Number of children attending public schools....	1,029,955
Number of persons attending normal schools...	4,734
Total number of school-houses.....	11,705

⁴ *Principal facts concerning the State Normal Schools.* (From the Report of the State Supt. of 1870.)

LOCATION.	When established.	When opened.	Value of lot and building.	Value of furniture.	Value of library and apparatus.	Total value invested.
Albany*	1844	1864	\$75,000 00	\$3,000 00	\$6,000 00	\$84,000 00
Brockport.....	1866	1867	110,000 00	4,300 00	8,364 00	122,664 00
Buffalo.....	1867	1867	.....	.....	.....	100,000 00
Cortland.....	1866	1869	89,500 00	6,500 00	2,000 00	98,000 00
Fredonia.....	1866	1867	17,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	1867	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,000 00
Onesago.....	1863	1863	60,000 00	5,500 00	9,000 00	74,500 00
Potsdam.....	1866	1869	84,818 00	3,999 00	6,033 00	94,849 00

* "State Normal Schools." It has had 671 male, and 1,038 female graduates. It is in part under the care of the Regents of the University.

† "Normal and Training School."

‡ "Wadsworth Normal and Training School."

§ Estimated.

to the education and preparation of teachers. Most of them have a Normal, an Academic, an Intermediate and a Primary Department, and pupils from the locality are received for pay and instructed by the normal students. Most of these schools in their beginning received aid from the localities in which they are established. They are as follows:

At *Albany*, the edifice cor. Lodge and Howard Sts. was built by the State at a cost of \$25,000.

The *Oswego* school occupies buildings and grounds given by the city in 1867.

The *Brockport* school is in a large and substantial stone building, formerly an academy, refitted for the school and accepted by the State in 1869, having been opened two years before.

At *Buffalo*, an edifice has been built by the city and county on a large and commodious site embracing a whole block, in the northern part of the city. It is 164 by 86 feet, 3 stories, with Mansard roof, and has cost about \$100,000.

At *Cortland*, the village bore the whole cost of building, (about \$92,800,) which was accepted December 16, 1868, and spent \$6,000 in furnishing the dormitories and other rooms.

At *Fredonia*, the old academy was first used but a new building was accepted by the State Dec. 16, 1868. It is of brick, 3 stories high, with accommodations for about 600 day scholars, and 125 boarders, and cost the village about \$100,000.

At *Geneseo*, the village and town raised \$60,000, to which the executors of the will of James Wadsworth added \$10,000. It was placed under contract for completion by April 15, 1870.

At *Potsdam*, the old St. Lawrence Academy premises were given and a new building erected by the county and town at a cost of about \$83,000.

Besides free tuition the State defrays a part of the mileage expenses of students attending normal schools. The payments on account of Normal Schools in 1870, were as follows: Albany, \$16,000.00; Brockport, \$19,981.98; Cortland, \$21,471.47; Fredonia, \$15,586.32; Oswego, \$18,000.00; and Potsdam, \$13,852.22. Total, \$105,492.99.

Teachers' Institutes have been formed for many years in most of the counties, under State appropriations, at which a general review of students is had and lectures and practical instruction given. These are usually held early in the autumn, and continue from one to four weeks.

Teachers' Institutes, during ten years, ending Dec. 31, 1870.

YEARS.	Co. in which In- stitutes were held.		Number of Insti- tutes.	Teachers in at- tendance.	Average No. of teachers per county.	Average No. of teachers per Institute.	Percentage of at- tendance on whole No. of teachers.	Amount paid by State.	Average expense per county.	Average expense per teacher.
1861.....	48	52	7,556	157	145	61.0		\$8,092 77	\$168,60	\$1.07
1862.....	52	62	9,444	181	152	75.8		8,665 16	166,63	.92
1863.....	47	55	9,027	192	164	72.4		9,680 28	205,96	1.07
1864.....	50	54	7,524	150	139	60.7		9,991 62	199,83	1.33
1865.....	54	63	8,887	165	141	73.6		14,916 39	276,22	1.67
1866.....	52	62	8,453	163	136	69.8		15,150 37	291,35	1.79
1867.....	55	66	9,676	176	147	80.3		20,437 39	371,59	2.11
1868.....	56	61	10,377	185	170	82.3		17,832 10	318,43	1.72
1869.....	55	56	9,495	173	170	78.8		18,053 86	329,25	1.90
1870.....	56	57	10,397	186	184	80.8		17,887 23	319,41	1.72

Teachers' Classes in Academies.—In 1870, eighty-seven academies were designated for instruction of common school teachers, free to the student, and at State expense. There were in attendance at these classes, 503 male and 991 female students. The list varies from year to year, as they may be designated by the Regents.

State Teachers' Association.—This educational society holds a session annually, at different places in the State, and for several years annual meetings of the "*Association of School Commissioners and City Superintendents of Schools*," have been held in connection with them. A movement tending to separate, and independent meetings, has been made and approved.

School Libraries were first established in 1838, and \$55,000 have been appropriated annually (with few exceptions) to their increase. They flourished for a few years, but have

now quite generally fallen into neglect and run to waste. This unfortunate result may be mainly attributed to a discontinuance of the local aid formerly acquired, and to the practice of allowing library moneys to be used for teachers' wages and apparatus. In a few cities and large villages these libraries have been creditably sustained, but the general decline since 1858 has been steady, and the annual totals less. In 1858, the number of volumes was 1,402,253; in 1863, 1,172,404; in 1868, 1,064,830; and in 1870, 986,697. The misapplication of library moneys to other objects, has been disallowed by the present Superintendent, and the provision of law permitting such use has been recommended for repeal.

Colored Schools may be maintained in any city or incorporated village, and in any union free school district. The returns for 1870, show the payment of \$6,791.81, in towns, and of \$60,790.75, in cities, for this object. In 1865, the amount expended in towns, was \$5,060.96, and in cities, \$31,561.30.

Indian Schools have been supported on the several Reservations, at State expense many years, and since 1856 they have been under the care of the Department of Public Instruction. In 1857, the number of Indian children between 4 and 21 was 1,658, of whom but a very small number attended school. In 1870, the number between 5 and 21 was 1,785, of whom 957 attended school some part of the year, the average attendance being 549. There were 26 schools taught on an average of 32 weeks. Expenses in 1870, \$6,837.98. The statistics of these schools were as follows:

Indian Schools.

RESERVATION.	Districts and school houses.	Children 5 to 21.	Av. No of weekly schools taught.	No. of pupils registered.	Average daily attendance.	Male teachers.	Female teachers.	Indian teachers.	Value of school houses.	Received from State.	Received from other sources.	Payments.					
												Teachers' wages.	Buildings, ect.	Furniture, books, and apparatus.	Other expenses.	Total payments.	
All. & Cattergus	16	979	32	582	404	5	17	14	8	\$8,415	\$4,080 07	\$450 00	\$3,370 00	\$81 74	\$362 98	\$714 85	\$4530 07
Oneida & Mad.....	2	52	31	40	8	2	2	2	.....	800	448 95	12 00	356 00	1 40	30 05	73 50	460 95
Onondaga.....	1	127	31	64	20	1	2	1	2	900	110 00	159 00	110 00	45 00	.....	114 00	269 00
St. Regis.....	2	241	49	70	39	1	2	2	.....	600	500 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00
Shiunecock.....	1	54	30	32	25	1	1	2	.....	600	278 50	30 00	263 50	.....	55 00	50 00	368 50
Tonawanda.....	2	163	26	53	36	1	2	1	2	20	418 96	29 00	312 00	6 29	34 14	95 53	447 96
Tuscarora.....	2	169	36	116	26	1	2	1	1	1,600	524 32	65 00	454 31	.....	22 91	112 00	589 22
Total.....	26	1785	324	957	549	8	28	23	13	\$13,135	\$6,360 70	\$805 00	\$5,366 31	\$134 43	\$505 09	\$1,159 88	\$7165 70

School Laws.—The school system of New York, as a measure of State patronage, dates from 1812, although in 1795 an appropriation of \$50,000 a year for five years was granted for common school purposes. The principal eras in common school legislation have been in this State as follows:

1795. The sum of \$50,000 annually, for five years, granted.

1811. Five Commissioners appointed to organize a school system.

1812. A system organized under the late Gideon Hawley as Superintendent.

1821. The office of Superintendent abolished, and the care of schools placed under the Secretary of State.

1835. Teachers' Departments first established in Academies.

1838. District Libraries instituted. They had been recommended in 1830.

1841. The office of Deputy Superintendent in counties established.

1843. Town Inspectors and School Commissioners abolished, and Town Superintendents created.

1844. A State Normal School established at Albany.

1847. County Superintendents discontinued. Teachers' Institutes, which had previously existed as voluntary associations, were legalized. The first one was held at Ithaca, in 1843.

1849. A Free School Law passed, and submitted to the people, who sustained it by a large majority. From unequal operation it excited discontent, and a vote in 1850 showed a greatly reduced majority.

1851. The Free School Act repealed, and rate bill again introduced.

1853. Union Free Schools allowed under certain regulations.

1854. Office of State Superintendent of Instruction created.

1856. Office of School Commissioners created, and that of Town Superintendents abolished.

1862. An act passed by which any Union School, by complying with the requirements of the Regents, might enjoy all the privileges to which academies are entitled, and share in the income of the Literature Fund. The number of graded Union Schools in the State is 694, of which over 90 were formerly academies.

1863. Normal and Training School established at Oswego.

1866. Four new Normal and Training Schools provided for.

1867. A Free School Law again established, and Normal and Training Schools authorized at Geneseo and Buffalo. The former was known as the "Wadsworth Normal and Training School" until changed by law April 5, 1871, to "Geneseo Normal and Training School."

Schools and Attendance.—The report of the Department, dated February 1, 1871, shows that 11,695 school houses are maintained in the State, of which 367 were in cities, and 11,328 in rural districts. Of these, 127 were of logs, 9,904 framed, 1,162 of brick, and 502 of stone. The numbers were an increase of 38 framed and 200 brick, a decrease of 136 log and 57 stone houses, and a total increase of 45 in numbers. The amount spent for school houses, outhouses, sites, fences, furniture and repairs, during ten years, was as follows :

YEAR.	Cities.	Rural Dis- tricts.	Total	YEAR.	Cities.	Rural Dis- tricts.	Total
1861.....	\$427,786 17	\$228,390 85	\$656,177 02	1867.....	\$1,012,492 87	\$700,624 14	\$1,713,107 01
1862.....	369,316 56	210,852 44	600,169 00	1868.....	1,166,076 23	1,018,988 67	2,184,064 95
1863.....	242,547 53	186,961 40	429,508 93	1869.....	1,401,464 03	1,053,988 98	2,455,453 01
1864.....	370,815 34	276,495 69	647,301 23	1870.....	1,079,160 61	891,418 27	1,970,578 88
1865.....	516,302 04	262,208 66	798,160 70	Total....	\$7,095,900 10	\$5,329,845 22	\$12,425,745 32
1866.....	489,348 67	480,875 92	970,224 59				

The value of school houses and sites, in 1870, was \$20,426,412, being an increase of \$1,-977,364 upon the preceding year. The average value of school houses in the rural districts was \$433.02, in 1865, and 744.84, in 1870, each year having shown an increase upon the preceding.

The number of children between the ages of 5 and 21 was reported as 623,201 in cities, and 857,560 in rural districts, or in the whole State 1,480,761, of whom 1,026,447 had attended public free schools some portion of the school year. The progressive increase of attendance in ten years had been: in 1861, 872,854; in 1862, 892,550; in 1863, 886,815; in 1864, 881,184; in 1865, 916,617; in 1866, 919,309; in 1867, 941,203; in 1868, 970,842; in 1869, 998,664; and in 1870, 1,026,447.

The aggregate number of days of attendance during four years had been as follows :

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In cities	34,432,493	36,047,805	38,125,791	40,907,063
In rural districts.....	42,167,499	47,349,445	48,952,174	49,396,980
Total.....	76,599,992	83,397,250	87,077,965	90,304,043

The average daily attendance of pupils during the same period has been as follows :

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In cities	164,565	166,645	178,607	192,623
In rural districts.....	255,392	279,223	289,814	292,062
Total.....	419,957	445,858	468,421	484,705

The total number of pupils in the various classes of schools, in 1870, were: in Common Schools, 1,026,447; in Normal Schools, 4,871; in Academies, 30,313; in Colleges, 3,207; and in private schools, 127,261. Total, 1,192,090.

The relative number of children, and of pupils in attendance to the number of teachers, the daily average attendance, and the per cent. of this daily average to the whole number of children, and to the number of pupils, in the several counties and cities of the State, are shown in the following table :

Relative Numbers and Average Attendance of Children and Scholars Attending School.

COUNTIES.	Children over 5 and under 21 to each qualified teacher.	Whole No. of children attending school to each qual. teacher.	Average daily attendance per teacher.	Per cent. of average daily attendance on whole No. of children bet. 5 and 21.	Per cent. of av. daily attendance on whole No. of chil. at school any por. of the year.	COUNTIES AND CITIES.	Children over 5 and under 21 to each qualified teacher.	Whole No. of children attending school to each qual. teacher.	Average daily attendance per teacher.	Per cent. of average daily attendance on whole No. of children bet. 5 and 21.	Per cent. of av. daily attendance on whole No. of chil. at school any por. of the year.
<i>Rural Districts—</i>						Schenectady.....	65	44	19	29.23	43.18
Albany.....	90	55	24	20.58	43.61	Schoharie.....	56	43	20	35.71	46.51
Allegany.....	51	42	20	39.21	47.61	Schuyler.....	49	41	19	38.77	46.34
Broome.....	47	39	20	42.55	51.28	Seneca.....	76	60	27	35.52	45.00
Cattaraugus.....	53	43	21	39.62	46.83	Steuben.....	56	42	21	37.50	50.00
Cayuga.....	54	43	21	36.08	48.83	Suffolk.....	83	58	29	34.93	50.00
Chautauqua.....	54	44	23	42.59	52.27	Sullivan.....	71	51	21	29.57	41.17
Chemung.....	54	43	21	39.62	48.83	Tioga.....	57	44	23	40.35	52.27
Chenango.....	42	34	17	40.47	50.00	Tompkins.....	57	42	21	36.84	50.00
Clinton.....	85	53	23	27.05	43.39	Ulster.....	111	71	31	27.92	43.66
Columbia.....	63	49	21	39.43	43.75	Warren.....	57	44	19	33.33	43.18
Cortland.....	42	34	16	36.09	47.05	Washington.....	62	47	23	37.09	48.33
Delaware.....	41	34	16	39.02	47.05	Wayne.....	60	48	23	33.33	47.91
Dutchess.....	76	48	22	28.94	45.83	West Chester.....	121	68	32	26.44	47.05
Erie.....	78	54	25	32.05	46.29	Wyoming.....	52	39	20	33.46	51.28
Essex.....	57	44	19	33.33	43.18	Yates.....	53	43	19	35.84	44.18
Franklin.....	62	47	21	33.87	44.69	<i>Cities—</i>					
Fulton.....	69	48	23	33.33	47.91	Albany.....	220	85	46	20.72	54.11
Genesee.....	69	50	26	37.68	52.00	Auburn.....	105	72	40	33.09	55.55
Greene.....	60	43	20	33.33	46.51	Binghamton.....	140	67	38	27.14	56.71
Hamilton.....	33	25	10	30.30	40.00	Brooklyn.....	171	91	44	25.73	48.35
Herkimer.....	57	42	20	35.08	47.61	Buffalo.....	98	68	35	35.71	51.47
Jefferson.....	50	40	20	39.99	50.00	Cohoes.....	349	155	64	18.33	41.29
Kings.....	189	89	38	20.10	42.69	Elmira.....	77	47	38	49.35	80.85
Lewis.....	50	37	18	36.00	48.64	Hudson.....	161	70	47	29.19	61.81
Livingston.....	63	47	22	34.92	46.80	Lockport.....	115	90	44	38.26	48.88
Madison.....	54	40	20	37.03	50.00	Newburgh.....	132	84	39	29.54	46.42
Monroe.....	78	55	26	33.33	47.27	New York.....	133	106	46	37.39	43.39
Montgomery.....	93	64	28	30.10	43.75	Ogdensburgh.....	148	85	39	27.16	45.88
Niagara.....	75	59	25	33.33	46.29	Oswego.....	121	66	42	34.71	63.63
Oneida.....	65	46	21	33.30	45.65	Poughkeepsie.....	151	64	30	19.86	46.87
Onondaga.....	62	48	25	40.32	52.08	Rochester.....	173	72	39	22.54	54.16
Ontario.....	63	47	24	38.09	51.06	Schenectady.....	128	64	40	31.25	62.50
Orange.....	90	65	29	32.22	44.61	Syracuse.....	99	47	32	32.32	68.08
Orleans.....	63	47	22	34.92	46.80	Troy.....	127	81	37	29.13	45.67
Oswego.....	61	49	24	39.34	48.97	Utica.....	132	61	36	27.27	59.01
Otsego.....	46	36	18	38.13	50.00	Watertown.....	94	64	38	40.42	59.37
Putnam.....	70	50	23	32.65	46.00	<i>General Results—</i>					
Queens.....	136	72	34	25.14	47.22	Towns.....	66	47	23	34.05	47.34
Rensselaer.....	84	54	24	28.57	44.44	Cities.....	137	92	43	30.90	47.04
Richmond.....	155	84	43	27.74	51.19	State.....	85	59	28	32.73	47.22
Rockland.....	135	81	33	24.44	40.74						
St. Lawrence.....	53	42	22	41.50	52.38						
Saratoga.....	68	51	22	32.35	43.13						

Teachers.—The number of teachers employed in common schools is 28,217, of whom 6,548 are males, and 21,668 females. The number employed at the same time for twenty-eight weeks or more in each year, was 4,463 in the cities, and 12,974 in the rural districts, and a comparison for a series of years indicates a growing tendency to making teaching a profession. The number of teachers licensed by Normal Schools was 251 in the cities, and 167 in the rural districts; by local officers, 4,346 in the cities, and 22,381 in the rural districts. Total, 5,021 in the cities, and 23,196 in the rural districts.

The amount expended for teachers' wages, during five years was as follows:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In cities.....	\$2,093,042 90	\$2,217,028 94	\$2,564,592 90	\$2,790,069 90	\$3,036,431 98
In rural districts.....	2,464,847 76	2,609,442 70	3,032,914 69	3,302,111 69	3,460,252 41
Total.....	\$4,558,890 66	\$4,826,471 64	\$5,597,506 94	\$6,092,180 59	\$6,496,684 39

Average annual salary for each teacher, calculated from the foregoing:

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
In cities.....	\$586 94	\$621 36	\$641 47	\$642 87	\$692 36
In rural districts.....	203 76	216 73	240 75	257 80	266 70
State.....	291 00	309 23	337 28	355 02	372 58

The average weekly wages in 1870, was \$16.12 in cities, \$8.13 in rural districts, and \$10.58 in the whole State. The whole sum paid for teachers' wages was about \$2,000,000 more than 1866.

Public School Moneys.—The amount of receipts and payments on account of the Common School Fund, during the year 1870, were as follows :

Receipts.

Balance on hand September 30, 1869,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$31,178 29
Interest on bonds for lands,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,439 11
Interest on bonds for loans,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,586 83
Interest on State stocks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,903 27
Interest on Comptroller's bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,160 00
Interest on loan of 1840,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,989 08
Interest on Oswego City bonds,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200 00
Rent of lands,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43 50
Dividends on Stock of Manhattan Company,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000 00
Interest on money in Treasury,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,685 52
Amount appropriated from United States Deposit Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165,000 00
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$370,185 60

Payments.

Dividends to Common Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$244,600 00
Salaries of School Commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90,600 00
Indian schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,320 39
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$337,520 39

The amount expended for educational purposes in 1870, not including appropriations to Orphan Asylums and other public charities in which instruction is given, was as follows :

For wages of common school teachers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,510,164 32
For district libraries,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,917 05
For school apparatus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179,156 93
For colored schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,582 56
For buildings, sites, furniture, repairs, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,982,547 29
For other expenses incident to the support of common schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,164,142 67
State appropriations to Academies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,646 79
State appropriation for teachers' classes in Academies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,345 00
For Teachers' Institutes,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,171 10
For Normal Schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	128,723 59
For Cornell University,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000 00
For Indian schools,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,837 98
For Department of Public Instruction,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,127 09
For Regents of the University,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,349 72
For printing registers for school districts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000 00
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$10,209,712 09

This total is an increase of \$102,422.74 over the corresponding items of 1869.

The total expenditures for the maintenance of common schools, from 1850 to 1870, inclusive, is shown in the following tables :

YEAR.	Amount.	YEAR.	Amount.	YEAR.	Amount.
1850.....	\$1,607,684 85	1857.....	\$3,792,948 72	1864.....	\$4,549,870 66
1851.....	1,384,927 16	1858*.....	2,500,000 00	1865.....	5,735,460 24
1852.....	2,249,814 02	1859.....	3,664,617 57	1866.....	6,632,533 94
1853.....	2,469,248 52	1860.....	3,744,246 95	1867.....	7,682,201 22
1854.....	2,666,609 36	1861.....	3,841,270 81	1868.....	9,040,942 02
1855.....	3,544,567 62	1862.....	3,955,664 33	1869.....	9,886,796 29
1856.....	3,323,049 98	1863.....	3,859,156 21	1870.....	9,905,514 22

Total, in whole period of 21 years, \$96,538,440.76.

* Estimated. The school year was changed at this time, and no full report of the year commencing Jan. 1, and ending Sept. 30, 1868, appears to have been made.

Statement showing the amount of School Tax paid by each County, the amount of Tax received back, the amount of Common School Fund received, and the total amount received by each County, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1870.

COUNTIES	School tax paid.	School tax received.	Com. School Fund received.	Total received.
Albany.....	\$59,587 35	\$60,509 25	\$7,198 04	\$67,707 29
Allegany.....	10,672 54	23,826 41	2,699 44	31,525 85
Broome.....	10,058 98	25,667 72	2,510 72	29,178 44
Cattaraugus.....	9,421 38	30,550 87	2,372 01	33,422 38
Cayuga.....	26,335 87	35,675 12	3,430 57	39,105 69
Chautauqua.....	19,508 45	40,160 60	3,800 84	43,961 44
Chemung.....	10,604 68	20,916 95	2,000 56	22,917 51
Chenango.....	14,183 65	23,523 54	2,653 56	31,177 10
Clinton.....	7,240 93	23,438 15	2,753 22	31,191 37
Columbia.....	27,516 77	27,048 52	2,639 22	29,687 74
Cortland.....	8,692 39	18,092 37	1,686 61	19,779 98
Delaware.....	10,718 87	32,328 73	2,981 06	35,309 79
Dutchess.....	37,113 14	38,302 39	3,760 42	42,062 81
Erie.....	66,118 18	90,525 48	10,416 34	100,941 82
Essex.....	6,414 07	19,902 08	1,378 57	21,780 65
Franklin.....	7,251 39	19,700 45	1,656 53	21,556 98
Fulton.....	4,354 14	16,661 88	1,536 19	17,588 07
Genesee.....	19,389 89	19,580 74	1,864 64	21,355 30
Greene.....	7,008 22	20,742 28	1,984 62	22,726 90
Hamilton.....	933 95	2,400 91	215 06	2,615 97
Herkimer.....	11,361 33	25,787 85	2,463 51	28,251 36
Jefferson.....	18,909 68	45,233 04	4,288 96	49,522 00
Kings.....	242,533 06	162,538 55	20,450 07	182,988 62
Lewis.....	4,953 63	20,727 95	1,927 95	22,656 43
Livingston.....	20,052 04	24,211 50	2,324 37	26,535 87
Madison.....	14,035 44	28,382 61	2,702 93	31,085 54
Monroe.....	44,757 90	58,995 53	6,347 06	65,342 59
Montgomery.....	8,330 00	18,376 83	1,806 62	20,183 45
New York.....	1,160,354 33	393,312 54	49,935 02	443,247 56
Niagara.....	18,852 42	29,614 38	2,891 33	32,506 21
Oneida.....	38,935 45	20,580 31	2,254 24	70,784 55
Onondaga.....	40,691 37	59,981 63	6,257 44	66,239 07
Ontario.....	23,030 85	27,823 97	2,673 44	30,497 41
Orange.....	38,018 01	40,666 23	4,006 18	44,672 41
Orleans.....	13,284 04	18,202 21	1,752 78	19,954 99
Oswego.....	18,706 42	48,464 76	4,667 51	53,132 27
Otsego.....	15,842 38	34,262 38	3,224 02	37,486 40
Putnam.....	7,040 20	9,143 53	967 34	10,050 87
Queens.....	30,702 06	31,408 36	3,148 98	34,557 34
Rensselaer.....	38,145 66	51,147 05	5,538 14	56,685 19
Richmond.....	9,645 79	14,543 52	1,477 63	16,021 15
Rockland.....	8,648 16	11,234 84	1,127 00	12,361 84
St. Lawrence.....	20,006 66	55,894 75	5,283 84	61,178 59
Saratoga.....	15,854 66	31,588 60	3,072 58	34,654 05
Schenectady.....	6,937 88	12,338 39	1,209 72	13,548 11
Schoharie.....	6,617 28	22,734 76	2,155 09	24,889 74
Schuyler.....	4,730 09	12,855 74	1,212 57	14,068 31
Seneca.....	12,107 17	16,932 40	1,645 57	18,577 97
Steuben.....	17,172 66	45,882 65	4,333 13	50,215 78
Suffolk.....	14,269 95	25,634 87	2,503 66	28,138 53
Sullivan.....	21.....	3,744 33	2,087 17	3,739 76
Tioga.....	6,918 16	19,220 45	1,821 44	21,041 89
Tompkins.....	9,600 88	20,288 26	1,936 57	22,224 63
Ulster.....	16,697 94	43,220 35	4,272 75	47,493 10
Warren.....	3,491 62	14,829 41	1,306 51	16,223 92
Washington.....	19,018 87	31,221 96	2,965 90	34,187 86
Wayne.....	18,499 32	31,241 39	2,965 40	34,226 79
Westchester.....	7,910 82	57,694 68	5,703 12	63,397 89
Wyoming.....	11,439 55	20,419 04	1,936 66	22,355 70
Yates.....	9,859 08	12,908 10	1,229 36	14,137 46
Balance Contingent.....	.....	1,857 51	.....	1,857 51
Indiana.....	.....	3,076 12	.....	3,076 12
	\$2,458,751 48	\$2,325,000 00	\$244,600 00	\$2,569,600 00

School statistics by counties and cities, for the year 1871.

COUNTIES. (TOWNS AND CITIES.)	No. of teachers employed for 23 wks or more	APPORTIONMENT FOR TEACHERS' WAGES.		Libraries.	Total.	Number of dis- tricts.	No. of children bet. 5 and 21's at school Sept. 1st, 1870.	Number of pri- vate schools.	Number of pu- blic attending private schools	Number of chil- dren attending school during the year.
		District quotas	According to population.							
Albany, towns.....	162	\$7,704 72	\$18,912 84	\$626 37	\$27,243 93	153	14,618	12	873	8,961
city.....	130	6,182 80	27,165 92	899 70	35,248 42	22	28,898	70	6,000	111,635
Cohoes.....	22	1,046 32	4,034 99	133 63	5,214 94	21	7,679	1	200	3,405
Allegany.....	282	13,411 92	117,535 07	578 86	31,525 85	261	14,217	12	285	11,719
Broome, towns.....	225	10,701 00	12,801 77	423 98	23,926 75	212	10,572	1	28	8,801
Binghamton.....	21	1,474 36	3,656 24	121 09	5,251 69	10	4,326	7	368	2,087
Cattaraugus.....	296	14,077 76	18,724 98	620 21	33,422 98	276	15,483	5	109	12,576
Cayuga, towns.....	255	12,127 80	18,727 14	620 21	31,475 15	239	13,834	5	91	10,845
Auburn.....	42	1,997 52	5,452 45	180 57	7,630 54	8	4,392	5	500	3,019

1 Includes 56.61 apportioned to separate neighborhoods.

2 Including \$1,000 for supervision.

School statistics by counties and cities, for the year 1871.—Continued.

COUNTIES. (TOWNS AND CITIES.)	No. of teachers employed for 23 wks or more	APPORTIONMENT FOR TEACHERS' WAGES.		Libraries.	Total.	Number of dis- tricts.	No. of children residing in dis- trict Sept. 20, 1871.	Number of pri- vate schools.	Number of pu- pils attending private schools	Number of chil- dren attending school during the year.
		District quotas.	According to population.							
Chautauqua.....	373	\$17,739 88	\$25,380 98	\$840 58	\$43,961 44	293	20,329	21	736	16,468
Chemung, towns.....	127	6,040 12	8,153 73	270 04	14,463 89	116	6,308	1	57	5,399
Elmira.....	54	2,568 24	5,696 72	188 66	8,453 62	6	4,170	3	480	2,540
Chenango.....	294	13,992 64	16,443 26	531 20	31,177 10	287	12,356	4	130	9,909
Clinton.....	225	10,701 00	19,833 51	656 86	31,191 37	204	12,559	20	386	12,002
Columbia, towns.....	182	8,655 92	16,085 31	532 72	25,273 95	180	19,109	7	228	8,679
Hudson.....	19	903 64	3,397 63	112 52	4,413 79	4	3,054	6	646	1,438
Cortland.....	182	8,655 92	10,766 49	356 57	19,778 98	180	7,672	4	207	6,004
Delaware.....	350	16,646 00	18,063 49	598 30	35,309 79	349	14,331	2	72	11,741
Dutchess, towns.....	228	10,843 68	21,311 27	705 80	32,860 75	203	17,261	36	120	10,939
Poughkeepsie.....	42	1,997 52	5,973 56	230 35	9,201 30	16	6,036	2	223	2,704
Erie, towns.....	302	14,363 12	26,710 35	884 61	41,958 08	281	23,651	22	1,021	16,415
Buffalo.....	318	15,124 08	41,001 60	1,358 06	56,938 74	39	31,250	46	8,094	21,505
Essex.....	188	8,941 28	12,227 78	411 59	21,790 65	187	10,685	2	46	8,162
Franklin.....	188	8,941 28	12,211 29	404 42	21,556 98	172	11,669	4	193	8,798
Fulton.....	139	6,610 84	10,635 02	352 21	17,598 07	117	9,511	1	.....	8,662
Genesee.....	175	7,771 00	13,544 36	444 59	21,365 38	142	10,939	2	73	7,721
Greene.....	159	8,513 24	12,538 02	455 64	22,726 90	163	10,780	11	305	7,756
Hamilton.....	30	1,426 80	1,151 05	38 12	2,615 97	33	972	.....	.....	748
Herkimer.....	225	10,701 00	16,987 75	562 61	28,251 36	198	12,707	9	284	9,778
Jefferson, towns.....	383	18,215 48	25,168 82	833 55	44,217 85	364	19,067	14	441	15,390
Watertown.....	32	1,521 92	3,660 99	121 24	5,304 15	15	2,994	1	36	2,035
Kings, towns.....	35	1,664 60	6,363 10	211 40	8,259 10	14	6,626	15	605	3,101
Lewis.....	729	38,000 44	123,474 20	4,254 98	117,729 52	46	136,769	230	25,000	72,296
Livingston.....	204	9,702 24	16,294 00	539 63	26,535 87	183	12,865	15	414	9,683
Madison.....	253	12,032 68	18,442 03	610 78	31,065 54	236	13,755	7	372	10,184
Monroe, towns.....	241	11,461 96	23,123 12	765 80	35,350 88	225	18,661	6	117	13,204
Rochester.....	140	6,658 40	22,101 35	731 96	32,991 71	19	24,175	30	4,093	10,102
Montgomery.....	128	6,067 68	13,643 91	451 86	20,183 45	117	11,932	9	133	8,135
New York.....	2,253	107,152 68	315,157 33	10,437 55	443,247 56	276	300,000	350	50,000	238,386
Niagara, towns.....	185	8,798 60	16,393 35	542 92	25,734 87	161	13,876	14	856	10,013
Lockport.....	34	1,617 04	4,889 07	165 23	6,771 34	10	3,892	6	285	3,064
Oneida, towns.....	428	20,355 68	34,264 03	1,134 77	55,754 48	386	27,867	11	153	19,586
Utica.....	171	4,423 08	10,276 65	340 34	15,040 07	29	9,392	16	640	4,231
Onondaga, towns.....	335	15,932 60	26,547 65	879 22	43,359 47	278	20,874	3	63	16,211
Syracuse.....	171	8,132 76	13,790 13	456 71	22,879 60	17	16,859	16	2,193	8,114
Ontario.....	237	11,081 48	18,793 52	622 41	30,497 41	201	14,521	17	703	10,983
Orange, towns.....	237	11,271 72	24,072 00	797 23	36,140 95	182	21,187	20	442	14,761
Newburgh.....	41	1,949 96	6,370 52	210 98	8,531 46	40	5,416	12	706	3,449
Orleans.....	150	7,134 00	12,409 99	411 00	19,954 99	128	9,389	7	351	7,112
Osawego, towns.....	323	15,361 88	24,692 42	817 77	40,872 07	289	19,761	3	64	15,919
city.....	76	3,614 56	8,368 49	277 15	12,260 20	25	9,203	6	642	5,046
Otsego.....	71	15,694 30	21,093 03	698 57	37,496 40	321	15,069	6	155	11,968
Putnam.....	71	3,776 76	6,440 80	213 31	10,030 87	62	4,994	9	183	3,548
Queens.....	180	8,560 80	25,163 18	833 36	34,557 34	80	24,514	56	2,012	12,961
Rensselaer, towns.....	217	10,320 52	21,223 63	702 89	32,247 04	183	18,224	15	697	11,746
Troy.....	133	6,325 48	17,048 06	564 61	32,438 15	38	16,867	15	2,143	10,802
Richmond.....	71	3,776 76	12,239 03	405 34	16,021 15	26	11,017	30	898	5,945
Rockland.....	64	3,043 84	9,019 30	298 70	12,361 84	42	8,616	19	673	5,150
St. Lawrence, towns.....	498	23,684 38	31,580 12	1,045 39	56,310 89	474	26,364	20	659	21,064
Ogdensburg.....	25	1,189 00	3,560 77	117 93	4,867 70	19	3,709	5	576	2,134
Saratoga.....	258	12,270 48	21,646 66	716 91	34,634 05	226	17,536	18	800	13,147
Schenectady, towns.....	58	2,758 48	4,651 09	154 04	7,563 61	58	3,774	1	6	2,561
city.....	30	1,426 30	4,411 60	146 10	5,984 50	6	3,826	4	425	1,905
Schoharie.....	209	9,940 04	14,470 45	479 25	24,889 74	205	11,549	.....	.....	8,999
Schuyler.....	122	5,602 32	9,801 01	264 96	14,668 31	115	5,998	5	249	4,960
Seneca.....	130	6,192 82	11,997 82	397 35	18,577 97	100	9,875	5	113	7,795
Steuben.....	432	20,545 92	21,718 74	951 12	50,215 78	369	24,193	5	169	18,226
Suffolk.....	189	8,968 84	18,535 81	613 88	28,138 53	146	15,742	19	389	11,038
Sullivan.....	191	9,083 96	14,265 34	470 46	23,759 76	188	13,562	2	129	9,843
Tioga.....	177	8,418 12	12,219 09	404 68	21,041 89	136	10,055	8	237	7,453
Tompkins.....	178	8,465 68	12,318 08	441 07	22,224 83	157	10,065	9	293	7,742
Ulster.....	226	13,602 16	32,804 50	1,086 44	47,483 10	225	31,800	22	927	20,330
Warren.....	142	5,753 52	9,166 81	303 59	16,223 92	143	8,093	2	.....	6,210
Washington.....	283	13,459 48	20,063 90	664 48	34,186 76	232	17,558	6	112	13,205
Wayne.....	272	12,936 32	20,607 97	682 50	34,227 79	219	16,175	2	55	13,054
Westchester.....	378	17,977 68	43,966 01	1,454 11	63,397 80	157	45,788	94	3,018	25,664
Wyoming.....	187	8,893 72	13,030 43	431 55	22,355 70	173	9,709	4	179	7,731
Yates.....	115	5,469 40	8,390 19	277 67	13,137 46	101	6,066	2	73	4,990
Salaries of school com- missioners.....	27	.....	.....	.....	90,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contingent fund Bal- ance.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,076 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for towns.....	12,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	857,560	687	23,699	616,970
Total for cities.....	4,463	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	623,201	827	103,362	409,477
Total for State.....	17,464	\$830,350 04	\$1,660,816 33	\$55,000 00	\$2,660,000 00	11,372	1,480,761	1,514	127,061	1,026,447

1 Including \$1,500 for Supervisors. 2 Including \$4,000 for Supervisors. 3 Including \$500 for Super-
visors. 4 Including \$10,500 for Supervisors. 5 Includes 59.64 apportioned to separate neighborhoods.

RAILROADS.

The first Railroad built in the State, was the "Mohawk and Hudson," between Albany and Schenectady, about 17 miles. The science of railroad engineering was then scarcely known; the possibility of surmounting grades by locomotive steam power had not been discovered, and it was supposed that no considerable grade could be overcome excepting by stationary engines and inclined planes. Such a plane was accordingly built at each end of the road, with a rise of 1 in 18, and all cars were passed up or down by a cable, supported upon grooved rollers at short distances apart, and balanced at the other end by a car loaded with stone. This cable passed about a drum driven and regulated by steam power, at the top of the hill. From such humble beginning, the railroad system of the State has grown to its present vast proportions; changing everywhere the methods of transacting business, establishing new branches of industry, and removing others from older to more favored localities; superceding former methods of communication, and familiarizing all classes with ideas of rapid transit over long journeys, and the quick dispatch of all business in any way depending upon transportation.

The earliest roads were built with wooden rails with a flat iron bar spiked upon one edge, and solid rails did not begin to come much into use until about 1842. The earlier r. r. projects upon lateral lines mostly died out without completion, nor did the idea of building roads to accommodate the local wants of localities begin to be successfully realized until more than twenty years after the first were constructed. All the early r. r. corporations were erected by special acts, until 1848, when a general law was first passed for the formation of railroad companies. Under this act, a special law was required in each case, declaring the public utility of the proposed line and allowing private property to be taken by appraisal for its use. In 1850, this law was materially amended, and has since, with some changes, formed the fundamental law of all new railroad corporations.

The early corporations were mostly coupled with a requirement of an annual report to the Secretary of State of details of transactions, expenditures, and receipts, and with the stipulation that the State might at any time after ten, and within fifteen years from the date of completion, assume the control and ownership of the same, by paying the cost of construction and equipment, and a certain rate of interest thereon, (usually 10, or 14 per cent,) and the expense of maintenance, after deducting moneys received. In no instance, however, did the State ever acquire, or attempt to operate any railroad on its own account. In the following cases, however, State bonds were issued, and the proceeds of the sale loaned to railroad companies, with the condition that the interest and principal should be paid by such companies as they became due; that the moneys loaned should be applied in construction, and that certain other sums raised from other sources should be expended in like manner. The road and its appendages were to be held as security for the payment of interest and principal of the loan, and any premiums arising from the sale of the bonds, were given to the school fund. In default of payment the road might be sold at auction, under the direction of the comptroller, and bid in by that officer for the State, subject to the future action of the Legislature.

Railroads aided by State Loans.

NAME OF ROAD.	Date of act.	Amount authorized.	Remarks.
Auburn and Rochester R. R.....	April 29, 1840..	\$200,000	At 5½ p. c., redeemable in 1860, 1861.
Auburn and Syracuse R. R.....	April 18, 1838..	200,000	At 5 p. c., redeemable in 1850.
Canajoharie and Catskill R. R.....	April 18, 1838..	200,000	At 5 p. c.
Hudson and Berkshire R. R.....	April 28, 1840..	150,000	At 5½ p. c., redeemable in 1865.
Ithaca and Owego R. R.....	April 18, 1838..	250,000	
Long Island R. R.....	April 29, 1840..	100,000	At 6 p. c., redeemable in 1861. ¹
New York and Erie R. R.....	April 23, 1836..	3,000,000	At 4½ p. c., released by State in 1845.
Schenectady and Troy R. R.....	May 14, 1840..	100,000	At 6 p. c., redeemable in 1867.
Tioga Coal, Iron Mining and Manufacturing Co.....	May 14, 1840..	70,000	At 5½ p. c., redeemable in 1865.
Tonawanda R. R.....	May 1, 1840..	100,000	At 5½ p. c., redeemable in 1865.

These loans forming part of the contingent debt of the State, were in the case of the "Erie" released and canceled by the State. The Canajoharie & Catskill R. R. loan was lost, and most of the others have been paid by the companies. For many years the lines parallel with

¹ Redemption deferred to August, 1876, and rate of interest changed to 5 p. c., Laws of 1850, Chap. 36. Amount at present \$69,000.

the State canals, were required to pay canal tolls; but in 1851, these tolls were taken off. An act passed April 14, 1865, relating to tram roads, allowed their formation in the counties of Essex and Clinton, for the transportation of products of mines. The provisions of this law were extended in 1869 to Dutchess, Columbia, Putnam, Westchester, and Orange Counties.

The aid of cities, counties, and towns, has been granted to railroads in many cases, but always (until 1869,) this required a special act, and usually a special vote. The written consent of a majority of the voters and property holders, duly acknowledged, has in other cases been required.

But by an act of May 18, 1869, amended by chap. 925, laws of 1871, whenever a majority of the tax payers shall petition the County Judge, for the issue of bonds, to an amount of not more than 20 per cent. of the assessed valuation, he may upon proofs that the application is in reality from a majority, and upon due notice, appoint commissioners to prepare and issue the bonds allowed. The counties of New York, Kings, Erie, Greene, Albany, Westchester, Ontario, Seneca, Yates, Onondaga, and Niagara, are excepted from this general law.

By act of May 20, 1869, the consolidation of R. R. Co's. was permitted under certain conditions, but not so as to increase the rate of fare when fixed by law, or to unite under one corporation parallel or competing lines; nor can the rights of creditors or the validity of any rights in suit at law, be impaired or affected by such consolidation. The consent of the holders of two-thirds of the stock is required, and notice of intention is to be previously published.

The number of miles of new road completed in each year, from 1831, when the first railroad was opened to the public to 1870 inclusive, is shown by the following table:

Miles of Railroad opened annually in the State of New York.

YEARS.	Miles opened.	YEARS.	Miles opened.	YEARS.	Miles opened.	YEARS.	Miles opened.
1831.....	17.00	1841.....	51.00	1851.....	227.00	1861.....	9.00
1832.....	25.00	1842.....	153.00	1852.....	237.00	1862.....	38.00
1833.....	1.00	1843.....	64.00	1853.....	371.00	1863.....	56.00
1834.....	31.00	1844.....	64.00	1854.....	109.00	1864.....	47.50
1835.....	28.00	1845.....	62.00	1855.....	56.00	1865.....	118.00
1836.....	78.00	1846.....	8.00	1856.....	33.50	1866.....	56.33
1837.....	64.00	1847.....	25.00	1857.....	23.00	1867.....	93.82
1838.....	31.00	1848.....	244.00	1858.....	11.00	1868.....	169.29
1839.....	55.00	1849.....	151.00	1859.....	23.50	1869.....	370.21
1840.....	.....	1850.....	297.00	1860.....	72.00	1870.....	370.50

The following list of railroads, and of railroad projects formerly authorized, including those abandoned and those merged in others, is derived from official sources and is nearly complete, from the first, in 1826, to November, 1871. Those now in existence, so far as can be ascertained, and either done, or in actual and advanced stages of construction, have their titles printed in black letter. Such historical and statistical data and dates, as our restricted limits allowed, have been given in connection with the more important. The constant changes going on has, however, rendered this list necessarily somewhat imperfect, even at the time of going to press, and it must become more so every day. It will, however, afford useful, and for the most part, reliable facts, so far as it goes, concerning the railroad interests of the State:

Adirondack Co.—Articles filed Oct. 24, 1863, and formed under Chap. 236, laws of 1863. Succeeded the "Adirondack Estate and R. R. Co." Allowed by act of March 31, 1865, to extend its road to Lake Ontario or the St. Lawrence, and to increase its capital to \$5,000,000. Finished 44 miles from Saratoga Springs to Johnsbury, in Warren county. It is proposed to extend a branch of this road to Ogdensburg.

The articles were amended July 10, 1870, and the capital increased with the design of this extension, and an appropriation was granted by the Legislature in 1871, but failed to receive the Governor's sanction. *Distances*—Saratoga to Greenfield, 6 miles; King's, 4; South Corinth, 3; Jessup's Landing, 4; Hadley, 5; Quarry, 5; Stony Creek, 3; Thurman 6, and The Glen, 8. Besides the railroad, this company is engaged in mining and other business enterprises.

Adirondack Estate and R. R.—Articles filed August 11, 1860; merged in the "Adirondack Co." under Chap. 236, laws of 1863.

Adirondack R. R. Co.—Incorporated April, 1839, did not attempt construction of road.

Albany and Boston R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 9, 1862, and March 14, 1864. Not constructed.

Albany and Lackawanna R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 29, 1866. A Co. was organized, but nothing done beyond this.

Albany and Schenectady R. R.—Originally the "Mohawk and Hudson R. R.," changed April 19, 1847, to this name, and merged in the N. Y. Central R. R., April 2, 1853.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Co.—Org. April 2, 1851, and in the course of construction largely aided by State grants and local subscriptions, by counties, towns, and the city of Albany. During an active rivalry for the control in 1869, most of the towns sold their stock at par. Completed from Albany to Schoharie, 55 m., Sept. 16, 1863; to Cobleskill, 10 m., Jan. 2, 1865; to Richmondville, 5 m., June 1, 1865; to Worcester, 12 m., July 17, 1865; to Schenectady, 5 m., Aug. 7, 1865; to Oneonta, 15 m., Aug. 28, 1865; to Otego, 8 m., Jan. 23, 1866; to Unadilla, 9 m., March 2, 1866; to Sidney, 4 m., March 2, 1866; to Bainbridge, 5 m., July 10, 1867; to Afton, 6 m., Nov. 11, 1867; to Harpersville, 6 m., Dec. 25, 1867, and to Binghamton, 28 m., Jan. 14, 1869. Distances between stations on main line: Albany to Adamsville, 5; Slingerland's, 1; New Scotland, 4; Guilderland, 3; Knowersville, 3; Duaneburg, 7; Quaker Street, 3; Esperance, 4; Schoharie, 5; Howe's Cave, 3; Cobleskill, 6; Richmondville, 5; East Worcester, 7; Worcester, 5; Schenectady, 5; Maryland, 3; Junc. C. & S. V. R. R., 5; Collier's, 1; Emmons, 3; Oneonta, 3; Otego, 8; Well's Br., 5; Unadilla, 4; Sidney, 4; Bainbridge, 5; Afton, 6; Harpersville, 6; Tunnel, 7; Osborn Hollow, 5; Port Crane, 3; Binghamton, 7. Albany to Binghamton, 142 miles. At Duaneburg, it connects with the "Schenectady & Susq. R. R.," at Schoharie, with the "Schoharie Valley R. R.," at Cobleskill, with the "Cherry Valley, Sharon & Albany R. R.," and at a Junction in Milford, with the "Cooperstown & Susq. Valley R. R.," all broad gauge (6 feet). At Sidney, it crosses the N. Y. & "Oswego Midland R. R." The Alb. & Susq. R. R. was leased Feb. 24, 1870, for the term of its charter (150 years) to the "Del. & Hud. Canal Co." Under powers given to the latter by act of May 9, 1867, the rent is \$490,000, or 7 per cent on its capital and bonded debts, the lessees to pay taxes, maintenance and repairs, and all payments due or to become due, not exceeding \$15,000,000.

The "Delaware and Hudson Canal Co." have under construction a R. R. from Ninevah to Lanesboro', Pa., 22½ miles. It will cross the Susquehanna by a bridge 150 feet long, and 60 feet below the Erie track. A junction will be made with the "Jefferson R. R." from Carbondale, where the company's mines are. It will shorten the distance between the mines and Albany 26 miles, with grades not over 30 feet to a mile, and will be used chiefly for the coal trade.

Albany and Vermont R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 6, 1859, formerly the "Alb., Vt. & Canada R. R." Leased June 12, 1860, to the "Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.," and has since (until recently) been operated by them. Length 12 miles. A "Y" branch to near the ferry, in West Troy, was constructed, but was discontinued several years since. More recently this branch has come under the control of the "Delaware and Hudson Canal Co."

Albany and West Stockbridge R. R.—Changed May 5, 1836, from "Castleton and West Stockbridge R. R.," opened from Greenbush to Chatham, Dec. 21, 1841, and to State Line, Sept. 12, 1842. Leased to Western (Mass.) R. R., Nov. 18, 1841, for term of its charter. Acts were passed by N. Y., May, 20, 1869, and by Mass., May 23, 1869, allowing consolidation, and under these, this road was consolidated with the "Hudson and Boston R. R." (from Hudson to Chatham) and with the road to Boston, as the "Boston and Albany R. R." Articles agreed to Nov. 2, 1870, and filed Jan. 10, 1871. (See "Boston and Albany R. R.")

Albany, Bennington and Rutland R. R.—Articles filed April 23, 1850. Not built.

Albany Northern R. R.—Org. Feb. 12, 1851; opened from Alb. to Eagle Bridge, about July 1, 1853; sold Oct. 16, 1856, under a mortgage, and became the "Albany, Vermont and Canada R. R.," Nov. 7, 1856. (See "Albany, Vermont and Canada R. R.," and "Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R.")

Albany Railway.—Articles filed Sept. 14, 1863. A Street Railway through State st., Washington Avenue, the Bowery, to near West Albany; and on Pearl st., from Van Woert st. to Kenwood—total 5¼ miles. Articles for the "Albany R. R." were filed March 2, 1861, and Aug. 1, 1863, and for the "Albany and Kenwood R. R." March 17 1863.

Albany, Sand Lake and Stephentown Railway.—Articles filed October 1, 1870. From Albany, about 30 miles, to a point on the line of Massachusetts, to connect with a road from the Hoosick Tunnel. Not constructed.

Albany, Vermont and Canada R. R., (formerly Albany Northern R. R.)—Org. Feb. 12, 1851. Extended from Albany to Eagle Bridge; opened through, about July 1, 1853. Sold under foreclosure of mortgage, Oct. 16, 1856, and assumed the above name Nov. 7th. The part N. of junction, taken up. Changed to "Alb. & Vt. R. R." The distances between abandoned stations were: Junction to Schaghticoke, 10; Pittstown, 1; Johnsonville, 3; Buskirk's, 5, and Eagle Bridge, 2. (See "Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.")

Albion and Tonawanda R. R., incorp. April 17, 1832. Albion to Batavia, 18 miles, not built.

Astoria and Hunters' Point [Street] R. R., incorp. April 23, 1867. Cap. \$100,000. Extends from Hunters' Point to Astoria, the whole distance being in "Long Island City."

Atlantic and Great Western R. R.—There was 3 Co's. of this name that filed their articles, viz: Two Dec. 9, 1858, and one, May 18, 1859. Extends in this State from the Erie R. R. at Salamanca, to the s. line of Chautauqua co., and thence west to Cleveland and points west. Distances: From Salamanca to Red House, 5; Steamburg, 5; Randolph, 6; Kennedy, 7; Jamestown, 10; Ashville, 6; Panama, 4; Freehold, 7; and Columbus, (Pa.) 6 miles. Allowed April 29, 1865, to consolidate with the "Buffalo extension of the A. & G. W. R. R. Co., and other continuous lines, or by means of intervening roads. It has been operated as a part of the *Erie Railway*, since Jan. 1, 1870, but it is understood that it has been recently sold under a foreclosure of a mortgage. The future arrangements for operating this road had not been perfected at the time of writing, further than that there had been a reorganization effected Oct. 2, 1871.

Atlantic and Ontario R. R. Articles signed Aug. 22, 1871. From Hoosick or Pittstown, through Ballston Spa, West Milton, Broadalbin, and Johnstown, to some point in Salisbury, about 70 miles. Cap. \$3,500,000.

Attica and Allegany Valley R. R. Articles dated Sept. 16, 1852. Attica to Penna. line, partly graded and afterwards abandoned.

Attica and Arcade Railroad. Articles filed Feb. 28, 1870. From Attica to Arcade in Wyoming Co., 25 miles. Cap. \$250,000. Surveyed and located, but not built.

Attica and Buffalo R. R. Incorp. May 3, 1836. This road 31½ mi. was part of the line merged in the Buffalo and Rochester R. R., April 9, 1850, opened in 1845, as the last link in the chain of roads between Albany and Buffalo.

Attica and Hornellsville R. R. Incorp. May 14, 1845. Cap. \$750,000. Time extended April 11, 1849. Other roads allowed to take stock April 9, 1851. Cap. increased and Co. allowed to purchase the "Buffalo & Rochester R. R." from Attica to Buffalo, and to change its name March 3, 1851. Name changed to "Buffalo and N. Y. City R. R." April 16, 1851, and now a division of the "Erie Railway."

Attica and Sheldon R. R. Incorp. May 31, 1836; not constructed.

Auburn and Canal R. R. Incorp. April 24, 1832; not constructed.

Auburn and Deposit Air Line Railway. Articles filed August 30, 1871. To extend from the village of Deposit, in Broome co., to the village of Homer, in Cortland co., about 69 miles. Capital \$1,000,000.

Auburn and Homer Midland R. R. Articles filed Oct. 24, 1871. Cap. \$1,000,000. Road to extend through Owasco, Skaneateles, Niles, Sempronius, Scott and Homer, about 33 miles.

Auburn and Port Byron R. R. Articles filed Feb. 3, 1869. Located in Cayuga co. Length 8½ mi. Cap. \$300,000. Not built.

Auburn and Rochester R. R. Incorp. May 13, 1836. This road, 78 mi. in length, was opened in 1840, and was consolidated Aug. 1, 1850, with the Auburn and Syracuse R. R., forming the "Rochester and Syracuse R. R." since merged in the "N. Y. C. R. R." and at present one of the branches of the "N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R."

Auburn and Syracuse R. R. Incorp. May 1, 1834. This road 26 mi. in length, was opened in 1836, and formed one of the chain of roads between Albany and Buffalo. Length 26 mi. It was consolidated with the "Auburn & Rochester R. R." Aug. 1, 1850, forming the "Rochester and Syracuse R. R."

Auburn Canal R. R. Incorp. April 24, 1832, 12 m. Not built.

Auburn City R. R., a company incorp. by act of April 15, 1871, to build street railroads.

Aurora and Buffalo R. R. Incorp. April 14, 1832, 15 mi. Not built.

Avenue C. R. R. (N. Y.) Street R. R. Articles filed December 18, 1868. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Cap. \$500,000. An act passed Feb. 2, 1871, allowed this company to extend its tracks through certain streets and avenues, particularly named.

Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris R. R. Articles filed Feb. 21, 1860, and March 8, 1860; formerly the "Genesee Valley R. R." Length 15.5 miles. Geneseo and Cuylerville are stations on this road. It connects at Avon with the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway. Projects for an extension beyond the present terminus of this line to Pennsylvania have been proposed, and surveys made.

Babylon R. R. Company incorp. by act of April 15, 1871, to build a road in streets from steamboat landing to South Side R. R.

Batavia and Cheektowaga R. R. Articles dated Aug. 17, 1850. Not constructed.

Batavia, Attica and Salamanca R. R. Articles filed Nov. 20, 1866. Not constructed, and nothing done beyond organization of the company.

Bath and Crooked Lake R. R. Incorp. March 24, 1831, and May 3, 1834; eight miles not constructed.

Bay Ridge and Sea Side R. R.—Articles filed Aug. 8, 1871; to extend from Bay Ridge, in New Utrecht, to Hempstead's, about 20 miles. Not constructed.

Bay Shore R. R., (Street R. R.) Articles filed Dec. 2, 1865.

In consequence of the building of a steam road from Flushing to Whitestone, (the two places intended to be connected,) this project was abandoned.

Belmont and Buffalo R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 7, 1871. From the Erie Railway in Belmont, to Gainesville, on the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway. Not constructed.

Binghamton and Port Dickinson R. R.—A Street R. R., incorp. May 1, 1868. Not constructed.

Binghamton and Susquehanna R. R.—Incorp. April 29, 1833, 40 m. Not built.

Black River Co.—Incorporated April 17, 1832. Accomplished nothing. Railroad and canal project.

Black River R. R.—Incorp. May 21, 1836, for building a Railroad from Carthage to Clayton, Jefferson county. Nothing done beyond survey.

Black River R. R. Co., formed in 1853, to build a R. R. from Herkimer to Clayton. Nothing accomplished, and project abandoned.

Black River and Morristown Railroad.—Articles filed March 22, 1870. From Morristown, St. Lawrence co., to Philadelphia or Evans' Mills, Jefferson county, about 37 miles. Capital \$600,000. Under construction and will be opened in 1872. It passes near or through the villages of Theresa, Redwood and Hammond, and will be operated in connection with, or as a part of the "Utica and Black River R. R."

Black River and St. Lawrence R. R.—Articles filed June 30, 1868. Capital, \$380,000. The construction of a R. R. from Carthage to Harrisville, allowed April 13, 1866. Certain towns allowed to take stock, (Chap. 115, laws 1868); and allowed to use wooden rails, (Chap. 182, laws 1868.) Proceedings confirmed May 5, 1869. About 10 miles laid from Carthage, Jefferson co., to Natural Bridge, and grading done towards Harrisville, Lewis co. Proposed length 38 miles. It extends towards a region rich in ores of iron, and forests of timber, and if made a permanent iron road, would be important.

Black River and Utica R. R.—Co. formed Jan. 29, 1853. Opened from Utica to Trenton, Jan. 1, 1855; to Boonville, Dec. 18, 1855, and originally designed to extend to Clayton, Jeff. co. The holders of the mortgage bonds were by act of March 31, 1860, allowed to buy the road on foreclosure, and to form a new R. R. See "*Utica and Black River R. R.*," by which name it is now known.

Black River and Woodhull R. R.—Articles filed June 22, 1868. Length 12 m. Cap. \$25,000, in Oneida co. Authorized by act of May 2, 1868, to run from U. to B. R. R., by way of Forrestport and Port Woodhull, to Bellingertown, with branches. Length 14 miles. Reported laid $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Built with wooden rails, and operated by horse power. Does not connect with U. & B. R. R., but is entirely east of the Black River.

Black River Valley R. R.—Act allowing certain towns to aid in a R. R. from Boonville, to Lake Ontario. Chap. 625, laws of 1866. Not effected, and project abandoned.

Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry R. R., (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Filed Dec. 12, 1864. Length of road 9 miles.

Blossburg and Corning R. R.—Articles filed May 19, 1834, and succeeded to the "Corning and Blossburg R. R." Sold June 1, 1854, for \$250,000, subject to a mortgage of \$240,000, and a lease for 10 yrs, from Oct. 16, 1852. Leased by "Fall Brook Coal Co.," which operates the road. Stations—Corning, Erwin, Centre, Lindleytown and Blossburg, the latter 41 miles from Corning. Length in State of New York, 15.64 miles.

Bloss. Coal Mining and R. R. Co.—Incorp. April 11, 1866, by Pa.; allowed March 25, 1868, to acquire real estate in N. Y., to amount of \$250,000, for business purposes.

Boonville and Constableville R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 31, 1868. Length 8 m. Capital, \$25,000. No part done, and project abandoned.

Boonville and Ontario R. R. Co.—Articles filed April 16, 1868. Length 45 m. Capital, \$500,000. In Oneida, Lewis and Oswego cos. No part constructed.

Boston and Albany R. R.—Consolidated Nov. 2, 1870, (filed Jan. 11, 1871,) by union of the "Albany and West Stockbridge R. R.," (from Greenbush to State Line); the "Hudson and Boston R. R.," (from Hudson to Chatham's Four Corners), and the "Boston and Albany R. R.," of Mass., under acts passed by N. Y., May 20, 1869, and by Mass., May 23, 1869. Capital, \$40,000,000. *Distances:* Albany to Greenbush, 1 m.; Schodack, 7; Kinderhook, 8; Chatham Centre, 3; Chatham Four Corners, 4; East Chatham, 5; Canaan, 5; and State Line, 5 m. From Hudson to Upper Station, 1 m.; Claverack, 3; Mellenville, 5; Pulver's, 3; Ghent, 3; and Chatham Four Corners, 2 m. From Albany to Boston, 200 miles.

Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R.—Consolidated with the "B. H. & E. Extension R. R.," and "B. H. & E. Ferry Extension R. R.," Aug. 23, 1864. Conveyance by mortgage to trustees for bondholders, Aug. 23, 1864, confirmed by Chap. 789, laws of 1860. Intended to run from Connecticut State Line to Fishkill Landing. It is understood that about 80 per cent. of the grading from Hopewell Junction, on the Dutchess & Columbia R. R. is finished. This road for a time operated the D. & C. R. R., but, failing in some part of their agreement, the road was resumed, and is now run by its own officers. Work on the "B. H. & E. R. R." is for the present suspended. Possession taken by trustees, under terms of mortgage, Sept. 13, 1871.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Extension R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 1, 1863. Consol. with "B., H. & E. R. R." Articles filed Aug. 23, 1864.

Boston, Hartford and Erie Ferry Extension R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 30, 1864. Consol. with the "B., H. & E. R. R.," authorized April 25, 1864. Art. filed Aug. 23, 1864.

Boston, Rome and Oswego R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 25, 1871. From Hoosick or Pitts-town, through Rome to Vienna, 120 miles; Cap. \$3,000,000.

Boston, Saratoga, and Western Railroad. Articles filed April 6, 1870. From a point at or near Saratoga, or a junction on the Adirondack R. R. at or near Johnsburgh, to Sacketts Harbor or Oswego, with right to construct a branch to Utica. Length about 150 miles. Cap. \$5,000,000. Not built.

Brewerton and Syracuse R. R. Incorporated May 11, 1836. Not constructed.

Broadway (Brooklyn,) R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed August 20, 1858. Length of road 5.38 miles, from East River (E. D.) to East New York, and from 11th St. to Bushwick Avenue.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Articles filed May 26, 1864. Length of road eight miles. Allowed by chap. 500, laws of 1866, to change route.

Brooklyn and Canarsie R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed January 18, 1865. Allowed to consolidate with South Brooklyn and Bergen St. R. R., chap. 558, laws of 1865.

Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R. Company formed April 25, 1832. Leased in 1836 to the "L. I. R. R." for the term of its charter, and practically forms a part of that railroad.

Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach R. R. Articles filed December 24, 1863. From East New York to Canarsie, 4 miles. Allowed by act of April 26, 1871, to extend its road to Hunters' Point.

Brooklyn and Sea Shore R. R. Articles filed August 11, 1871; intended to run from the

east line of Brooklyn, along Nostrand and other avenues and streets to the village of Canarsie. and Jamaica Bay ; about 5 miles. Capital \$150,000. Not constructed.

Brooklyn and Winfield R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 3, 1869. Length 5 mi. Capital \$150,000. Located in Kings and Queens cos. Changed to "Brooklyn, Winfield and Newton R. R." May 3, 1870.

Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 19, 1862. Act for relief of this co. chap. 401, laws of 1862. Sold on foreclosure of second mortgage, Sept. 8, 1868. Length, 7 miles laid.

Brooklyn Central R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed August 8, 1860. (Co. of same name Aug. 31, 1859.) Consolidated with the "Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R." in Aug. 1860, under chap. 460, laws of 1860, as the "Brooklyn Central and Jamaica R. R."

Brooklyn Central and Jamaica R. R. A Street R. R. formed in August, 1860, by consolidation of the "Brooklyn Central R. R." and the "Brooklyn and Jamaica R. R." Act allowing change of route, &c., chap. 510, laws of 1863.

Brooklyn City R. R.—A Street R. R. formed Dec. 16, 1853, and most of its routes opened in 1854-5-6. Length of road, 37.50 miles, of which 36 are laid.

Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 22, 1850. Act for relief of, chap. 680, laws of 1866. Length of road, 9.5 miles, of which 5.5 are laid in double track.

Brooklyn City and Ridgewood R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 1, 1861. Capital allowed to be reduced, and allowed to accept a grant from Brooklyn, chap. 248, laws of 1864.

Brooklyn City and Rockaway R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed April 7, 1862.

Brooklyn City, Hunters' Point and Prospect Park R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed July 31, 1868. Length 16 miles. Capital \$300,000. In Kings county. Length of road 20.88 miles, of which 12.83 were by last published report laid.

Brooklyn, Flatbush and Coney Island R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed June 25, 1869. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which $4\frac{1}{2}$ were laid at last report in Kings county. Capital \$200,000.

Brooklyn, Fort Hamilton, Bath and Coney Island R. R. Incorporated May 12, 1836. Not built.

Brooklyn, Middle Village, and Jamaica R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed January 30, 1866. Not constructed.

Brooklyn, Prospect Park and Flatbush R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 5, 1867. This road was sold Dec. 23, 1869, on foreclosure of a mortgage.

Brooklyn, Prospect Park and Jamaica R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 23, 1868. Located in Kings co. Length 10 miles. Capital \$300,000.

Brooklyn Steam Transit Co. A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 5, 1869. Length about 35 miles. Capital \$5,000,000. Located in Kings and Queens cos. Not constructed, as the company could not get permission to use steam power. Incorporated by special act of June 2, 1871.

Brooklyn, Winfield and Newtown R. R.—A Street R. R. Changed May 3, 1870, from the "Brooklyn and Winfield R. R." Length of proposed road 5 miles.

Buffalo and Allegany Valley R. R. Articles filed May 30, 1853. Act allowing this co. to extend its road from Arcade to the Pa. line, and extending time of completion, April 5, 1862. Allowed to consolidate with the "Buffalo and Washington R. R." April 14, 1865, the latter name being retained.

Buffalo and Batavia R. R. Incorporated April 18, 1838. Not constructed.

Buffalo and Black Rock R. R. A Street R. R. Incorp. April 29, 1833 ; 3 miles built, but abandoned or merged in Buff. & N. F. R. R. It was a wooden road with strap iron rail, and was run as a horse r. r.

Buffalo and Conhocton Valley Railway. Articles dated June 26, 1850. Changed to "Buffalo, Corning and N. Y. R. R. Co." by act of March 3, 1852.

Buffalo and Erie R. R. Incorp. April 14, 1832, to Erie, Pa., 90 miles. Not built under this act.

Buffalo and Erie R. R., under act of March 9, 1867, formed by consolidation of the "Buffalo and State Line" R. R. of N. Y., and the "Erie and Northeast R. R." of Penna. Again consolidated with the "Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway," Aug. 14, 1869, under

the latter name. Length before last consolidation, eighty-eight miles from Buffalo to Erie, Penn.

Buffalo and Hinsdale R. R. Incorporated May 12, 1846. Not constructed.

Buffalo and Lockport R. R. Formed April 27, 1852. Merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Buffalo and New York R. R. Articles recorded Jan. 22, 1851. To be built from Attica to Buffalo, 32 miles. Merged in the project next mentioned.

Buffalo and N. Y. City R. R. Changed March 3, 1851, from the "Attica and Hornellsville R. R." 31 miles sold to Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie R. R., Oct. 31, 1857, and name changed to "Buffalo, N. Y. and Erie R. R." It is now operated as part of the "Buffalo Division" of the Erie Railway. See "*Erie Railway*."

Buffalo and Niagara Falls R. R. Incorporated May 3, 1834; opened. Afterwards rebuilt twenty-eight miles in length. Transferred to N. Y. Central R. R. by articles filed April 23, 1869.

Buffalo and Oil Creek Cross Cut R. R. Articles filed July 19, 1865. Allowed by chap 753, laws of 1867, to consolidate with the "Cross Cut R. R. Co." of Pa. This was done, and articles filed Oct. 15, 1867.

Buffalo and Pittsburgh R. R. Articles filed Oct. 13, 1852. Consolidated with the "Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh R. R." March 22, 1859.

Buffalo and Rochester R. R. Formed April 3, 1850, by consolidation of the "Attica and Buffalo R. R." and the "Tonawanda R. R." companies. Merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Buffalo and Springville R. R. Articles filed November 18, 1870. From at or near Hamburg Station, on Lake Shore and M. C. R. R., to Springville—21 miles. Cap. \$225,000.

Buffalo and State Line R. R. Company formed June 6, 1849; opened to Dunkirk from State Line, January 1, 1852; and to Buffalo, February 22, 1853. Allowed to consolidate with the "Erie and Northeast R. R." of Pa., by act of March 9, 1867, forming the "Buffalo and Erie R. R." Articles filed June 27, 1867.

Buffalo and Washington R. R. Articles filed Feb. 7, 1865. Allowed to consolidate with "Buff. & Allegany Valley R. R.," and to retain its name, April 14, 1865. The same with the "Sinmonahoning Portage R. R." of Pa., act of April 18, 1866. Proposed length 117 miles. In 1869, reported 16.03 miles laid. Finished (April, 1871) to Holland. Name changed by the Legislature in 1871, to the "Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R."

Buffalo and Williamsville R. R. Incorporated April 8, 1868, and May 5, 1870. Empowered to buy the macadamized road, on the right of using it from the end of the Main St. R. R. to Eleven Mile Creek, in Amherst.

Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburgh R. R. Articles filed March 22, 1859. Formed by consolidation of the "Buffalo and Pittsburgh R. R. Co." with the "Buffalo and Bradford R. R. Co." of Pa. Main line from Carrolton, N. Y. to Lafayette, Pa., 26 miles, of which 8 are in New York. Leased to the Erie Railway Co. and run as a branch of that road. Distances: Carrolton to Limestone, 6; Bradford, (Pa.) 5½; De Golias, (Pa.) 2½; Big Shanty, (Pa.) 4½; Crawford, (Pa.) 3½; Alton, (Pa.) 2½; Gilesville, 1.

Buffalo Branch of the Erie R. R. Articles filed June 13, 1861. Formed to hold that part of the "Buffalo and New York City R. R." between Attica and Hornellsville. Sold under foreclosure of a mortgage, and a new company formed. Consolidation agreement with "Erie Railway," filed Dec. 12, 1862.

Buffalo City Railway. A Street R. R. Incorp. chap. 565, laws of 1867.

Buffalo, Corning and New York R. R. Changed by act of March 3, 1852, from "Buffalo and Conhocton Valley Railway." Extends from Batavia to Corning, 100 miles. It now forms a part of the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway.

Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh R. R.—Articles of consolidation of "*Buffalo, Oil Creek and Cross Cut R. R. Co.*" with "*Cross Cut R. R. Co.*" of Pa., under chap. 753, laws of 1867, forming this company, filed Oct. 15, 1867. Length 43.2 miles. Extends from Brocton, on the Lake Shore Road, to Mayville, and thence to Sherman, Panama, and Corry, Pa. It is an important oil road.

Buffalo Creek R. R.—Articles filed January 25, 1869. Length 4 miles. Capital \$40,000. Located in Erie co. Not fully completed at time of last report.

Buffalo East Side Street Railway. A Street R. R. incorp. May 10, 1867. Cap. \$100,000. Amended by special act May 2, 1871, which extended its powers.

Buffalo International Bridge Railway. Articles filed January 5, 1871. From the line of the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction R. R. near Main St., to the river near Parish St., 4 miles. Capital, \$200,000.

Buffalo, New York and Erie R. R. Articles filed Oct. 20, 1857. Changed from "Buffalo and New York City R. R." Purchased 31 miles of "Buffalo and N. Y. City R. R." October 31, 1857. Subsequently leased the "Rochester and Genesee Valley R. R." This lease has been transferred to the Erie Railway Co., and both are now operated by that company as the "Buffalo Division" and "Rochester Division" of that railway.

Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia R. R. Changed by act of April 12, 1871, from "Buffalo and Washington R. R." The route strikes the Erie railway at Hinsdale, and follows the valley to Olean, and thence southward to Emporium, Pa. *Distances:* Buffalo to Junction, 1; Ebenezer, 6; Spring Brook, 4; Elma, 2; Jamison Road, 2; East Aurora, 3; South Wales, 4; Holland, 2. Total finished at time of writing, 27 miles.

Buffalo Street R. R. Co. (Buffalo.) A Street R. R. Articles filed April 6, 1860. Length of road, 8.81 miles.

Bushwick R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed March 20, 1867. Length of road, 4 miles, of which $3\frac{1}{2}$ were done at last report, from Grand St. to city line.

Canajoharie and Catskill R. R. Incorp. April 19, 1830. 65 miles built to Cooksburgh, Albany co., from Catskill, but after 2 years taken up, after being sold for debt.

Canandaigua R. R. An act of April 12, 1828 To extend to canal, 15 miles. Not built.

Canandaigua and Corning R. R.—Incorp. May 11, 1845. Opened from Canandaigua to Jefferson, [Watkins] 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ m., Sept. 15, 1851. Changed to "Canandaigua and Elmira R. R.," Sept. 11, 1852.

Canandaigua and Elmira R. R.—Changed Sept. 11, 1852, from the "Canandaigua and Corning R. R." Operated for a time by the Co. until 1859, when it came into the hands of the "N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co." by lease, and it was run by them till May, 1866, when it was leased by the "Northern Central Railway Co." (of Penna.), who changed the gauge from 6 feet to 4 ft. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and have since ran it in connection with their lines in Pa. A probable return to Erie management, and an extension from Canandaigua to Avon has been mentioned. The "N. C. Railway" have made survey east of Seneca Lake to find some other northern route.

Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R.—Articles filed March 18, 1851, and road built; opened to Batavia, 50 m., Jan. 1, 1853, and through, April 4, 1854. Sold on foreclosure of a mortgage, and bought by James M. Brown, Charles Congdon and Robert B. Potter, who, with others, org. the "Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua R. R.," Aug. 25, 1858.

Canandaigua Railway and Transportation Co.—Incorporated April 12, 1828. Nothing accomplished.

Canarsie and Gravesend R. R.—A Street R. R. An act authorizing a R. R. through the villages of Canarsie and Gravesend. Chap. 513, laws of 1863.

Canarsie, Brooklyn and Winfield R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 23, 1864.

Carthage, Watertown and Sacket's Harbor R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 5, 1869. Length 27 m.; to connect with U. & B. R. R., at Carthage. Capital, \$700,000. Opened from Carthage to Watertown, 18 miles, in October, 1871, with Stations in Champion, Great Bend, Felt's Mills and Black River. Leased to the Utica and Black River R. R., and operated as a part of that road; under construction between Watertown and Sacket's Harbor.

Cassadaga and Erie R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Castleton and West Stockbridge R. R.—Incorp. May 5, 1834, but nothing done in construction. Changed May 5, 1836, to the "Albany and West Stockbridge R. R."

Catskill and Ithaca R. R.—Incorporated April 21, 1828. Proposed length, 50 miles; not constructed.

Catskill and Schoharie Valley R. R.—Articles filed July 27, 1871. From Catskill to Central Bridge, Schoharie co., 45 miles. In Greene, Albany and Schoharie cos.

Cattaraugus R. R.—Articles filed March 10, 1868. Length, 22 miles. Cap. \$500,000. In Cattaraugus co. From Machias to Great Valley, on the line of the "Buffalo and Pittsburgh R. R.," (upon which some work had been done,) and connecting near Lime Lake with the

late Buffalo and Washington R. R., in Machias, and thence to Great Valley, 23 miles. Several towns have been bonded, but at time of writing it is not under construction.

Cayuga and Midland R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 10, 1871. To extend from Auburn southward to Ithaca, with a branch to Freeville station, or Dryden village. Not constructed.

Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R.—(Ithaca to Owego) 34.61 miles. Changed from "Ithaca and Owego R. R.," and leased Jan. 1, 1855, by the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R." It forms their "Cayuga Division." It is an important coal road. *Distances:* Ithaca Pier to Ithaca, 2; Pugsleys, 13; Willseyville, 6; Condon, 4; Catatonk, 6; Owego, 4.

Cayuga Lake R. R.—Laws facilitating construction were passed by Chap. 314, laws of 1869, and Chap. 152, laws of 1870. A beginning has recently been made.

Cazenovia and Canastota R. R.—Articles filed January 22, 1868. Capital, \$300,000. In Madison co. Length of road 14.75 miles. It has stations at Canastota, Clockville, Twogood's, Perryville, Chittenango, Forks, Bingley and Cazenovia. Its extension beyond its present southern terminus has been proposed to De Ruyter, meeting a road that is to run to Cortland.

Central City R. R. (Syracuse).—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 1, 1860. Length of road 1.63 miles.

Central Elevated (Patented) Railway of N. Y. City.—Articles filed March 18, 1869. Length about 25 m. Capital, \$10,000,000. Not constructed.

Central Park, North and East River R. R. (N. Y.).—A Street R. R. Articles filed July 19, 1860. Length of road 24 miles. Main line from 59th street to South Ferry, 11 miles.

Central Railroad Co. of Long Island.—Articles filed March 4, 1871. From Flushing Village to the w. bounds of A. T. Stewart's lands in Hempstead, and thence eastward to Farmingdale and Bethpage; with a branch to Hempstead village, and another from the main line to the head of Flushing Bay, at the mouth of Flushing Creek. Length 25 miles.

Central Railroad Co. of Staten Island.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 2, 1869. From West Brighton to Centreville, 2 miles. Capital, \$50,000. Not constructed.

Central Valley R. R.—Articles filed March 30, 1870. From Chenango Forks, Broome co., to Smithville Flats, Chenango co., about 12 miles. Capital, \$300,000. Modified by articles filed June 7, 1871, allowing the southern terminus to begin on the Green R. R., where its line begins to diverge from it, in Greene. This is to be a 3 foot gauge road, and under construction.

Champlain and St. Lawrence R. R.—Co. formed Feb. 26, 1851, to build a road $2\frac{1}{2}$ m., from Rouse's Point to Canada line, to meet the St. Johns and La Prairie R. R. to Montreal. It is now a part of the "Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada railroads."

Chemung Railroad.—Co. formed May 14, 1845, by special act, to run from the head of Seneca Lake, at Jefferson (now Watkins), to the N. Y. and Erie R. R., near Fairport. Amended in 1847, and 1853, the latter act allowing the Co. to construct a R. R. from the Junction of the N. Y. & E. R. R. to Elmira, so as to connect with the Williamsport and Elmira R. R. It was leased to the N. Y. & Erie R. R., Oct. 13, 1848, for 10 y., from time of completion, and was finished in Dec. 1849. In 1853, it was leased by the Canandaigua and Elmira R. R. Co., but in 1858, it again came into the hands of the N. Y. & Erie R. R., who leased the road from Jefferson to Canandaigua, and continued to run it till May 1866, when it was leased to the "Northern Central Railway Co.," who changed the gauge to conform to their road s. of Elmira, and by them it has since been run. *Distances:* Watkins to Havana, 3.2; Groton Corners, 3.7; Millport, 2; Pine Valley, 2.8; Horseheads, 4.4; Junction, 1.2; Elmira, 4.3. Total, 21.6 miles.

Chemung and Ithaca R. R.—Incorporated May 16, 1837. Not constructed.

Chenango Valley R. R. Co., was allowed April 22, 1863, with power to construct a R. R. from Norwich to Binghamton, and to use the berm bank of the Chenango Canal or any public highway parallel thereto, in such a manner as not to interrupt travel. Capital, \$80,000. Articles filed July 31, 1863. Act amended, Chap. 673, Laws of 1865.

Cherry Valley and Mohawk River R. R. Incorp. April 15, 1864; length 15 mi.; capital \$100,000. Changed April 10, 1869, to the "Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany R. R."

Cherry Valley and Susquehanna R. R. Incorp. May 10, 1836. Not constructed.

Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany R. R.—Changed April 10, 1869, from

"Cherry Valley and Mohawk River R. R." Opened June 16, 1870, and operated under a lease with the "Alb. & Susq. R. R.," which lease has been assumed by the "Delaware and Hudson Canal Co." *Distances*: Cobleskill to Hydesville, 5; Seward, 4; Sharon Springs, 5; Prospect Hill, 4; Cherry Valley, 5; total, 23 miles. By an act passed March 29, 1871, it may be extended through any towns in Otsego or Herkimer counties.

City Line and Canarsie R. R. A street R. R. Articles filed April 29, 1869. Length, 5 m. Capital, \$100,000. In Kings Co. Not constructed.

Clayton and Theresa R. R. Articles filed Jan. 27, 1871. From Clayton village, on the St. Lawrence, to the B. R. & M. R. R., at or near Theresa, Jefferson Co. Length about 15 miles. Under construction; to be finished in 1872, and operated as a part of the "Utica and Black River R. R."

Clifton Iron Co.—By act of April 20, 1864, allowed to build and own a R. R., tram road, turnpike or macadamized road from their mines in Pierrepont (now Clifton) to the R. W. & O. R. R. A wooden track road was built from the mines to a point 2 m. s. of DeKalb Junction, and by act of April 15, 1868, it was empowered to extend its road to the St. Lawrence, and to carry passengers. This has not been done; and the road already built as far as to the R. W. & O. R. R., is not at present in use.

Clinton Avenue R. R. A street R. R. Articles filed Oct. 19, 1863.

Clove Branch R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 19, 1868; in Dutchess Co.; 4 m. A branch of the Dutchess & Columbia R. R. Capital, \$100,000. Allowed by act of April 28, 1870, within 5 y. to extend its line from any point on the road as then located, into or through E. Fishkill, Fishkill, Beekman, or Union Vale, on a branch to any iron mine in these towns, with docks, depots, etc., and also a branch from the Dutchess and Columbia R. R. Reported in 1869, as graded and laid, but incomplete. Length 4.25 m. to an iron mine.

Coeymans R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed. Intended to accommodate stone quarries at Mossy Hill.

Cohoes and Waterford R. R. A street R. R. Articles filed Aug. 20, 1863. Not built. A Co. of similar title org. Oct. 16, 1871. Length of proposed road 2 miles. Capital, \$25,000.

Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R.—A street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 10, 1860. Length of road 10.2 miles.

Cold Spring R. R. Incorporated April 30, 1839, to accommodate lumber mills in Allegany Co. Not built.

Cooperstown and Cherry Valley R. R. Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 25, 1865. Town bonds authorized in certain towns. Chap. 758, Laws of 1865; Chap. 442, Laws of 1867. Opened June, 1869. Length 16 miles, from a junction with the Alb. & Susq. R. R., in Milford, to Cooperstown.

Corning and Blossburg R. R. Changed April 5, 1851, from "Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining & Manuf. Co." Sold in 1854. Changed to Blossburg and Corning R. R., May, 1854.

Corning and Seneca Lake R. R. Articles filed April 12, 1864. Reported in 1869, as nothing done since location and survey.

Cornwall Branch Railway. Articles filed Dec. 1, 1868. From Newburg & N. Y. R. R. to Cornwall Landing; about 5 m. Capital, \$250,000. Not constructed.

Cornwall Suspension Bridge R. R. Articles filed Jan. 14, 1868. Length about 15 m. Capital, \$2,500,000. In Dutchess, Putnam and Orange Cos. Not constructed.

Coxsackie and Schenectady R. R. Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Dansville and Rochester R. R. Incorp. March 22, 1832. 45 miles. Not constructed.

Delaware R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not built.

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.—This Co. on the 9th of May, 1871, became the lessee of the Alb. & Susq. R. R., for the term of its charter. It is also lessee of Rens. & Sar. R. R., (May 18, 1871,) and of the "Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R., and is building a road from Ninevah to Lanesboro, Pa. See "Alb. & Susq. R. R.," etc.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.—(Of Penna.) Allowed to purchase and hold lands, etc., in this State, by act of 1864, Chap. 124, and 1865, Ch. 406. This road Co. has acquired the "*Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R.*," from Owego to Ithaca, the "*Syracuse, Binghamton and New York R. R.*," the "*Oswego and Syracuse R. R.*" and the "*Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R.*," by lease, and is now operating these

roads. Broad gauge, except the U., C. & S. V. portion from Utica to Norwich. For distances, see the titles above mentioned.

Delhi and Middletown Railroad.—Articles filed Nov. 14, 1870. From Delhi village through Bovina, near Livingston Lake and town of Andes, to Ackville, in Middletown—about 25 miles. Capital \$1,000,000.

Division Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn.) Authorized June 29, 1853.

Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R.—(N. Y.) A street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 8, 1863. Proposed length, 25 miles; built at last report, 10.63 miles.

Dunkirk and Chautauqua Lake R. R. Articles filed Jan. 6, 1865. Not constructed.

Dunkirk and Fredonia R. R.—A street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 14, 1865. Allowed by act of April 21, 1864, and further amended Feb. 10, 1866. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Dunkirk and State Line R. R. Articles filed April 18, 1850. Not constructed.

Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh Railway.—Articles consolidating the *Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R.* and the *Conewango Valley R. R.*, of Penna., filed May 14, 1817. R. R. from Dunkirk to Warren. Cap. \$1,300,000. Road under construction. Length in State of N. Y., 42 miles. It is to cross the Erie Railway, near Dexterville. The track is being laid at time of writing.

Dutchess R. R. Incorp. March 28, 1832, and March 25, 1836. Poughkeepsie to Connecticut line; 30 m. Not built.

Dutchess and Columbia R. R.—Articles filed, —, 1865. A portion (23 m.) was leased by "Boston, Hartford and Erie R. R. Co.," and was operated until March, 1870, when the officers of the D. & C. R. R. Co. resumed possession, and have since held and run it. Now done from Fishkill Landing to the State line, east of Millerton. *Distances*: Fishkill Landing to Dutchess Junction, 1.5; Matteawan, 2; Glenham, 1.8; Fishkill, 2.5; Brinckenhoffville, 1.8; Hopewell (Junction), 4.7; Clove Branch Junction, 1; Arthursburgh, 2.5; LaGrangeville, 1.5; Billings Gap, 1.5; Moore's Mill, 2.5; Verbanck, 3; Coffin's Summit, 2.5; Millbrook, 2; Shunpike, 3.6; Bangall, 3.5; Stissing, 2.8; Attlebury, 1.4; Pine Plains, 3.4; Bethel, 2.3; Shekomeko, 3; Winchells, 4.2; Millerton, 4.5; total, 58.1. Road laid about a mile further, and intended to join the Connecticut Western R. R. at the State line.

Dutchess and Columbia R. R.—Eastern Branch. Articles filed Oct. 11, 1867. Length about 16 m. Capital, \$160,000. In Dutchess Co.

East and North River R. R. Articles filed April 2, 1861.

East N. Y. and Jamaica R. R.—A street R. R. Articles filed Nov. 22, 1860. Act authorizing a R. R. from the E. line of Brooklyn to Jamaica, Chap. 507, Laws of 1863. Act amended, Chap. 760, 1865. Length of road, 9.5 miles.

East N. Y. and Jamaica Bay R. R. A street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 10, 1864.

East Side Railway. A street R. R. Articles filed March 18, 1868. Length about 5 m. Capital, \$1,000,000. In N. Y. City. Project abandoned.

Eighth Avenue R. R. (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Articles filed January 10, 1865. Length of road, 10 miles.

Elmira and Horseheads R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 30, 1870. From the village of Horseheads to the city of Elmira, about 7 miles, with privilege of extension. Cap. \$50,000. Under construction.

Elmira and Williamsport R. R. Incorp. April 21, 1832. 20 miles not constructed under this grant. See "Williamsport and Elmira R. R."

Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R. Changed from "Canandaigua and Niagara Falls R. R." April 24, 1857, and again Feb. 18, 1859, to the "Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua R. R."

Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua R. R. Changed Feb. 18, 1859, from "Canandaigua and Elmira R. R." It was leased and operated by the N. Y. and Erie R. R. Co. for a time, but is now leased to the "Northern Central Railway Co." of Pa., who have changed the gauge to conform to their road s. of Elmira, (4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches) and it is now run by them to Canandaigua, and by using the track of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. to Rochester. Between Watkins [formerly Jefferson] and Elmira, the track has three rails. *Distances*: Canandaigua to Hopewell, 6.4; Gorham, 5.3; Hall's Corners, 2.8; Bellona, 3.8; Benton Centre, 1.9; Penn Yan, 4; Milo Centre, 4.1; Himrods, 3.6; Starkey, 3.9; Big Stream, 2.6; Rock Stream, 1.9; Jefferson, [Watkins] 6.6. See "Chemung R. R." and "Northern Central Railway" of Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—Changed from "New York and Erie R. R." April 30, 1861, under acts of April 4, 1860, and April 2, 1861. Amendments to charter filed September 26, 1870. Consists of six Divisions, and many connecting branches extending from New York to Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, and westward to Cleveland and Cincinnati. Distances within the State of New York as follows:

Eastern Division, (N. Y. to Port Jervis), N. Y., through New York to Suffern, 31.67; Ramapo, 32½; Sloatsburg, 1½; Southfields, 6½; Greenwood, 2½; Newburgh Junction, 1½; Turners, 1½; Monroe, 2½; Oxford, 2½; Greycourt, 2; Chester, 1; Goshen, 4½; Hampton, 4; Middletown, 3½; Howells, 4; Otisville, 4½; Guymard, 4½; Port Jervis, 8. *Piermont Branch*; (By river from New York, 24 miles); Pier, 1; Orangeburgh, 1½; Blauveltville, 1½; Nanuet, 4½; Spring Valley, 2½; Monsey, 1½; Tallmans, 2½. *Northern N. J. and Piermont Branch*; Jersey City to Tappan, 22½; Upper Piermont, 1; Mansfield Ave., 3; Nyack, ½. *Newburgh and N. Y. Branch*; Newburgh to New Windsor, 3; Vails Gate Junction, 2; Vails Gate, ½; Cornwall, 1½; Valley, 3; Woodbury, 2½; Highland Mills, 2; Junction, 3; Greenwood, 1½; Turners, ½. *Newburgh to Greycourt*; Newburgh to Vails Gate, 5½; Salisbury, 3½; Washingtonville, 2½; Craigville, 4½; Greycourt, 2. *Warwick Branch*; Warwick to Stone Bridge, 2; Lake, 2; Sugar Loaf, 3½; East Chester, 2½; Greycourt, 1½. *Montgomery and Wallkill Valley Branch*; Goshen to Kipps, 2½; Neelytown, 5; Montgomery, 3; Walden, 3½; New Hurley, 5½; Gardiner, 3; New Paltz, 5½. *Pine Island Branch*; Goshen to Florida, 5½; Big Island, 2½; Pine Island, 3½.

Delaware Division, (Port Jervis to Susquehanna, Pa.) Port Jervis to Pond Eddy, 10½; Middaugh's, Pa., 2½; Shohola, Pa., 5½; Lackawaxen, Pa., 4; Pine Grove, Pa., 5½; Narrowsburg, 6; Nobody's, 3½; Cochection, 4½; Callicoon, 5½; Rock Run, 3½; Hawkins, 3½; Basket, 3½; Bouchou, 3½; Lordville, 3½; Stockport, 5½; Hancock, 4½; Dickinson's 5½; Hale's Eddy, 2½; Deposit, 5; Summit, 7½; Susquehanna, Pa., 8½. *Honesdale Branch*: Lackawaxen, Pa., to Honesdale, Pa., 25.

Susquehanna Division, (Susquehanna, Pa., to Hornellsville.) Susquehanna, Pa., to Great Bend, Pa., 8½; Kirkwood, 5½; Binghamton, 8½; Hooper, 6; Union, 2½; Campville, 6½; Owego, 7; Tioga, 5½; Smithboro, 4½; Barton, 2½; Waverly, 6½; Chemung, 4½; Wellsburg, 6; Southport, 6; Elmira, 1; Junction, 2; Big Flats, 6; Corning, 7½; Painted Post, 1½; Erwins, 3½; Addison, 5½; Rathboneville, 5½; Cameron Mills, 5; Cameron, 2½; Santee's, 2½; Adrian, 6; Canisteo, 5; Hornellsville, 4.

Rochester Division, (Corning to Rochester.) Corning to Painted Post, 1½; Cooper's, 3½; Curtis, 2½; Campbells, 1½; Savona, 3½; Bath, 6½; Kanona, 3½; Avoca, 4; Wallace's, 2½; Liberty, 4; Blood's, 4½; Wayland, 6; Springwater, 4½; Conesus, 6½; South Livonia, 3½; Livonia, 3½; Hamilton's, 2½; South Avon, 6½; Avon, 3; Rush, 4½; Scottsville, 2½; Henrietta, 3½; Red Creek, 4½; Fair Ground, 2½; Rochester, 2. *Attica Branch*; Avon to Caledonia, 7; Lime, 3½; Le Roy, 3½; Stafford, 4½; Batavia, 5½; Alexander, 7½; Attica, 3½.

Buffalo Division, (Hornellsville to Buffalo.) Hornellsville to Arkport, 4½; Burns, 3½; Canaseraga, 4; Garwoods, 2½; Swains, 2½; Turnout, 4; Nunda, 3; Hunts, 2½; Portage, 4; Castile, 3½; Gainesville, 2½; Warsaw, 6½; Dale, 5½; Linden, 4½; Attica, 6½; Summit, 2½; Darien, 3½; Alden, 5½; Town Line, 5; Lancaster, 4; Cheektowaga, 2½; Slades, 2½; Junction, 4½; Buffalo, 1½.

Western Division, (Hornellsville to Dunkirk.) Hornellsville to Almond, 4; Alfred, 4½; Tip Top, 3½; Andover, 4½; Elm Valley, 2½; Dyke, 3; Genesee, 3; Scio, 3½; Phillipsville, 4½; Belvidere, 3½; Friendship, 4½; Cuba Summit, 4½; Cuba, 4½; White House, 3½; Hinsdale, 3½; Olean, 5½; Allegany, 3½; Vandalia, 5; Carrollton, 4; Great Valley, 3½; Salamanca, 2½; Elk, 3½; Little Valley, 3½; Anybody's, 5; Cattaraugus, 2½; Persia, 6; Dayton, 3½; Perrysburg, 3; Smith's Mills, 7; Forestville, 3½; Sheriden, 3½; Dunkirk, 4½.

Atlantic and Great Western Railway, (Salamanca to Cleveland, &c.) Salamanca to Red House, 7; Randolph, 10½; Kennedy, 7½; Jamestown, 9; Ashville, 7; Panama, 4½; (continues westward into Penna. and Ohio,) with branches in both States. It is understood that the "A. & G. W. Railway" has been recently sold, and that it will be operated as a separate organization. A branch of the Erie Railway, has been proposed from Hancock or Deposit to Afton, and thence through Coventry, Greene, Smithville, Willett, and Marathon, to Cortland, Auburn, and Oswego, but no part has been built at time of writing. A branch was built in 1870-1, from Buffalo to Tonawanda, and thence to the Suspension Bridge. It

was opened early in 1871, and is intended chiefly for traffic, and the stock trade. It passes over the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. on an elevated track.

Erie and Cattaraugus R. R.—Incorp. May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Erie and Genesee Valley, R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 24, 1864. Length about 25 miles. Capital, \$500,000. In Allegany, Steuben and Livingston cos. Under construction; opened from Dansville to Mount Morris. It has been proposed to extend this road, or connect by another road from Dansville to Bavas, on the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway.

Erie and New England R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 15, 1868. Length about 37 m. Capital, \$2,500,000. In Orange, Rockland, Westchester and Putnam counties. Not constructed.

Erie and New York City R. R.—Articles filed March 12, 1862. Acts to authorize town subscrip., and extending time. Chap. 95 and 357, laws of 1862.

New Rockaway Branch R. R.—Articles filed June 22, 1868. Length 5 miles. Capital, \$75,000. In Queens county. Length 6 miles. Operated by the South Side R. R. Co.

Fifth Ward R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Oct. 3, 1867. Length 2 m. Capital \$50,000. In Syracuse. Length of road 2.6 miles.

First Avenue and Jersey Ferries R. R., (N. Y.)—Articles filed Feb. 3, 1864.

Fish House and Amsterdam R. R.—Incorp. April 26, 1832; 18 m. not built.

Flatbush, Coney Island and Canarsie R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 30, 1863.

Flushing R. R.—Co. formed Feb. 24, 1852. Opened June 26, 1854. From Hunter's Point, the distances are: Penny Bridge, 1; Winsfield, 2½; Newtown, 1; National Race Course, 1½; Flushing, 2. A company of this name filed articles July 2, 1863. See "Flushing and North Side R. R."

Flushing and College Point R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Dec. 11, 1865. Length of road 2 miles. The Flushing and North Side R. R. having been extended to College Point, the construction of this road was discontinued.

Flushing and North Side R. R.—Articles filed April 3, 1868. Length with branches, 25 miles. Capital \$400,000. In Queens co. Road laid (according to report of 1869) 11 miles. It purchased a part of the N. Y. and Flushing R. R., May 1, 1869. Stations at Hunter's Point, Woodside, Winfield, Newtown, West Flushing, Flushing, Broadway, Bayside, Little Neck, Brookdale, (Great Neck), College Point and Whitestone. See "Flushing R. R."

Flushing and Woodside R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 24, 1864. Authorized to build a draw bridge over Flushing creek, &c. Chap. 251, laws of 1864. Consolidated with the Flushing and North Side R. R., and certificate filed Feb. 6, 1871.

Flushing Village R. R.—Articles filed March 10, 1871. A horse R. R.; length about two miles.

Fonda and Ogdensburgh R. R.—Permitted by law, May 16, 1866.

Fonda, Johnstown and Cloversville R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 17, 1867. By act of April 20, 1870, the R. R. com's. of Johnstown were allowed to cancel the claim of the town against this road, which had been graded but not ironed. This being done the road was completed, and opened Nov. 14, 1870. About 8 miles in length. The only intermediate station is Johnstown, 4 miles from Fonda.

Forrestport R. R.—Incorp. May 1, 1868; was allowed to build a wooden R. R., not over 25 miles in length, in Oneida, Lewis, Herkimer and Hamilton cos. Capital \$100,000. A section of wooden railroad has been built in Forrestport.

Fort Ann and Mount Hope R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 5, 1871. From the Rens. and Sar. R. R. and the Canal in Fort Ann, to Wiggin's Ore Bed, now Mount Hope; and to the "Pondunk Ore Bed," all in Washington co. Length about 8 miles.

Fort Edward, Sandy Hill and Glens Falls R. R.—Incorp. Jan. 10, 1863, as a horse R. R. Articles of "Fort Edward, Glens Falls and Sandy Hill R. R.," filed Jan. 7, 1863. Not constructed under this organization.

Forty-Second St. and Grand St. Ferry R. R., (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 16, 1863. Length, 5.13 miles.

Frankfort and Ilion R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 9, 1871. Cap. \$20,000. Proposed length, about 2.5 miles. Not constructed.

Fredonia and Van Buren Harbor R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Fulton Ferry and Canarsie Bay R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 11, 1867. Length 3 m. Capital \$200,000. In Kings county.

Fulton Ferry and Tenth Av. R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 26, 1864.

Fulton R. R.—Articles filed July 5, 1864. Not constructed.

Gallupville R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 4, 1869. From Shoharie Valley R. R. to Gallupville, 4½ m. Capital \$35,000. In Schoharie co. Not built.

Genesee and Cattaraugus R. R.—Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Genesee and Water Street R. R., (Syracuse).—A Street R. R. Articles filed Oct. 13, 1865. Length of road 3 miles. By act of April 28, 1871, it was allowed to extend its tracks through Chestnut street to Oakwood Cemetery, and through Water and Franklin streets to the Central R. R., and through Lodi street to Butternut street.

Genesee Valley R. R.—Articles filed July 12, 1856. Changed to "Avon, Genesee and Mt. Morris R. R.," Feb. 21, 1860, having been sold under a foreclosure of mortgage.

Genesee and Pittsford R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Geneva and Canandaigua R. R.—Incorporated April 21, 1828. 16 miles. Not built.

Geneva and Ithaca R. R.—Articles filed June 7, 1870. In Ontario, Seneca and Tompkins cos.; to connect with the N. Y. C. R. R., and R. R.'s projected H. to Big Sodus Bay; s. to Corning, and W. Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie. Length 40 miles. Capital \$1,200,000. Preliminary measures are in progress.

Geneva and Southwestern R. R.—Articles filed May 27, 1871. From Geneva, through Seneca, and through Gorham (near Bethel) to Rushville, and through Middlesex, Italy and Naples, to, at or near Blood's Corners, in Cohocton, 37 miles. Cap. \$1,000,000.

Gilboa R. R.—Incorporated April 15, 1839. Not constructed.

Glens Falls R. R.—Articles filed July 26, 1867. Built from Fort Edward to Glens Falls. Length 5.76 m. Leased in perpetuity to the "Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. Co." The rent being the payment of the semi-annual interest on \$125,000.

Gloversville, Mayfield and Northville R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 18, 1868. Length 14 miles. Capital \$300,000. In Fulton co. No part constructed.

Goshen and Albany R. R.—Incorp. April 12, 1842. Surveyed but not constructed.

Goshen and Deckertown Railway.—Articles filed March 18, 1868. Length 14 m. Capital \$360,000. In Orange co. Intended to run 14½ m. to State Line, to intersect a N. J. R. R. to Deckertown. Opened to Pine Island 11.6 miles, and operated by the Erie Railway, as the "Pine Island Branch" of that road.

Goshen and New Jersey R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1837. Not constructed.

Grand Street R. R., (Brooklyn).—A Street R. R. Articles filed Nov. 9, 1859.

Grand Street and Newtown R. R., (Brooklyn).—A Street R. R. Articles filed Aug. 18, 1860. Allowed to lay double track, 1862. Length of road 3 miles.

Grand Street Ferry and Middle Village R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed June 3, 1869; formed upon sale of "Metropolitan R. R.," under execution. Length 6½ m. Capital \$125,000. In Kings county.

Grand Street and Maspeth R. R., (Brooklyn).—Articles filed Nov. 9, 1859. Not built.

Grand Street and Newtown R. R.—A Street R. R. Length 3 miles. In Kings and Queens counties.

Grand St., Prospect Park & Flatbush Railroad.—A Street R. R. Articles filed April 13, 1870—4½ miles, in Brooklyn and Flatbush. Capital \$200,000.

Great Ausable R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1828, March 30, 1832, April 29, 1832, and May 13, 1837; Port Kent to Forks of Ausable 24 m.; not built.

Greene Railroad.—Articles filed Oct. 18, 1869. From Chenango Forks to Greene, about 8 miles. Capital \$200,000. Now a part of the Utica Division of the Del., Lack. & Western R. R. Opened in 1870.

Green Point and Calvary R. R.—A Street R. R. Authorized Chap. 762, laws of 1865.

Green Point and Williamsburgh R. R.—A Street R. R. Act incorp.; Chap. 323, laws of 1864. Not built.

Green Point, Prospect Park and Greenwood R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 22, 1867. Not constructed.

Greenwich and Johnsonville R. R., formerly "Union Village and Johnsonville R. R.," and known by present name since the change of name of Village, April 3, 1867. Opened in 1870, from Johnsonville, in Pittstown, Rens. co., to Greenwich, Washington county, 14 miles.

Hackensack and New York Extension R. R., formed under the laws of N. J., and authorized by act of April 20, 1870, to construct their R. R. from the State Line to a point on the Hudson, between Caldwell's Landing and the village of Warren. Built from Jersey City to Nanuet, on the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railway (of which $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles are in N. Y.), and thence on the Erie track to Spring Valley, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. From this point to the Hudson, at Grassy Point, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Haverstraw, or Warren, in an advanced stage construction. It begins in N. J. at New Bridge on the Hackensack & New York R. R., and passes through River Edge, New Milford, Orddell, Westwood, Hillsdale and Pascack, in N. J., and Nanuet, Spring Valley, Theill's, Haverstraw and North Haverstraw, to Grassy Point, in N. Y.—total 28 miles, and from Jersey City, 42 miles. It will supply coal for the immense brick yards on the Hudson, which require 150,000 tons a year.

Hamilton Av. and Prospect Park R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed March 9, 1869. Length about $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. Capital \$125,000. In Brooklyn.

Hamilton Av., Prospect Park and Flatbush R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed April 1, 1868. Length 4 m. Capital \$200,000. In Kings co.

Hamilton Ferry and Canarsie Railroad.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 18, 1870. From Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, to Canarsie, on Jamaica Bay—10 miles. Capital \$500,000.

Harlem Bridge, Morrisania and Fordham R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 16, 1863. Capital \$300,000. Length of road 5 m.

Harlem Extension R. R.—Articles consolidating the "Lebanon Springs R. R." of N. Y., with the "Bennington and Rutland R. R." of Vt., filed April 23, 1870. Capital \$4,000,000. Distances: Chatham 4 Corners to Chatham, 5; Brainard's, 6; West Lebanon, 2; New Lebanon, 4; Lebanon Springs, 1; North Stephentown, 9; Centre Berlin, 4; Berlin, 3; N. Petersburg, 5; Petersburg, 5; T. & B. Junc., 1; Hoosick Corners, 2; E. Hoosick, 3; Bennington, Vt., 3; Rutland, Vt., 55. This road forms an important through line from New York city, via Harlem R. R., to Vt. and Canada. Length 114 miles.

Harlem River and Port Chester R. R. Incorporated April 23, 1866. Not built.

Harlem River and Tarrytown R. R. Articles filed April 16, 1864. Not built.

Hempstead and Jamaica R. R. Articles filed July 13, 1865. An act of April 21, 1866, also allowed the construction of a r. r. between these points. Not built.

Hempstead and Rockaway R. R. Articles filed November 17, 1869. From the village of Hempstead to Valley Stream, on the South Side R. R., 5 miles. Capital \$50,000. Opened in 1871. Consolidated June 1, 1871, as a part of the "New York and Hempstead R. R."

Herkimer and Mohawk Street R. R.—Articles filed March 3, 1871. Opened in September, 1871. Connects with the "Mohawk and Ilion R. R.," making a through line to Herkimer Village.

Herkimer and Trenton R. R. Incorporated May 13, 1836. Not built.

Hicksville and Cold Spring Branch R. R. Incorp. June 28, 1851. It opened a road as far as Syosset, July 3, 1854. Since leased and run by the L. I. R. R. Continued to Huntington and Northport in April, 1868, and it is proposed to extend it to Port Jefferson, seventeen miles further.

Hicksville and Huntington R. R. Incorp. April 22, 1865. A branch of the L. I. R. R. extends between these points.

Honeoye R. R. Incorp. May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Horseheads and Elmira Avenue R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed May 6, 1871. From the intersection of Franklin and Main Sts. in Horseheads, to and through the streets of Elmira. Length 10 miles. Capital \$100,000.

Hudson and Berkshire R. R. Incorporated April 21, 1828. Built from Hudson to Chatham Four Corners with strap rail. Relaid in 1848-9. Changed to "Hudson and Boston R. R." in 1855.

Hudson and Boston R. R. Co. Organized December 1, 1855, to hold the road built by the

'Hudson and Berkshire R. R.' from Hudson to Chatham Four Corners, 17½ miles. Merged in the "Boston and Albany R. R." by articles filed Jan. 11, 1871.

Hudson and Delaware R. R. Incorporated April 19, 1830, and April 21, 1835. Newburgh to Delaware River, 65 miles. Not built, but merged in the "N. Y. and Erie" system of railroads, as the "Newburgh Branch."

Hudson and Kinderhook R. R. Articles filed June 13, 1871. From Hudson City to Kinderhook. Capital \$175,000. Length about 17 miles.

Hudson and Mohawk R. R. Articles filed March 10, 1869. From junction of Athens R. R. near Schenectady, to Albany; 12 miles. Capital \$1,000,000. Not constructed.

Hudson and West Shore R. R. Articles filed Oct. 3, 1860. Not built.

Hudson Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn.) A Street R. R. Articles filed February 6, 1867. Length of road proposed, 4 miles; laid 2.5 miles. From East River to Greenwood.

Hudson River R. R. Company formed May 12, 1846; opened from New York to Peekskill, Sept. 29, 1849; to Hamburg, Dec. 6, 1849; to Poughkeepsie, Dec. 31, 1849; from Albany to Hudson, June 16, 1851; to Tivolia, Aug. 4, and through, Oct. 1, 1851. It follows the river bank, and has 3,018 feet of tunnels, varying from 60 to 835 feet. Consolidated with the "New York Central R. R.," forming the "N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.," by articles filed Nov. 1, 1869.

Hudson, Suspension Bridge and New England Railway Co. was thus named May 9, 1870, having been incorp. April 27, 1868, as the "Hudson Highland Suspension Bridge Co." By the act of 1870, it was allowed to construct a single, double, or treble railway from the N. Y. and Erie R. R. near Turner's, to the State line of Ct. in the town of North Salem. The bridge is required to be at some point between Verplanck's Point and Buttermilk Falls, and is to be completed before July 1, 1875. Capital \$2,500,000. Nothing is to be done to obstruct free navigation, and the bridge is to be at least 150 feet above high tide.

Hudson River West Shore R. R. Length 93 miles. Capital by charter, \$2,000,000; cap. of W. S. H. R. R. R., with which it is consolidated, \$2,500,000.

Hudson Valley R. R. Articles filed Aug. 26, 1870. From the terminus of the Schuylerville and Upper Hudson R. R., to a point on the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R., in Moreau, 10 miles. Capital \$200,000. Not built.

Hunter's Point and Rockaway Beach R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed April 4, 1867. Nothing done beyond filing articles.

Hunter's Point and South Side R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed January 5, 1870. From Fresh Ponds, on the South Side R. R., to the East River, between Hunters' Point Ferry and Ravenswood, 4 miles. Capital \$40,000.

Hunters' Point, Ravenswood and Astoria R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed November 5, 1863. Not constructed.

International Coal Co. Authorized by chap. 197, laws of 1865, to aid in constructing a R. R. to its mines, etc.

International R. R. Articles filed February 16, 1861. No railroad constructed by this company.

Ithaca and Athens R. R.—Changed from "Ithaca and Towanda R. R." Feb. 18, 1870, connects Ithaca and Athens in Pa., passes under the Erie Railway at Waverley, and enters the State of Penna., at that village, and connects with the "Lehigh Valley R. R." of Penna.

Ithaca and Auburn R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Ithaca and Cortland R. R.—Articles filed July 21, 1869. Length, 25 miles. Capital, \$500,000. From Ithaca to Cortlandville under construction and partly finished. Open from Freeville Junction on the Southern Central R. R., to Ithaca. Consolidated Dec. 14, 1871, and now the "Utica, Ithaca and Elmira R. R." Opened from Ithaca to Cortlandville, Dec. 14, 1871.

Ithaca and Geneva R. R.—Incorporated April 9, 1832. 40 miles. Not built.

Ithaca and Owego R. R.—Incorporated Jan. 28, 1828. 29 miles. Completed April, 1834, with strap iron rails and inclined planes. Sold by Comptroller on stock issued by State on which interest was unpaid, and the "Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R." formed April 18, 1849. The road was rebuilt, dispensing with inclined planes, and Jan. 1, 1855, it was leased to

"Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R." and operated as the "Cayuga Division," of that Co. It is an important coal road.

Ithaca and Port Renwick R. R.—Incorporated April 16, 1834. Not built.

Ithaca and Towanda R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 22, 1865. Act to facilitate construction, Chap. 645, laws of 1866. Changed to "Ithaca and Athens R. R.," Feb. 18, 1870.

Jamaica and Middle Village R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed June 11, 1866. Nothing done towards construction of this road.

Jamestown Railway Co.—Articles filed May 3, 1871. To run from a point in Jamestown village to the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R., near the Atlantic and Great Western Railway. Length, 3 miles. Capital, \$100,000.

Jamesville R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Jersey Ferries and First Avenue R. R.—(N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 27, 1865. Not constructed.

Johnstown R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836. Not constructed.

Jordan and Skaneateles R. R.—Incorporated May 6, 1837. A Horse R. R., with flat rail in operation for a time, but long since discontinued.

Junction R. R.—Articles filed April 20, 1870. From the N. Y. C and H. R. R. R., to Buffalo and Niagara Falls R. R., and the Niagara river in city of Buffalo—7 miles. Capital, \$250,000. Under construction.

Junction Railway.—Articles filed July 29, 1865.

Junction Canal Co.—Allowed by act of April 13, 1866, to build a R. R. from Elmira to State line near Athens, Pa. This has not been done.

Keeseville and Montreal R. R.—Articles filed June 17, 1869. From a point within 2 miles of Peru village to Keeseville. 6 miles. Capital, \$100,000. Clinton co. This has not been built.

Kingsbridge, Highbridge and 42d Street R. R., (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed April 26, 1864. Not built.

Kingston and Rondout R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 31, 1865. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Kingston Turnpike and R. R.—Incorporated April 23, 1835. 3 miles. Not built as a R. R.

Lake and River Improvement and Railroad and Land Co., of the N. Y. Wilderness.—Incorporated May 1, 1865, with a capital of \$50,000. Not began.

Lake Champlain and Moriah R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 4, 1867; under Chap. 448, laws of 1865. Length, 7 miles. Capital, \$200,000. In Essex co. From Port Henry Iron Mines to Port Henry village and landing.

Lake Champlain and Ogdensburg R. R.—Incorporated April 20, 1833. 120 miles. Not built.

Lake Ontario and Hudson River R. R.—Changed April 6, 1857, from "Sackets Harbor and Saratoga R. R." and some progress continued in construction, when after a few years it was finally abandoned.

Lake Ontario, Auburn and New York R. R.—Articles filed May 23, 1856. Corporate power continued to July 1, 1875, by act of May 10, 1869. The "Southern Central R. R." has mostly anticipated the wants that were to be supplied by this road.

Lake Ontario Shore R. R.—Articles filed March 17, 1868. Length, about 140 miles. Capital, \$4,000,000. In Oswego, Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Orleans and Niagara cos. Preliminary measures are in progress, and many towns on the line of the road have been bonded. It will follow the "lake ridge," w. of Alton, Wayne co. except in crossing the Irondequoit Bay and Genesee river at the lake shore. Length to be about 143 miles.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.—Consolidation of the "Buffalo and Erie R. R." and the "Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, under Chap. 917, laws of 1869. Articles filed Aug. 14, 1869. Distances: Buffalo to Hamburg, 10; Lake View, 5; Angola, 6; Irving, 8, Silver Creek, 2; Dunkirk 7; Salem, 8; Portland, 2; Westfield, 7; Ripley, 5; Quinsey, 3; State line, 3; Erie, Pa., 20. Total in New York, 68.

Lansingburgh and Troy R. R.—Incorporated May 19, 1836. Not constructed.

Lebanon Springs R. R.—Articles filed March 25, 1865. Act extending time for completion, Chap. 444, laws of 1862. Consolidated with the "Harlem Extension R. R." April 23, 1870, and operated as part of a through route from New York to Vermont and Canada.

Lewiston R. R.—Incorporated May 6, 1836. This road, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, was laid in 1837, and in a few years given up. The present road between N. F. and Lewiston is on a different line.

Liverpool and Syracuse R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 18, 1868. Length, 5 miles. Capital, \$100,000. In Onondaga co. Not constructed.

Lockport and Batavia R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Lockport and Buffalo Railway.—Articles filed Aug. 30, 1871. From Lockport city, to some point in the village of North Tonawanda, Niagara co. Length, about 14 miles. Capital \$200,000.

Lockport and Niagara Falls R. R.—Incorp. April, 1834; 30 m.; not built until many years after. Merged in "N. Y. Central R. R.," in 1853.

Lockport and Youngstown R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Long Island City and Calvary Cemetery R. R.—Incorp. by special act April 21, 1871. Cap. \$100,000. To be operated by horse power.

Long Island R. R.—Org. June 15, 1835. Opened through to Greenport, July 1844. It was formerly laid through Atlantic st., but the terminus was changed under an act of March 12, 1860, to Hunter's Point, and a tunnel under Atlantic St. discontinued. By this act the company was allowed to purchase the New York and Jamaica R. R., then in course of construction. By act of April 21, 1862, it was allowed to construct branch roads, except in Kings county, and not e. of Jamaica, subject to the provisions of general law. Towards the close of 1868, the company agreed upon certain conditions, to extend a branch to Sag Harbor, and the town of Southampton, by act of April 21, 1869; allowed to borrow \$125,000 to carry out this agreement. *Distances*: Hunter's Point to Woodside, 3; Jamaica, 7; Willow Tree, 1; Queens, 2; Hyde Park, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Mineola, $2\frac{1}{2}$; [Hempstead, $2\frac{1}{2}$] Westbury, 3; Hicksville, 3; Jerusalem, 3; Farmingdale, 2; Deer Park, 6; Brentwood, 4; N. Islip, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Lakeland, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Holbrook, 2; Waverly, 2; Medford, 2; Bellport, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Yaphank, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Manor, 6; River Head, 8; Jamesport, 5; Mattituc, 4; Cutchogue, 3; Hermitage, 3; Southhold, 2; Greenport, 4—total 94 miles. Its branches are as follows: *Brooklyn Central Branch*, Jamaica to E. N. Y., to accommodate the city travel of Brooklyn. Freight cars are drawn by horses to Franklin Avenue. Stations at East New York, Cypress Avenue, Union Course, Woodhaven, Clarenceville, S. S. R. R. crossing and Jamaica. *Hempstead and Glen Cove Branch*—From Mineola to Hempstead, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Mineola to Roslyn, 2; Glen Head, 2; Glen Cove, 2; Locust Valley, 2. *Northport Branch*: Hicksville to Syosset, 4; Huntington, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Centreport, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Northport, 3, the stations of the three latter being a mile from the villages. *Sag Harbor Branch*—Distances: Manor to Moriches, 5; Speonk, 3; W. Hampton, 2; Quogue, 3; Good Ground, $5\frac{1}{2}$; South-hampton, 7; Bridge Hampton, 6; and Sag Harbor, 4. Total $35\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Madison Co. R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1829; to build a R. R. from Chittenango to Cazenovia; 10 m. Not built.

Main and Ohio Street R. R., (Buffalo).—A Street R. R. Articles filed August 20, 1859. Not built.

Malden R. R.—Incorp. Chap. 478, Laws of 1863. Not built.

Manheim and Salisbury R. R.—April 28, 1834; to Nicholasville. Not built. Name changed to "Mohawk and St. Lawrence R. R. and Nav. Co.," May 11, 1837.

Maspeth R. R. and Bridge Co.—Agreement to consol. with Williamsburgh and Newtown R. R., and Maspeth Av. & Toll Bridge Co., under Chap. 598, Laws of 1867; filed August 22, 1868.

Maysville & Portland R. R.—Incorp. March 29, 1833; 8 m.; not constructed.

Medina and Darien R. R.—Incorp. May 5, 1834. Not built.

Medina and Lake Ontario R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836. Not constructed.

Metropolitan Railway.—Articles filed Dec. 3, 1863; and same name, March 22, 1864. Act regulating construction in Brooklyn, and to extend to Fresh Ponds and Lutheran Cemetery. Chap. 910, Laws of 1866. Sold on execution, and the "Grand Street Ferry and Middle Village R. R.," formed June 3, 1869.

Middleburgh and Schoharie R. R.—Articles filed March 29, 1867. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is a continuation of the Schoharie Valley R. R. up to Middleburgh.

Middletown and Crawford R. R.—Articles filed Aug. 3, 1868. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Capital \$250,000. In Orange co. It runs from a point on the N. Y. & O. Midland

R. R., 3 miles N. of Middletown, to Pine Bush, and is to be opened the present year. It is said to have been leased to the "Midland" R. R.

Middletown, Unionville and Water Cap R. R.—Opened in May 1868, from Middletown to Unionville, and operated until July 1, 1871, by the Erie Railway. *Distances*: Middletown to Haunted House, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Slate Hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Johnson, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Rutgers, $1\frac{1}{2}$; West Town, 1; Unionville, $3\frac{1}{4}$. The road is now leased for 99 years to the N. Y. & O. Midland. The charter of this road authorized its extensions to the Delaware Water Gap, from whence it would connect with the coal regions.

Mohawk and Hudson R. R.—From Albany to Schenectady. Incorp. April 17, 1826; 17 m. opened in 1831. When built it had an inclined plane, with stationary engines at each end; the oldest R. R. in the State. Changed to "Albany and Schenectady R. R.," April 19, 1847, and in 1863, merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R."

Mohawk and Ilion Horse R. R.—Articles filed April 12, 1870. In Herkimer county, between these villages. It connects with the "Herk. & Mohawk Street R. R.," making a through line from Herkimer to Ilion.

Mohawk and St. Lawrence R. R. and Navigation Co.—Changed from "Manheim and Salisbury R. R.," May 11, 1837. Not constructed.

Mohawk Valley and Piseco R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1863: to build a R. R. from a point between E. Cr. and Fonda, and some point in Fulton or Hamilton cos. Not constructed.

Mohawk Valley R. R.—Articles filed January 21, 1851, and empowered to build a road on the S. side of the Mohawk from Schenectady to Utica. It was merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R.," upon the consolidation in 1853.

Montgomery and Erie R. R.—From Montgomery to Goshen, $10\frac{1}{4}$ m. Orange county. Operated by the Erie Railway company under a contract. A continuation of this road by the "Wallkill Valley R. R. Co.," is projected to Kingston, and opened to New Paltz.

Monticello and Port Jervis R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 2, 1868. Length 21 m. Capital \$500,000. In Sullivan and Orange cos. Operated by the Erie Railway Co. *Distances*: Port Jervis to Monticello Junction, $\frac{1}{2}$; Huguenot, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Rose Point, 2; Oakland, 5; Hartwood, 3; Gillman's 2; Barnum's, 2; Monticello, 4—total 24 miles.

Montreal and Plattsburgh R. R.—Formerly "Plattsburgh and Montreal R. R." Length 23 miles. *Distances*: Plattsburgh to Beekmantown, 5; W. Chazy, 5; Sciota, 5; Mooers Junction, 5; Province Line, 2 m.—total, Montreal to Plattsburgh, 62 miles. A new company formed by bondholders, into whose hands the former road passed, and articles filed Aug. 22, 1868. It is now operated as a division of the "Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada R. R's."

Nanuet and New City R. R.—Articles filed May 23, 1871. From Nanuet to New City; 4 m. Preliminary measures in progress.

Nassua R. R.—Articles filed March 3, 1865. Not built.

Newark R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. From Newark, Wayne county, to Phelps. Not built.

New Brighton and Onondaga Valley R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 27, 1869. Proposed length 2 m. Cap. \$16,000. In Onondaga county, from New Brighton to Patterson's Corners, 1.87 miles.

Newburgh and Kingston R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 31, 1869. Length 35 m. Capital \$750,000. In Orange and Ulster cos. Not built.

Newburgh and Midland R. R.—Articles filed May 24, 1870. From Newburgh to a junction on the New York and Oswego Midland R. R., 25 m. Capital, \$250,000. Preliminary measures are in progress.

Newburgh and New York Railway.—Articles filed April 8, 1864, and Feb. 10, 1865. Built by Erie Railway from Vail's Gate to a junction a mile S. of Turner's. Known as the "Short Cut," stations; Valley station; Woodbury and Highland Mills. Distance from Newburgh to Southern Junction, $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Newburgh and Wallkill Valley R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 16, 1868. Length, 15 miles. Capital, \$400,000. In Orange co. Not built.

New City Branch R. R.—From Nanuet, on the Piermont Branch of the Erie R. R., to New City, the county seat of Rockland co. Under construction.

Newtown and Flushing R. R.—Articles filed March 8, 1871. From Winfield to Flushing. About 4 miles. Not constructed.

Newtown Creek and Astoria R. R.—A Street R. R. Authorized by act Chap. 494, law of 1863. Not constructed.

New York R. R.—Articles filed Dec. 24, 1860. Not constructed.

New York and Albany R. R.—Incorporated April 17, 1833. 150 miles. Merged in N. Y. and Harlem R. R., A. R. R. Co. of similar name formed under the general law within a very few years, and preliminary surveys and maps made. It is known as the "West Side R. R." and at time of writing (July 1871,) efforts are being made to bond the city of Albany, to aid in its construction.

New York and Boston R. R.—Articles filed May 21, 1869. Located in West Chester and Putnam cos., from Harlem river to Lake Mahopac. 50 miles. To connect at Brewsters' with any R. R. Capital, \$1,000,000. Preliminary measures have been taken and partly built.

New York and Connecticut R. R.—Incorporated May 12, 1846. Not constructed. Intended to run from Harlem R. R., in Putnam co. to Stateline. Capital, \$150,000.

New York and Croton River R. R.—Articles signed Sept. 15, 1871. Capital, \$1,500,000. To extend from Port Morris to or near West Farms, Bronxdale, East Chester, Mt. Vernon, Pelhamville, White Plains and Hall's Corners to the Hudson near Tarrytown; with a branch from the Sound through New Rochelle, Pelham, East Chester and Yonkers. Length, about 25 miles.

New York and Erie R. R.—Org. in July, 1833, under act of April 24, 1832. Reorg. in 1835. Opened from Piermont to Goshen, Sept. 22, 1841; to Middletown, June 7, 1843; to Port Jervis, Jan. 6, 1848; to Binghamton, Dec. 28, 1848; to Owego, June, 1, 1849; to Elmira, Oct. 1849; to Corning, Jan. 1, 1850, and to Dunkirk, May 14, 1851. The Newburgh branch was opened Jan. 8, 1850. It was built with 6 foot gauge and has a branch to Jersey City, and extensive connecting branches. Sold by foreclosure of mortgage, under Chap. 160, laws of 1860, and Chap. 119, laws of 1861, and the "Erie Railway Co." formed. Articles filed June 25, 1861.

New York and Flushing R. R.—Articles filed March 22, 1859. From Hunter's Point to Great Neck, 13 miles. Consolidated with the "Flushing and North Side R. R." May 1, 1869.

New York and Harlem R. R.—Co. formed April 2, 1831; begun Feb. 24, 1832, and 1 mile built that year. Allowed to extend to Harlem to meet the N. Y. and Alb. R. R., in 1840, and in May, 1845, allowed to continue its road to Albany. Open to Chatham 4 Cors. Jan. 19, 1852, connecting there with the "Alb. and W. Stockbridge R. R." *Distances:* White and Centre Sts., N. Y. to 26th St., 2¼; Yorkville, 2¼; Harlem, 2¼; Mott Haven, ½; Melrose, 1; Morrisania, ¼; Tremont, 1¼; Fordham, 1¼; Williams Bridge 1½; West Mount Vernon, 2¼; Brouxville, 2; Tuckahoe, ¼; Scarsdale, 3; Hart's Cors., 1½; White Plains, 2; Washington's Quarters, 2; Kensico, ¼; Unionville, 3; Pleasantville, 2¼; Chapequa, 2; Mount Kisco, 4¼; Bedford, 2¼; Whitlockville, 2¼; Golden's Bridge, 2; Purdy's, 2, Croton Falls, 2; Brewsters, 4¼; Dykeman's 2¼; Towner's, 3; Paterson, 2½; Pawlings, 3½; South Dover, 6; Dover Furnace, 2¼; Dover Plains, 4¼; Wassaic, 4½; Amenia, 3¼; Sharon Station, 3¼; Milberton, 4¼; Mount Riga, 3¼; Boston Cors., 3¼; Copake, 5¼; Hillsdale, 4; Bains, 2¼; Martindale, 3¼; Philmont, 3½; Ghent, 6; Chatham 4 Cors., 2½; N. Y. to C. 4 Cors., 130¼. Continued by the "Harlem Extension R. R., to Vermont and Canada."

New York and Hempstead Plains R. R.—Articles filed March 1, 1870. From Bay Ridge to Hempstead. 30 miles. Capital, \$300,000. Consolidated as a part of the "N. Y. and Hempstead R. R., June 1, 1871.

New York and Hempstead R. R.—Formed June 1, 1871, by the consolidation of the "Hempstead and Rockaway R. R." and the "New York and Hempstead Plains R. R.

New York and Highland Suspension Bridge Railway Co.—Articles filed Jan. 4, 1864. Length about 40 miles. From Hudson, Highland Suspension Bridge to Harlem. Capital, \$1,500,000. In West Chester and Putnam cos. Not constructed.

New York and Jamaica R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 3, 1859. Merged in the Long Island R. R.

New York and Lake Mahopac R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 11, 1861. Built. To connect with

the N. Y. and Harlem R. R., at Golden's Bridge. Length about 8 miles. Not in use at time of writing.

New York and Mahopac R. R.—Articles filed March 7, 1871. Intended to run from Golden Bridge to Lake Mahopac. About 8 miles.

New York and New Haven R. R.—Incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, at the May Session of 1844. Allowed by act of May 11, 1846 to extend their road into this State to a point on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., at or near Williams Bridge, and to use that road to New York, upon such terms as the two companies might agree. It was opened Dec. 28, 1848. *Distances*: 27th St. 4th ave. to 32d St. 3; Harlem, 4; Williams Bridge, 6; Mount Vernon, 4; New Rochelle, 3; Mamaroneck, 3; Rye, 4; Port Chester, 2; Greenwich, 2; Coscob, 2; Stamford, (Ct.) 3; Norwalk, (Ct.) 8; Bridgeport, (Ct.) 14; New Haven, (Ct.) 18; N. Y. to New Haven, 76 miles. Length in N. Y. State, 15.29 miles.

New York and North Salem R. R.—Articles filed June 8, 1871. From a point on the Harlem road between Katonah to Purdy's station to the Connecticut line in North Salem. Length 8 miles. Capital, \$200,000.

New York and Oswego Midland R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 11, 1866, and much special legislation since had relating to this R. R. and its branches. It extends from Jersey City, opposite to N. Y., to Oswego, about 240 miles. Opened from Oneida to Central Square, 31 miles in Oct., 1869; from Oswego to Norwich, 100 m., (including above), in Nov., 1869; from Norwich to Sidney Plains, 25 m., June, 1870; New Berlin Branch, 22 m., Aug., 1870; from Middletown to Thompson's Sta. (except tunnel,) 29 miles, and Ellenville Branch, 7 miles, Jan., 1871. Will be opened through to N. Y., in 1872. *Distances*: (*Northern Division*), Oswego to Seneca Hill, 5½; Bundy's Crossing, 1½; Battle Island, 1; Fulton, 3½; Ingell's Crossing, 4; Pennellville, 4½; Caughdenoy, 3; Central Square, 3½; West Monroe, 3; Constantia, 4½; Bernhard's Bay, 3½; Cleveland, 3½; W. Vienna, 3½; North Bay, 3; Fish Creek Station, 2½; State Bridge 3½; Durhamville, 2; Oneida 2½. It crosses under the "Central" R. R. at this place. Thence s. as follows: Oneida Com., 3½; Bennett's Corners, 1; Cook's Cors, 2½; Stockbridge, 1½; Pratt's Hollow, 4½; Munnsville, ½; Morrisville Sta., 2½; Eaton, 2½; Smith's Valley, 4½; Earlville, 3½; Smyrna, 4½; Sherburne 4 Cors, 3; Junc. N. C. & V. R. R., ½; N. Norwich, 1½; Plasterville, 1½; Norwich, 4; Lyon Brook Bridge, 6; Oxford, 2½; Guilford, 6½; Guilford Centre, 1½; Humphrey's Sta., 2; East Guilford Junc., 3; Sidney Plains, 2½. (*New Berlin Branch*): E. Guilford Junc. to Rockdale, 2½; Mt. Upton, 3½; Rockwell's Mills, 1½; Latham's Corners, ½; White's Store, 2; Holmesville, 2; South New Berlin, 1½; New Berlin Centre, 3½; Sage's Corners, 1½; New Berlin, 3. (*Middle Division*): Middletown to Fair Oaks, 4½; Purdy's, 1½; Wintertown, 1½; Bloomingburgh, 2; Wurtsboro, 2; Summitville, 3½; Sandbury, 7½; Centreville, 3½; Thompson's Sta., 2. (*Ellenville Branch*): Summitville to Phillipsport, 1½; Homowack, 1½; Ellenville, 4½. From Middletown South, see "Erie Railway" Unionville Branch,) for distances. The Midland connects at the N. J. State line with the "New Jersey Midland Railway." Under construction to Jersey City, and leased perpetually to this Co. The branches of the N. Y. & O. Midland, are: the Middletown and Crawford R. R. from a junc. 3 m. n. of Middletown, to Pine Bush; the "Newburgh and Midland," to connect at Middletown; the "Ellenville Branch," connecting at Summitville; the "Delhi Branch," now building from Walton; the "New Berlin Branch," from East Guilford Junction; the "Auburn Branch," partly finished from Norwich; the "Syracuse & C. V. R. R." from Earlville; and a proposed branch from a point in Vienna to Camden. It also crosses or connects with the Erie Railway at Middletown; the Alb. & Susq. R. R. at Sidney Plains; the Del., Lack. & W. at Sherburne 4 Corners; the Utica, Clinton & Binghamton, at Smith's Valley; the "Central" at Oneida; the Syracuse Northern at Central Square, and the R. W. & O. R. R., at Oswego. It is mainly built by town subscriptions, of which \$5,256,800 had been secured (March 24, 1871,) besides \$773,200 from personal subscriptions. A consolidation with the "Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R." is at time of writing (June 1871,) in progress, subject to the approval of the stockholders. Under an act passed April 5, 1871, this R. R. may extend their road to any point on Lake Erie or the Niagara river. A line is proposed from Hancock, crossing the Susquehanna near Ninevah, and the Chenango near the mouth of the Geneganslet; thence through Smithville, Willett, Cincinnatus, and Solon to Cortland. The tunnel through the Shawangunk Mountain was finished so as to

admit the first train of cars, January 24, 1872. It is 1,470 feet long, 26 wide, and 24 high, and was begun in March, 1869.

New York and Rockaway Railroad.—Articles filed Dec. 30, 1870. From Jamaica to Rockaway, 10 miles. Capital \$250,000. Not built.

New York and Westchester R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 24, 1859. Not built.

New York and White Plains R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 24, 1871; from Morrisania to White Plains; about 20 m. Not constructed.

New York and Yonkers R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 17, 1859. Not built.

New York Central R. R. Co.—Formed by act of April 2, 1853, consolidating the following 10 companies, their stock being taken as stated to each: Albany and Schenectady R. R., 117; Schenectady and Troy R. R., 75; Utica and Schenectady R. R., 115; Mohawk Valley R. R., 155; Syracuse and Utica R. R., 160; Syracuse and Utica direct R. R., 150; Rochester and Syracuse R. R., 130; Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls, R. R. 125; Rochester and Buffalo R. R., 140; Buffalo and Lockport R. R., 125. Of these the "Mohawk Valley R. R." and "Syracuse and Utica direct R. R." had not been, nor have they since been constructed. Other lines were afterwards acquired by lease or purchase. Merged in the N. Y. C. and H. R. R., by consolidation. Articles filed Nov. 1, 1869.

New York Central and Hudson River R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 1, 1869, and formed by consolidation of the roads named in its title. This corporation owns or operates under lease the following lines:

New York to Albany and Troy.—Formerly the "Hudson River R. R."

Troy to Schenectady.—Known as the "Troy Branch."

Albany to Buffalo.—Between Syracuse and Rochester, there are two routes known as the "Auburn Road," and the "Direct Road," the latter following nearly the line of the canal.

Athens to Schenectady.—Known as the "Athens Branch."

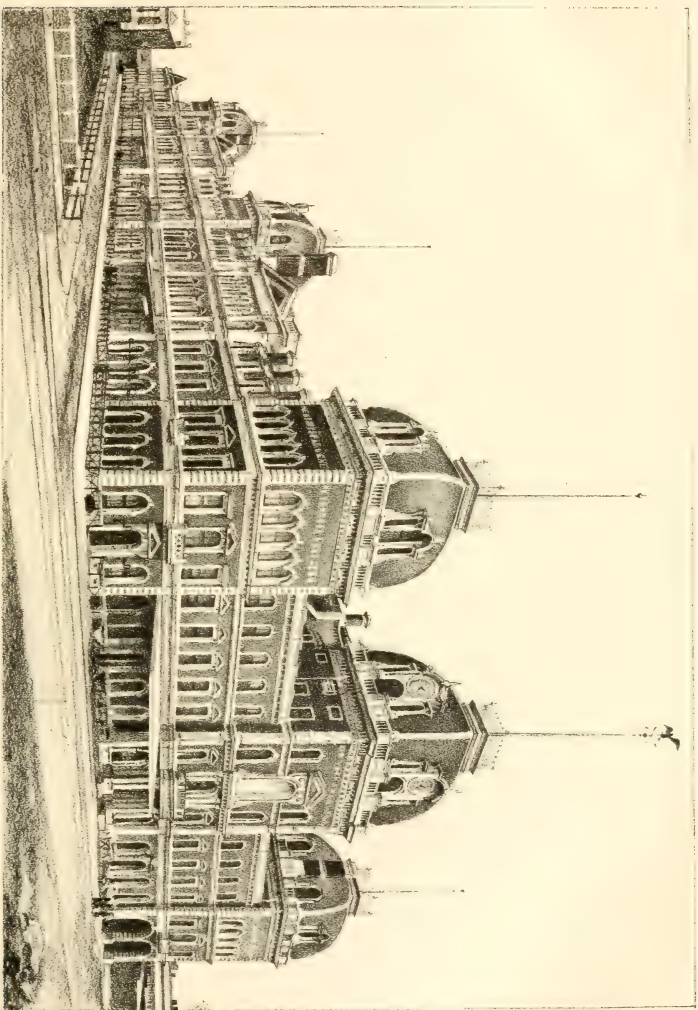
Rochester to Niagara Falls, Lockport to Buffalo, Rochester to Charlotte, Batavia to Attica, known as the "Attica Branch," *Canandaigua, Batavia and Tonawanda*, (leased,) *Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Lewiston*. Total length of road, 593.75 miles; length of double track and sidings, 468 miles; branches, 296 miles. It owns 43 engine houses, 292 engines, 205 first-class passenger cars, and 6,274 freight cars. *Distances*: N. Y. to Troy—31st St. to 52d St., 1; Burnhams, 1; Strykers Bay, 1½; Manhattan, 1½; 152d St., 1, Ft. Washington, 1½. Tubby Hook, 1½; Spuyten Duyvil, ¾; Riverdale, 1½; Yonkers, 2½; Glenwood, ¾; Hastings, 3½; Dobbs Ferry, 1½; Irvington, 2; Tarrytown, 2½; Scarborough, 4½; Sing Sing, 1½; Croton, 3½; Crugers, 3½; Verplancks, 1½; Peekskill, 2; Ft. Washington, 3½; Garrisons, 4½; Cold Spring, 2½; Cornwall, 2½; Fishkill, 3½; Carthage Landing, 3½; New Hamburg, 2½; Milton Ferry, 4½; Poughkeepsie, 4; Hyde Park, 6; Staatsburgh, 4; Rhinebeck, 5½; Barrytown, 5½; Tivoli, 4; Germantown, 4½; Oak Hill, 5½; Stockport, 5; Cocksackie, 2½; Stuyvesant, 2½; Schodack, 6½; Castleton, 3½; East Albany, 7½; Troy, 6; Total—Alb. to Troy, 147 miles.

Albany to Buffalo (by direct line)—W. Albany, 2; Centre, 5; Schenectady, 8½; Hoffmans, 9½; Crane's Village, 3½; Amsterdam, 3½; Trides' Hill, 5½; Fonda, 5; Yosts, 5½; Sprakers, 3½; Palatine Br., 3; Fort Plain, 3; Palatine Church, 2½; St. Johnsville, 3; East Creek, 3½; Little Falls, 6½; Herkimer, 7½; Ilion, 2½; Frankfort, 2½; Utica, 9½; Whitesboro, 3½; Oriskany, 3; Rome, 7½; Green's Corners, 4½; Verona, 4½; Oneida, 4½; Wampsville, 3½; Canastota, 2; Canaseraga, 3½; Chittenango, 2½; Kirkville, 4; Manlius, 2½; Syracuse, 7½; Warners, 9½; Canton, 2½; Jordan, 5½; Weedsport, 4½; Port Byron, 3½; Savannah, 7; Clyde, 6; Lyons, 7½; Newark, 5½, E. Palmyra, 3½; Palmyra, 3½; Macedon, 5; Fairport, 7½; Rochester, 10½; Coldwater, 6½; Chili, 4; Churchville, 4½; Bergen, 3½; West Bergen, 3½; Byron, 3½; Batavia, 7½; Crofts, 6; Pembroke, 5½; Alden, 4½; Wende, 2½; Town Line, 1½; Lancaster, 5; Yorks, 2½; Buffalo, 7½. Total—Albany to Buffalo, 296½ miles.

Troy and Schenectady.—Troy to Cohoes, 3½; Summit Bridge, 2½; Niskayuna, 5½; Aqueeduct, 6; Schenectady, 3½.

Auburn Road.—Syracuse to Camillus, 8½; Marcellus, 2½; Halfway, 3; Junction, 3½; Sennett, 3½; Auburn, 5½; Cayuga, 10½; Seneca Falls, 4½; Waterloo, 3½; Geneva, 6½; Oak's Corners, 4½; Vienna, 3½; Clifton Springs, 4½; Shortsville, 4½; Canandaigua, 6; Milk Station, 6; Victor, 3½; Fishers, 3½; Pittsford, 6½; Rochester, 8½. Total—102½ miles.

Rochester to Niagara Falls: to Spencerport, 10; Adams' Basin, 2½; Brockport, 4½; Holley, 4½; Murray, 3½; Albion, 5½; Knowlesville, 5½; Medina, 4½; Middleport, 4½; Gasport, 5;



GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,

OF THE NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER, NEW YORK & HARLEM, and the NEW YORK & NEW HAVEN RAILWAYS,
FORTY-SECOND STREET and FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY



INTERIOR VIEW OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, 42d STREET, NEW YORK.

The Finest Depot on the Continent.

Lockport, 6; Lockport Junction, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Pekin, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Suspension Bridge, 9; Niagara Falls, 14. Total—77 miles.

Lockport Junction to Tonawanda: Junction to Hall's Station, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Tonawanda, 5. Total—11 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Buffalo to Lewiston: to Black Rock, 4; LaSalle, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Niagara Falls, 5; Suspension Bridge, $1\frac{1}{2}$; Lewiston $4\frac{1}{2}$. Total—27 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Canandaigua, Batavia and Tonawanda Branch: Canandaigua to Gunn's Crossing, 4.2; E. Bloomfield, 3.8; Miller's Corners, 4.6; W. Bloomfield, 3; Honeoye Falls, 3; W. Rush, 6.2; Genesee, v. Junction, 1.1; Canal, 1.2; Caledonia, 5.8; LeRoy, 7.1; Stafford, 4.1; Batavia, 5.9; E. Pembroke, 6.2; Richville, 6.6; Akron, 3.4; Clarence Centre, 7; Transit, 3.2; Getzville, 3; Vincent, 3; Tonawanda, 3.1. Total—85.6 miles.

Attica Branch: Batavia to Alexander, 8; Attica, 3. Total—11 miles.

Charlotte Branch: Rochester to Charlotte, $8\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

New York City Cross Town R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed March 20, 1863.

New York, Housatonic and Northern R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 6, 1863. Enabled to accept a grant from Ct., and to run a part of its line in that State, May, 1, 1865. Time of completion extended to 3 y. April 28, 1868. Length from White Plains to Brookfield, Ct., $39\frac{1}{4}$ miles. About $5\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Brookfield to Danbury, in Conn., are opened.

New York Northern R. R.—Incorporated. Chap. 845, laws of 1866. Proposed from Schenectady to Ogdensburgh. Nothing done.

New York Northern Central R. R.—Articles filed June 21, 1865. Not built. See "Northern R. R."

New York Railway Co.—Incorp. April 5, 1871. Cap. \$25,000,000. Is empowered to build two viaduct railways through blocks from Chambers street to Harlem, on Spuyten Duyvil creek. The project is not sufficiently advanced for us to give particulars at time of writing.

New York, Utica and Ogdensburgh R. R.—Articles filed June 6, 1870. It is understood that work has been done on this road from Cooperstown to Ilion, with the intention of continuing it up the valley of West Canada Creek to Trenton Falls, there to unite with the U. & B. R. R. R. The ultimate design is to consolidate with the latter and with connecting lines south, (of which the Cooperstown and Susquehanna, and the Rondout and Oswego R. R. may be a part,) so as to form a through route to New York. The articles of association, however, mentions Monticello, Sullivan co., as the beginning point, and from thence to the Alb. & Susq. R. R., near Oneonta. In this event, the Monticello and Port Jervis R. R. would be a connecting line. No arrangement has been made, (Feb. 1, 1872,) with the "Utica and B. R. R. Co." for connecting with or using that line.

New York, West Shore and Chicago R. R.—Articles filed July 13, 1870; to run from the N. J. State line, on the Hudson river, to Athens; thence to Albany and Schenectady, and thence to Buffalo, about 425 miles. Capital, \$10,000,000. Preliminary measures in progress.

Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua R. R.—Articles filed Aug. 25, 1858, as successor to the "Canandaigua & Niagara Falls R. R.," and leased May 1, 1858, for the term of its charter to the "N. Y. C. R. R.," and now operated as a part of the "N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.," Length originally 99 miles. The part between Tonawanda and the Falls has been taken up.

Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario R. R.—Intended to connect the navigable waters of the lower lakes at Youngstown, with the railroads at the Falls; suspended after considerable outlay.

Niagara Falls R. R.—Articles dated Aug. 30, 1871. Cap. \$100,000. Route from Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction R. R., at or near 10th St., in town of Niagara, to a e. terminus of Niagara Falls Suspension Bridge; about 2 miles.

Niagara St. R. R., (Buffalo.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed Aug. 10, 1859. Certificate of sale of road to Buffalo St. R. R. Co., under Chap. 322, Laws of 1868. Filed July 2, 1868.

Ninth Avenue, R. R., (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Articles filed July 29, 1859. Proposed length 13 miles, of which 6.1 are laid.

Northern R. R.—Incorp. May 14, 1845. Begun in 1848; opened to Ellenburgh in 1849; Chateaugay, in June 1850; Malone, Oct., 1850, and through the same month. Changed to "Ogdensburgh R. R.," upon sale under foreclosure of mortgage.

Northern R. R.—Incorp. April 28, 1866, for the purpose of building a R. R. from Schenectady to Ogdensburgh. Capital \$5,000,000; to be finished in 10 years. By act of May 26, 1866, the State Engineer and Surveyor was directed to cause a survey at a cost not exceeding \$15,000. Not constructed. See "N. Y. Northern R. R."

Northern Air Line R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 23, 1869. Length of proposed road about 36.6 miles, in Essex co., passing through the towns of Chesterfield, Willsborough, Essex and Westport. Not built.

Northern Central R. R.—Articles filed March 29, 1867. Proposed to extend north from St. Johnsville, 18 miles, in Montgomery, Fulton and Herkimer cos. Not constructed.

Northern Central Railway, (Pa.)—This company has important lines of railroad in Pennsylvania, one of which is the "Elmira and Williamsport R. R.," which extends into this State, and connects there with the line known as the "Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua R. R.," which it also operates. By using a portion of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., it runs its trains to Rochester.

Northern R. R. of New Jersey.—From Upper Piermont, N. Y., to Bergen, N. J., 21½ m.; mostly in N. J. Operated by the Erie Railway under a contract.

Northern New York Railroad.—Articles filed Feb. 28, 1870. From Ogdensburgh to Carthage, about 50 miles. Capital \$1,000,000. Not built.

Northern Slackwater and Railway Co.—Incorporated May 13, 1846, for construction a R. R. and navigation route from Boonville to Port Kent, on Lake Champlain; and for using sundry natural lines of navigation in the interior. Nothing was done beyond preliminary surveys.

North River and Wall St. Ferry R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 12, 1862. Not built.

North Second St. and Middle Village R. R., (Brooklyn.)—A Street R. R. Proposed length about 8 m. Cap. \$150,000.

North Shore R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 25, 1863. Allowed to build draw bridge over Little Neck cr., etc. Ch. 250, Laws of 1864. Proposed length 8. m., of which 6½ are done. Operated by the Flushing and North Side R. R.

North Shore Railroad of Long Island.—Articles filed Sept. 1, 1870. From Jamaica to Orient, about 100 miles; and a branch to Newtown Creek, 10 m. Capital \$5,000,000. Not constructed.

North Side Railroad Co. of Staten Island.—Articles filed Aug. 11, 1871. To build from, at or near Ward's Point, in Westfield, to a point near the N. E. end of the Island; about 15 m. Cap. \$100,000, with the right of increasing it.

Nostrand Avenue and Park R. R.—(Brooklyn.)—A street R. R. Articles filed June 18, 1870. One-fourth of a mile. Capital, \$30,000.

Nyack and Northern R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 25, 1868. From Upper Piermont to Nyack. 4 miles. Capital, \$75,000.

Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R.—Formed under act of Nov. 8, 1864. Filed June 18, 1864, in place of the "Northern R. R. Co." Dissolved charter amended Feb. 7, 1866. *Distances:* Ogdensburgh to Lisbon, 8¼; Madrid, 8½; Potsdam June 7½; Knapps, 3; Brasher Falls and Stockholm, 1¼; Lawrence, 5¼; Moira, 5¼; Brush's Mills, 2½; Bangor, 5½; Malone, 6; Burke, 7½; Chateaugua, 4½; Summit, 7½; Brandy Brook, 7½. Ellenburgh, 1; Chazy, 8; Centreville, 5½; Mooers, 3½; Champlain, 7¼; Rouse's Point, 4½. Total—118 miles. It is now operated as a part of the Western Division of the "Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada railroads," under a lease of twenty years, its proper name and corporate existence being preserved.

Ogdensburgh and Morristown R. R.—Articles filed July 17, 1871; to connect with the Black River and Morristown R. R., in the town of Morristown. Preliminary measures in progress.

Ogdensburgh, Clayton and Rome R. R.—Organized Feb. 19, 1853, and a large amount of work done along the whole route, but nothing was finished and the work was abandoned after expending half a million of dollars along the whole line. A R. R., from Clayton to Phila., N. Y., has lately been projected, which may use some of the old line.

One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street R. R. (N. Y.)—Articles filed Nov. 26, 1870. Through certain streets. About 8 miles. Not built.

Oneida Valley R. R.—Allowed to build a R. R., from Durhamville to Oneida Castle. Chap. 394, laws of 1864. Not constructed.

Orange and Sussex Canal Co.—Allowed April 5, 1823, to build a R. R. Not constructed.

Oswego and Syracuse R. R. Co.—Formed April 29, 1839. Opened Oct. 1848. Distances : Oswego to Minetto, 4.60 ; Gravel Branch, 3.96 ; Fulton, 2.50 ; S. Granby, 4.60 ; Lamson's 2.57 ; Baldwinsville, 4.95 ; Stiles, 4.35 ; Syracuse, 7.45. Total—34.99. Leased in perpetuity to the "Del. Lackawanna and Western R. R." A third rail put down and both broad (6 feet) and narrow gauge (4 ft. 8½ inch) cars, now run upon it.

Oswego and Rome R. R.—Articles filed April 11, 1863. Built from Richland Sta. on the R. W. & O. R. R. to Oswego. 28.58 miles and leased to the connecting road, of which it forms a part.

Oswego and Utica R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1846. Not constructed.

Oswego City Street R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 6, 1869. 5½ miles. Capital, \$100,000.

Otsego R. R.—Incorporated April 26, 1832. Cooperstown to Colliersville. 18 miles. Not built.

Owego and Cortland R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not built.

Park Avenue R. R.—(Brooklyn.)—A Steet R. R. Articles filed Feb. 12, 1870. From Fulton Ferry to Greenwood Cemetery. About 7 miles. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Penfield and Canal R. R.—Incorporated May 6, 1837. Not constructed.

Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay R. R.—Articles filed May 24, 1870. From Waverly to Sodus Bay. About 100 miles. Capital, \$100,000. It is understood that this road has been surveyed and that measures are in progress for its construction. It is to be a narrow gauge road.

Piermont and Nyack R. R.—Articles filed April 14, 1864. Not constructed under this organization.

Plattsburgh and Montreal R. R.—Co. formed Feb. 25, 1850. Opened July 20, 1852, connecting with a Canada R. R. at the Province line and together forming a direct road from La Chine to Plattsburgh. Changed to "Montreal and Plattsburgh R. R." Aug. 22, 1868.

Plattsburgh and Rouse's Point R. R.—Articles filed March 18, 1871. Not built.

Port Byron and Auburn R. R.—Incorporated April 17, 1829. 12 miles. Not constructed.

Port Morris and West Chester R. R.—Articles filed April 2, 1861. Not built.

Potsdam and Watertown R. R.—Organized Jan. 8, 1852. Road about 76 miles long ; from Watertown to Potsdam Junction. Purchased by the W. R. R., and merged in the "Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R.," July, 1861, of which it is now a part.

Poughkeepsie and Eastern R. R.—Incorp. April 13, 1866, for the purpose of building a road through Poughkeepsie city and town, Pleasant Valley, Washington, Stanford, Pine Plains and North East, in Dutchess co. and Copake and Aneram or either of them in Clinton co. with a branch at or near Salt Point, Dutchess co. to the Harlem R. R. at Wassaic. Capital, \$1,000,000. Distances : Poughkeepsie to Van Wagner's, 3.8 ; Pleasant Valley, 2.2 ; Russell, 2.2 ; Salt Point, 2.4 ; Clinton Corners, 2.5 ; Willow Brook, 2.5 ; Standfordville, 2 ; McIntyre, 2.1 ; Stissing, 1.5. Total—21.2 miles. The Western terminus is 2 miles from the Hudson River R. R., and connects by street cars. The Eastern connects with the Dutchess and Columbia R. R. in the town of Stanford.

Putnam and Dutchess R. R.—Articles filed April 4, 1871. From a point on the N. Y. and Boston R. R. in Carmel, northerly to the Dutchess and Columbia R. R., at or near Hopewell. Length about 20 miles. Capital \$1,000,000.

Queens County Railway.—Articles filed March 16, 1871. A horse R. R. from near Cypress Hill Cemetery, in Jamaica, into Brooklyn, with branches.

Rensselaerville and Berne R. R.—Articles filed April, 16, 1869. From Gallupville to s. line of Albany co.; 17 m. Capital \$310,000. Not built.

Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.—Co. formed April 14, 1832 ; fully org. in May, 1833. Opened from Waterford to Ballston, Aug. 19, 1835, and to Troy, in the spring of 1836. It has leased the "Saratoga and Schenectady R. R.," the "Albany and Vermont R. R.," the "Saratoga and Whitehall R. R.," the "Glens Falls R. R.," the "Rutland and Washington R. R.," and operates altogether 181 miles of road. Distances : Troy Union Depot to Green Island 0.87 ; Waterford, 3.68 ; Albany Junction, 1.40 ; Mechanicsville, 6.53 ; Ballston, 13.11 ; Saratoga, 6.71. Albany Branch: Junction to Waterford, 2 ; Cohoes, 2 ; West Troy, 3 ;

Cemetery, 2; Albany, 4. Schenectady Branch: Ballston to Half Way House, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Schenectady, 8. Whitehall Branch: Sar. Springs to Gansevoort, $10\frac{3}{4}$; Moreau, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Fort Edward, 0.8; Durham Basin, $3\frac{1}{4}$; Smith's Basin, $4\frac{1}{4}$; Fort Ann, 3.91; Comstock's, 3.91; Whitehall Junc., 1.88; State Line, 6.62; Whitehall to Castleton, Vt., 13.5. Glens Falls Branch: Fort Edward to Glens Falls, 5.76. Rutland and Washington Branch: Eagle Bridge to Cambridge, 6; Shushan, 5; Salem, 7; Rupert, 5; Pawlet, Vt., 7; Granville, 3; Middle Granville, 2; Poultney, Vt., 6. This road, with its branches, has been leased to the "Del. & Hud. Canal Co.," to be operated in connection with the "Alb. and Susq. R. R." as a coal road.

Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad.—Articles filed June 29, 1870. From Rhinecliff, on the Hudson, to the State line, 30 m. Capital \$1,000,000. Under construction.

Rochester Canal and R. R.—Incorp. March 26, 1831; to Genesee Port, 13 miles. Changed to "Rochester R. R.," February 15, 1833. Constructed and used for some years as a horse road.

Rochester and Charlotte R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Capital \$100,000. Not constructed.

Rochester and Genesee Valley R. R.—Co. formed June 7, 1851. Allowed to extend their road to Portage. Work began in 1852, and opened to Avon in 1854; 18.45 miles. Leased to the "Buffalo N. Y. and Erie R. R." Co., Oct. 1, 1858, for 10 years, with privilege of renewal at same terms. The lease was sold and assigned to the Erie Railway Co., by whom it is now operated, forming part of the "Rochester Division" of that road. A sale has been made by the city of Rochester (the owner), but proceedings have been suspended by an injunction.

Rochester and Lockport R. R.—Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not built.

Rochester and Pine Creek Railroad.—Articles filed July 11, 1870, in Livingston and Wyoming counties. From Castile Station to Caledonia, 28 miles; to be made on or near the line surveyed for the Rochester and State Line R. R. Capital \$500,000. Portions are under construction.

Rochester and State Line Railway.—Articles filed October 6, 1869. From Rochester to a point at or near where the Genesee river crosses the State line, in Allegany co., about 85 m. Capital \$2,000,000. Nothing done beyond surveys.

Rochester and Syracuse R. R.—Formed April 9, 1850, by the consolidation of the "Auburn and Rochester," and the "Auburn and Syracuse R. R." Merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Rochester and Syracuse Direct R. R.—Merged in "Rochester and Syracuse R. R.," April 9, 1850.

Rochester City and Brighton R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed May 31, 1862. Sold under mortgage, Feb. 28, 1868, and new company of same name formed. Articles filed March 5, 1868.

Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls R. R.—Formed Dec. 10, 1850, by consolidation. Merged in the "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad.—Articles filed April 9, 1870. From Mount Morris, in Livingston co., to Amity, in Allegany county, 32 miles. Capital \$600,000. Not built.

Rochester R. R.—Changed from "Rochester Canal and R. R.," Feb. 15, 1833. The road of this Co. extended from the E. end of Canal aqueduct along the east bank of the river, to near the head of navigation. It had a flat rail; was operated by horse power, and was in use several years.

Rockaway and Brooklyn R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 28, 1862.

Rockaway Beach R. R.—Articles signed April 11, 1871. Length, 5 m. Capital \$50,000. From the crossing of the N. Y. & R. R. R., with the Far Rockaway Beach Branch, to a point on the beach, a mile W. of the Sea Side House.

Rockaway Railway.—Articles filed Sept. 5, 1871. To run from Far Rockaway village, to Hempstead, to the west end of Rockaway Beach; about 4 m. Capital \$40,000.

Rockland Central Railroad.—Articles filed May 23, 1870. From Upper Piermont to Haverstraw, about 14 miles. Capital \$500,000.

Rome and Clinton R. R.—Articles filed June 3, 1869. Length 12 miles. Cap. \$250,000. Nearly completed at time of writing, and intended to facilitate the coal trade, in

connection with the Del. & Hud. Canal system of n. r. lines. The first shipment of coal was made Dec. 14, 1871, over this road.

Rome and Port Ontario R. R. Incorp. May 13, 1837. Not constructed.

Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R.—Articles filed in office of State Engineer, July 10, 1861; formerly the "Watertown and Rome R. R." Under chap. 273, laws of 1860, it purchased the "Potsdam and Watertown R. R." and assumed the present name. *Distances*: Rome to Taberg, 11; McConnellsville, 2; Camden, 5; West Camden, 5; Williamstown, 5; Kasoag, 3; Albion, 6; Richland, 5; Sandy Creek, 5; Mannsville, 5; Pierrepont Manor, 2; Adams, 5; Adams Centre, 3; Watertown, 10; Brownville, 4; Lime-riek, 4; Chaumont, 6; Three Mile Bay, 3; Cape Vincent, 8. Potsdam Branch: Watertown to Upper Depot, 1; Sandford's Corners, 5; Evan's Mills, 4½; Philadelphia, 7; Antwerp, 6½; Keene's, 5; Caledonia, 2; Gouveneur, 5; Richville, 7½; DeKalb, 4; DeKalb Junc., 4½; Canton, 7½; Potsdam, 10½; Potsdam Junction, 6½. Ogdensburgh Branch: Ogdensburgh to Heuvelton, 7; Rensselaer Falls, 5; DeKalb Junction, 7. Total, 19 miles. Oswego Branch: Oswego to Scriba, 1; New Haven, 10; New Mexico, 5; Sandy Hill, 5; Pulaski, 4; Richland, 4. Total, 29 miles.

Rondout and Kingston R. R. Articles filed September 30, 1863. See Kingston and Rondout R. R.

Rondout and Oswego R. R.—Articles filed April 3, 1866. Certain towns in Ulster, Delaware, Greene, and Schoharie, allowed by chap. 648, laws of 1866, to take stock; Total proposed length, 85 miles. Opened to Pine Hill, in the extreme n. corner of Ulster co., and much work done beyond.

Rondout and Port Jervis R. R. Articles filed Jan. 31, 1865. Not built. Time of completion extended by chap. 675, laws of 1870.

Rutland and Washington R. R. Merged in "Troy and Rutland R. R."

Rutland and Whitehall R. R. Incorp. May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Rye and Westchester R. R. Articles filed July 20, 1871. From the State line of Conn. to a point on the proposed N. Y. and White Plains R. R. in East Chester, and another connection with the same in Westchester. Whole length, 15 miles.

Sacondaga Valley R. R. Articles filed Dec. 31, 1870. From a junction on the Adirondack R. R. at or near Corinth, to Conklingville, about 7 miles. Capital \$150,000. Not built.

Sackett, Hoyt and Bergen St. R. R. (Brooklyn).—A Street R. R. 3 miles in length, from Hamilton Ferry to Classon Avenue.

Sacketts Harbor and Ellisburgh R. R. Formed under an act of April 9, 1850. Opened June 1, 1853, from Sacketts Harbor to Pierrepont Manor, 18 miles, connecting with R. & W. R. R. Changed in 1860, to the "S. H., Rome, and N. Y. R. R."

Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga R. R. Incorporated April 10, 1848, and organized January 10, 1852. Length about 160 miles. The work has begun and a large amount of money expended, but nothing finished under this name. Changed to "Lake Ontario and Hudson River R. R."

Sacketts Harbor, Rome and N. Y. R. R. Articles filed March 30, 1860. Formerly the "S. H. and Ellisburgh R. R." Discontinued and rails taken up. It ran from Pierrepont Manor to Sacketts Harbor, 18 miles, and its stations were, besides termini, Smithville, Henderson, and Belleville.

Salina and Port Watson R. R. Incorporated April 27, 1829. 45 miles, to Port Watson, Cortland co. Not built.

Saratoga and Fort Edward R. R. Incorporated April 17, 1833; 17 mi. Not completed. Its surveys, maps, etc., were allowed by act of May 2, 1834, to be sold to the "Saratoga and Washington R. R." Co.

Saratoga and Hudson River R. R. Articles filed April 16, 1864. Not built.

Saratoga and Montgomery R. R. Incorp. May 6, 1836. Not constructed.

Saratoga and Schenectady R. R. Formed Feb. 16, 1831. Opened to Ballston, July 12, 1832, and to Saratoga Springs in 1833. Leased in perpetuity and operated by the "Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. Co." *Distances*: Schenectady to Half-way House, 8 mi.; Ballston, 7½; Saratoga, 6½. Now operated by the "Delaware & Hudson Canal Co." as a part of the "Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R."

Saratoga and Schuylerville R. R. Incorp. April 26, 1833; 9 miles. Not built.

Saratoga and Washington R. R. Chartered May 2, 1834. Capital \$600,000. Company organized April 20, 1835, and work begun, but stopped in 1836. Finally opened to Whitehall from Saratoga Springs, Dec. 10, 1848, and to Lake Station April 9, 1851. Sold February 27, 1855, on foreclosure of a mortgage, and the "Saratoga and Whitehall R. R." took its place.

Saratoga and Whitehall R. R. Organized June 8, 1855, as successor of the "Sar. & Wash. R. R." Cap. \$500,000. Leased and run the Rutland and Whitehall R. R. to Castleton, Vt., many years. Leased in perpetuity, and transferred under chap. 254, laws of 1867, to the "Rens. & Sar. R. R. Co.," and articles filed Oct. 22, 1868. Now operated under the "Del. & Hud. Canal Co."

Saratoga, Schuylerville and Hoosac Tunnel R. R. Articles filed April 4, 1870. From Saratoga Springs to Schuylerville, about 18 miles. Capital \$300,000. Not built.

Saratoga Springs and Schuylerville R. R. Incorporated April 26, 1832. Not constructed.

Schenectady and Catskill R. R. Articles filed July 7, 1863. Not built.

Schenectady and Susquehanna R. R. Articles filed Dec. 27, 1869. From Schenectady city to Duaneburgh, on the Alb. and Susq. R. R., about 13 miles. Capital \$150,000. Built with broad gauge, and is in an advanced stage of completion.

Schenectady and Troy R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836. Opened in 1843, and laid from the west with solid iron rails, being one of the first roads in the State that used this kind of rail and long cars. Merged in the "N. Y. C. R. R." in 1853.

Schenectady and Utica Railway Co. Articles filed Nov. 1, 1865. Not constructed.

Schoharie Otsego R. R.—Incorporated April 25, 1833. Canajoharie R. R. to Susq. R. R. Not built.

Schoharie Valley R. R.—Articles filed July 15, 1865. Length 4.38 miles from Schoharie Station; on the Alb. & Susq. R. R. to Schoharie C. H., where it connects with the Middleburgh and Schoharie R. R."

Schuylerville and Fort Edward R. R.—Articles filed July 21, 1870. From Schuylerville to Fort Edward. About 12 miles. Capital, \$350,000. Not built.

Schuylerville and Moreau R. R.—Articles filed May 2, 1870. Length about 10 miles. Capital, \$2,000,000. Not built.

Schuylerville and Upper Hudson R. R.—Articles filed June 30, 1869. From Schuylerville to Mechanicville. 16 miles. Capital, \$200,000. Not built, but measures taken for obtaining subscription.

Scottsville and Canandaigua R. R.—Incorporated April 12, 1838. Not constructed.

Scottsville and Leroy R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Second Avenue R. R. (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Organized Jan. 19, 1853. From Peck Slip to Harlem. 8 miles.

Seneca Falls and Waterloo R. R.—Articles filed March 16, 1871. A horse R. R., to connect these villages. Not constructed.

Seneca Lake Branch Railway.—Articles filed Aug. 17, 1868. Length 2 miles. Capital, \$30,000. In Schuyler co. Stock subscribed and surveys made.

Sharon and Root R. R.—Incorporated April 18, 1838, as a proposed branch of the "Canajoharie and Catskill R. R." Not constructed.

Sheepshead Bay and Sea Shore R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 7, 1865. Not built.

Silver Lake R. R.—Articles filed July 19, 1869. From Perry to Erie Railway at East Gainesville. 6 miles. Capital, \$100,000. Partly subscribed.

Sixth Avenue R. R. (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Formed Dec. 7, 1851. Length 4 miles.

Skaneateles R. R.—Incorporated May 19, 1836. Changed to "Skaneateles and Jordan R. R." April 27, 1841.

Skaneateles R. R.—Incorporated April 17, 1866. Allowed April 27, 1868, to run with steam engines. Length from Junction with "N. Y. Central," to Skaneateles, 5 miles. Mottville is an intermediate station.

Skaneateles and Jordan R. R.—Changed from "Skaneateles R. R." April 27, 1841, laid in 1845, was 5 miles long, and was operated with horses. Given up very soon.

Smithtown and Port Jefferson R. R.—Articles filed June 9, 1870. From Northport to

Port Jefferson. 16 miles. Capital, \$200,000. Not built, but measures taken towards construction.

Sodus Bay, Corning and New York R. R.—Articles filed June 17, 1870. From Corning to Great Sodus Bay. About 86 miles. Capital, \$1,500,000. (Broad gauge.) Preliminary measures are in progress, and its early construction is spoken of with confidence. About \$645,000 had been raised in April, 1871, for building it.

Sodus Bay and Southern R. R.—Incorporated April 1, 1852. From Great Sodus Bay to Newark, and thence Southward to intersect lines to the coal regions. About 35 miles were graded some years ago to Newark, and work has been renewed with the prospect of rapid advancement. Expended up to 1870, \$35,298.13. Time of completion extended by act of April 15, 1870, to Sept. 1, 1875. The Southern point of connection is to be Stanley's Cors., on the line of the Northern (Pa.) Central Railway, making a through line to the coal regions.

South Brooklyn and Bergen St. R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Jan. 22, 1863. Not built.

South Brooklyn and Park R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed April 26, 1870. From Hamilton Ferry to Junction with Williamsburgh and Flatbush R. R. 4 miles. In city of Brooklyn. Capital, \$150,000.

Southern Central R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 17, 1857. Towns allowed to subscribe by Chap. 443, laws of 1866. From Auburn to Owego, and thence along near the route of the Erie Railway (but by separate track, passing under the "Erie" to Barton) to Waverly, and down to Athens, Pa. Completed late in the fall of 1871, and intended to run from thence north to Little Sodus Bay. Total length, 116½ miles. From Fairhaven to Athens. Opened from Owego to Auburn in 1871. *Distances:* Auburn to Wyckoff, 7; Culver's Point, 4; Cascade, 3; Moravia, 4; Locke, 3; Groton, 6; Peruville, 4; Freeville, 2; Dryden, 3; Harford, 6; Harford Mills, 2; Richford, 4; Berkshire, 4; Newark Valley, 6; Flemingville, 5; Owego, 5. Total—Auburn to Owego, 68 miles. Time of completion, extended to 2 yrs., by act of April 15, 1870.

Southern West Chester R. R.—Articles filed July 20, 1871. From Harlem River to a point on the line of the N. Y., Housatonic and Northern R. R., with a branch to L. I. Sound. About 20 miles in Main line and 8 miles in branch.

Southfield Branch R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 18, 1868. Length, 1 mile. Cap. \$10,000.

South Side R. R. Co. of L. I.—Articles filed March 23, 1860. Time of completion extended by Chap. 245, Laws of 1864, and 135 of 1866. Allowed by act of April 12, 1867, to extend a road from its then terminus at Islip, through Brookhaven and Southampton, to East Hampton, with branches to the Great South Bay. Opened from Williamsburgh to Patchogue, 54 m. *Distances:* Brooklyn E. D. (foot of s. 8th St.) to Clarenceville, 7; Jamaica, 1½; Springfield, 3; Pearsall's Corner, 5; Rockville Centre, 1; Baldwinville, 2; Freeport, 1½; Merrick, 2; Ridgewood, 2; South Oyster Bay, 2; Amityville, 2; Breslau, 3; Babylon, 3; Bay Shore, 5½; Islip Centre, 1½; Islip, 1; Oakdale, 4½; Sayville, 2½; Bayport, 1½, and Patchogue, 2½. This road will probably be extended further eastward. A branch crosses at Valley Stream, running s. to Rockaway and n. to Hempstead. Stations s. of Valley Stream to Hewlets: Woodbury, Ocean Point, Lawrence and New Rockaway. North from Valley Stream: Bridgeport, Norwood and Hempstead.

South Side Connection R. R. Co. of Queens Co.—Articles filed Feb. 21, 1868. Length, 3½ miles. Capital \$60,000.

Spuytten Duyvil and Port Morris R. R.—Articles filed May 4, 1869. Length 14 m. Capital \$500,000. A road between these points was authorized by act of April 24, 1867. Stock subscribed, and road under construction connecting the "Hudson River" R. R. with the "Harlem," so that trains may run into the new depot on 4th Avenue, the point of union being about ½ m. north of Mott Haven. The Port Morris end of the road will present fine opportunities for commercial business.

Staten Island Central R. R.—Articles filed August 9, 1871. To run from a point near Port Richmond, in Northfield or Castleton, through Centreville, Richmond and Rossville, to Tottenville; about 15 miles. Capital \$300,000.

Staten Island R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. From Vanderbilt's Landing to Tottenville, opposite Perth, Amboy, N. J., 13 miles. with stations at the following places:

Vanderbilt's Landing, Garretson's, New Dorp, Court House, Gifford's, Eltingville, Annadale, Huguenot, Princes' Bay, Pleasant Plains, Richmond Valley and Tottenville.

Staten Island Shore R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Nov. 20, 1863. Sold under a mortgage foreclosure, and a new company formed of same name. Articles filed Dec. 12, 1868. Cap. \$200. Proposed length 10 miles, of which 7 are laid. Route along the N. Shore of Staten Island, from Clifton to Mariner's Harbor.

Sterling Mountain Railway.—Articles filed May 18, 1864. Length of road laid 7.6 miles from Sterling Junction to Lakeville, in Rockland and Orange counties. For bringing down iron ore from the mines in the mountains. Connects with the Erie Railway, but separately ran by its owners. At this time of writing it is bringing 250 tons of ore daily.

Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 16, 1868. Length 23 miles. Capital \$1,000,000. In Erie and Niagara cos. This a branch of the Erie Railway.

Syracuse and Binghamton R. R.—Formed July 2, 1851, and road opened through Oct 23, 1854. Sold Oct. 13, 1856, on foreclosure of mortgage, and name changed to "*Syracuse, Binghamton and N. Y. R. R.*"

Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R.—Articles filed April 15, 1868. Length about 50 m. Cap. \$1,000,000. In Onondaga, Madison and Chenango cos. Under construction and far advanced; from Syracuse to Earlville. The Syracuse, Fayetteville and Manlius R. R., was by act of May 7, 1868, allowed to transfer its franchises to this company.

Syracuse and Ceddes R. R.—A Street R. R. Authorized, Chap. 406, Laws of 1863. Articles filed July 10, 1863; 2 miles laid.

Syracuse and Northwestern R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 16, 1869. From Syracuse to Mexico, 32 m. Capital \$250,000. In Onondaga and Oswego cos. Not built.

Syracuse and Onondaga R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836, to run to some stone quarries. Not constructed.

Syracuse and Onondaga R. R.—A Street R. R. Authorized, Chap. 340, Laws of 1863. Articles filed Sept 5, 1863. From the central part of Syracuse to Oakwood, 1.88 miles.

Syracuse and Onondaga Valley R. R.—Authorized, Chap. 384, Laws of 1866.

Syracuse and Utica R. R.—Incorporated May 11, 1836. This road opened in 1839; was 53 miles long, and was merged in the N. Y. Central R. R. in 1853.

Syracuse and Utica Direct R. R.—Incorporated Jan. 20, 1853. Merged in "N. Y. Central R. R." in 1853.

Syracuse, Binghamton and New York R. R.—Formed March 31, 1857, as successor to "S. & B. R. R." In 1858, allowed to purchase the Union R. R. to Canal, at Geddes. *Distances:* From Syracuse to Jamesville, 6.69; La Fayette [Onativia], 7.67; Apulia, 5.10; Tully, 1.97; Preble, 5.33; Little York, 2.71; Homer, 4.26; Cortland, 2.67; Bloodget's Mills, 3.54; State Bridge, 6.25; Marathon, 3.90; Killawog, 2.90; Lisle, 3.65; Whitney's Point, 2.14; Barker, 2.14; Chenango Forks, 3.80; Chenango, 6.14; Binghamton, 5.13. Syracuse to Binghamton, 79.33 m. It has passed into the hands of the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R. Co.," by whom it is now run.

Syracuse Branch of the New York, Utica and Ogdensburg Railroad.—Articles filed Dec. 2, 1870. From Oneonta Village to Earlville, about 48 miles. Capital \$1,500,000. Surveyed. Not constructed.

Syracuse, Cortland and Binghamton R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Syracuse Northern R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 25, 1868. Capital \$500,000. In Onondaga and Oswego cos. Connecting with the R. W. & O. R. R., at Sandy Creek. Completed late in 1871.

Syracuse Stone R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836. Intended to run to quarries on south half of lot 88, in Onondaga. Not constructed.

Tenth Avenue and Grand St. Ferry R. R. (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Articles filed August 24, 1860. Not built.

Third Avenue R. R. (N. Y.)—A Street R. R. Formed Oct. 6, 1853. Opened July 4, 1854, from Broadway, at foot of City Hall Park, to 86th St. Length 8 miles.

Third Avenue and Fordham R. R. A Street R. R. Articles filed April 2, 1861. Not built.

Tioga and Erie R. R. Never constructed and no work done.

Tioga Coal, Iron, Mining, and Manufacturing Co. Incorporated April 9, 1823, with privilege of making canal or slack water navigation, and in 1833 built a r. r. in connection with the road of the Tioga Nav. Co. of Pa., which was 25 mi. long. Length 15 miles. Changed to "Corning and Blossburg R. R." April 5, 1851.

Tioga Valley R. R. (Pa.)—This road enters the State at Waverly, and from thence to Elmira there is laid a third rail on the double track of the Erie Railway, by which the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge of the former is accommodated. It is a very important coal route, with extensive connections in Pennsylvania.

Tonawanda R. R. Incorp. April 24, 1833. Rochester to Attica, 47 miles. Built and merged in the "Buffalo and Rochester R. R." April 9, 1850.

Trenton and Sacketts Harbor R. R. Incorporated May 15, 1837. Not constructed.

Troy and Albia Horse R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed January 31, 1866. Length, 5.38 miles, in the city of Troy.

Troy and Bennington R. R. Co. formed May 15, 1851. Opened Aug. 1, 1852. Connects the Troy and Boston R. R. and the Western Vt. R. R. Leased to the Troy and Boston R. R. Co. Length open, 5.38 miles.

Troy and Boston R. R.—Co. formed Nov. 20, 1849. Opened to Hoosick Falls in August, 1853. Length, 34.91 mi. Opened from Troy to State line, and extending to North Adams, Mass. *Distances:* Troy to Lansingburgh, 3; Junction, 5; Schaghticoke, 4; Pittstown, 2; Johnsonville, 2; Buskirk's Bridge, 5; Eagle Bridge, 2; Hoosick Falls Junction, 2; Hoosick Falls, 2; Hoosick Corners, 3; Petersburg, 2; and North Adams, Mass., 15. Troy to North Adams, 47 miles.

Troy and Cohoes R. R.—A Street R. R. Org. Feb. 11, 1862. Rights, etc., defined by act of April 7, 1863. Length of road, 4.5 miles.

Troy and Greenbush R. R. Association. Org. May 14, 1849, under a lease from the N. Y. and Alb. R. R. Work had been begun in 1842, but suspended. Opened in June, 1845. Leased to the "Hudson River R. R. Co." and now part of the "New York Central and Hudson River R. R."

Troy and Lansingburgh R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Sept. 6, 1860. Length 9.36 miles. Extending from Troy Iron Works, in the s. margin of Troy, through the city to Lansingburgh, and Watervliet, Saratoga co.

Troy and Rutland R. R. Co. formed March 6, 1851. Extends from Hoosick, near Eagle Bridge, to Salem. Opened June 28, 1852, and leased to the Rutland and Washington (Vt.) R. R. till March, 1855, when it was placed in hands of a receiver, and run by Alb. Northern R. R. Run in connection with the "Rutland and Washington R. R." by the "Del. & Hud. Canal Co."

Troy and Saratoga R. R. Articles filed Sept. 6, 1871. To run from some place in the town of Schaghticoke, near Akin's Junction, to Saratoga Springs; about 20 miles. Capital \$800,000.

Troy and Stockbridge R. R. Incorporated May 10, 1836. Not constructed.

Troy and Susquehanna R. R. Articles filed October 18, 1870. From Troy to Albany and Susquehanna R. R. at or near Knowersville, Albany co.—20 miles. Capital \$800,000. Not built.

Troy Turnpike and R. R. Co. Incorporated April 18, 1834; to Bennington, &c., 25 miles. Not built as a r. r.

Troy Union R. R.—Formed July 21, 1851. Begun February, 1853; finished February 22, 1854. In the city of Troy, and owned by the several companies using it. Length 2.14 miles.

Twenty-third Street R. R. (N. Y.) A Street R. R. Articles filed June 10, 1869. Length 2½ miles. Cap. \$250,000. Not built.

Tyrone and Geneva R. R. Incorp. May 16, 1837. Not constructed.

Ulster County R. R. Incorporated May 21, 1836; intended to connect Kingston with the "New York and Erie R. R." in Delaware, Sullivan, or Orange co. Not constructed.

Unadilla and Schoharie R. R. Incorporated May 9, 1836. Not constructed.

Union R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 20, 1851. To connect the N. Y. and Erie R. R., at Ramapo, on the N. J. line. Forms a part of the "Erie Railway."

Union R. R. (Buffalo).—A Street R. R. Articles filed Sept. 4, 1869. Length 3 miles. Capital, \$100,000. Consolidated with the "Buffalo Creek R. R."

Union R. R.—Co. formed Nov. 13, 1856. From 6th Ward in Syracuse to Erie Canal in Geddes. By act of April 16, 1858, allowed to sell to the "S. B. and N. Y. R. R." Co. which was done.

Union R. R. Co. of West Chester Co.—Articles filed Dec. 15, 1860. Not built.

University Railway of Syracuse.—Incorporated by act of April 15, 1871.

Union Village and Johnsonville R. R.—Articles filed ———. Since the change of name of "Union Village," to Greenwich," April 3, 1867, known as "Greenwich and Johnsonville R. R."

Utica and Black River R. R.—Articles filed May 22, 1861, under Chap. 134, laws of 1860, and changed from "Black River and Utica R. R." Finished to Boonville and sold on mortgage, Nov. 2, 1860. Capital at the time of reorg., \$860,000. To extend to Philadelphia, Jeff. co., 86½ miles from Utica. Extended to Lyon's Falls in 1867; to Lowville, Nov. 23, 1868; to Carthage, Oct. 2, 1871, and will be opened to Phila., its n. terminus, in 1872. *Distances:* Utica to Marey, 6; Floyd, 2; Stittsville, 2; Holland Patent, 2; Trenton, 4; Trenton Falls, 1½; Prospect, 2½; Remsen, 7; Steuben, 5; Alder Creek, 2; Boonville, 4; Leyden, 4; Port Leyden, 6; Lyon's Falls, 4; Glendale, 5; Martinsburgh, 3; Lowville, 4; Castorland, 7½; Deer river, 4; Carthage, 4. It connects at Carthage, with a R. R. to Watertown and Sackett's Harbor, and will connect at Phila., with a R. R. to Clayton, and another to Morristown and Ogdensburgh. These connections are to be made in 1872.

Utica and Deerfield Street R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 6, 1871. A Street R. R. Proposed from Genesee St. Bridge, Utica, to Deerfield Cors., and along the Utica and Trenton Plank Road as far as may be desirable. Not built.

Utica and Mohawk St. R. R. Co.—Incorporated May 17, 1859. Articles filed June 30, was to build a R. R. from Genesee St. through to Bleecker St., and thence to and through the villages of Frankfort and Ilion to Mohawk, the cars to be drawn by horses or dummy engines. The Co. was allowed to org. under the general law and might be assisted by a loan of \$100,000 from Utica if a vote favored. Aid might also be granted by the other towns in which it was to be laid. Capital, \$250,000, Length 15 miles. The Utica end partly constructed.

Utica and Schenectady R. R.—This road, 78 miles in length, opened in 1835, and was obliged to purchase the Turnpike along the n. side of the Mohawk. Relaid with heavy rails in 1846-9, and merged in the "N. Y. C. R. R.", in 1853.

Utica and Susquehanna R. R.—Incorporated April 25, 1833. 75 miles. Not built.

Utica and Syracuse Railway.—Articles filed Dec. 21, 1864. Not built.

Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R.—Co. formed Jan. 11, 1866. The city of Utica, aided by subscription of \$500,000 and towns along the line by considerable sums, under Chap. 50, laws of 1866, constructed through to a junction on the N. Y. and Oswego Midland; uses the track of the latter to Norwich, and there meets a broad gauge R. R. to Binghamton. *Distances:* Utica to New Hartford, 4; Washington Mill, 1½; Chadwick, 2½; Sauquoit, 2½; Clayville, 2; Cassville Junction, 2½; Cassville, ¼; Marshall, 4½; Waterville, 3½; Sangerfield Centre, 1½; North Brookfield, 4½; Hubbardsville, 4; East Hamilton, ¼; Poolville, 3½; Earlville, 2½; Sherburne, 5; Midland R. R. June. 3½; North Norwich, 1½; Norwich, 6; Oxford, 8½; Brisbire, 8; Greene, 5½; Chenango Forks, 8; Binghamton, 11½. Total—Utica to Binghamton, 95 miles. Branch to Richfield Springs: Cassell Junction to North Bridgewater, 1½; Bridgewater Centre, 1; Bridgewater, 2; Unadilla Forks, ½; West Winfield, 2½; East Winfield, 2; Cedarville, 2; Miller's Mills, 1½; Youngs, ¼; South Columbia, 4; Richfield Springs, 2½. Total length of branch—21 miles. This road is leased to the "Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R." Co. and is operated by them. By an act of April 21, 1868, this Co. was allowed to extend a line from Sherburne through the village of Chenango Forks, and a branch from a point in Plainfield or Bridgewater to Sidney Plains.

Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R.—Articles filed April 9, 1870. From the terminus of the Ithaca and Cortland R. R. to the branch of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R., at Otselec, Chenango co. About 32 miles. Capital, \$800,000.

Utica City R. R.—Articles filed Aug. 13, 1862. Changed by Chap. 177, laws of 1864, to "Utica City and Waterville R. R."

Utica City and Waterville R. R.—Changed by Chap. 177, laws of 1864 from "Utica City R. R." and again changed March 25, 1868, to the "Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R."

Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R.—Changed March 25, 1868, from the "Utica and Waterville Railroad." Opened from Utica to Smith's Valley. It has intermediate stations at New Hartford, Clinton, Franklin, Deansville and Oriskany Falls, Solsville, Bouckville and Hamilton, and connections southward by way of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. This road has been leased to the "Del. and Hudson Canal Co." and is being connected at Utica with the "N. Y. C. and H. R. R." etc.

Utica, Georgetown and Elmira R. R.—Articles filed March 28, 1870. From Utica to Otselic, connecting with the Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R. Length 18 miles. Capital, \$350,000. Not built.

Utica, Horseheads and Elmira R. R.—Articles filed April 2, 1870. In Chemung and Tioga cos. From Horseheads, by Ithaca and D. L. & W. R. R., to Ithaca, and connecting with the Ithaca and Cortland R. R., and Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R. Length about 25 miles. Capital \$1,000,000. Consolidated July 27, 1871, and now the "Utica, Ithaca and Elmira R. R."

Utica, Ithaca and Elmira R. R.—Formed July 27, 1871, by consolidation of the "Ithaca and Cortland," with the "Utica, Horseheads and Elmira R. R.," now under construction. A portion between Ithaca and Freeville, has been opened several months.

Valley R. R.—Articles filed March 4, 1869. Length 11.4 m., from Great Bend to Binghamton. Capital \$500,000. A connecting link of the "Del., Lackawanna and Western Railroad."

Van Brunt St. and Erie Basin R. R., (Brooklyn.) A Street R. R. Articles filed Feb. 15, 1861. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads.—Under this title arrangements have been made for operating and managing together the following roads: "Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain," "Montreal and Plattsburgh," "Whitehall and Plattsburgh," (Northern Division from Plattsburgh to Ausable River, and Southern Division from Port Henry to Ticonderoga); and the "Rouses Point and Province Line R. R.," in the State of New York. Besides these, the following lines are included in the General Order of Feb. 8, 1871, viz.: The "Rutland R. R." (Burlington to Bellows Falls); Montreal & Vt. Junc. R. R." (from Province Line to St. Johns); "Stanstead, Shefford & Chambly R. R." (from St. Johns to Waterloo); "Sullivan R. R." (from Windsor to Bellows Falls); "Vermont Valley R. R." (from Bellows Falls to Brattleboro.); "Vermont and Massachusetts R. R." (from Brattleboro' to Grant's Corner); and the Missisquoi R. R." (from St. Albans to Richford). It is also understood that since the above date, this organization has acquired the boats of the "Champlain Transportation Co." on Lake Champlain.

Wallkill Valley R. R.—Articles filed April 26, 1866. Towns allowed to take stock. Chap. 880, Laws of 1865. Allowed by act of April 16, 1870, to extend a road from Kingston to Albany. Main line from Montgomery to Kingston, $32\frac{1}{4}$ miles. Opened from Montgomery to New Paltz, and operated by the Erie Railway company as a continuation of the "Montgomery and Erie R. R." To be soon extended. It is proposed to run to Saugerties.

Warren County R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1832. Glens Falls to Warrensburgh. Not constructed.

Warsaw and Le Roy R. R.—Incorp. May 5, 1834; 18 m. Not constructed.

Warwick R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1837. Not constructed.

Warwick Valley R. R.—Articles filed March 8, 1860. Allowed to extend road to N. J. State line. Chap. 620, Laws of 1866. Opened from Goshen to Warwick, and operated by the Erie Railway Co. Length 10.16 miles.

Washington Street and State Asylum R. R.—(Street R. R., in Binghamton). Articles dated Oct. 21, 1871. Length of proposed line 2.45 miles. Capital \$40,000.

Waterford and Cohoes R. R.—A Street R. R. Articles filed Aug. 7, 1863. Not built.

Watertown and Cape Vincent R. R.—Incorporated May 13, 1836. Surveyed but not constructed.

Watertown and Rome R. R.—Incorp. April 17, 1832; revived May 10, 1836; and May 6,

1837; extended May 17, 1845, and April 28, 1847. Began at Rome, Nov., 1848. Opened to Pierrepont Manor, May 28, 1851; to Watertown, Sept. 24, 1851; to Chaumont, Nov. 20, 1851, and to Cape Vincent, in April, 1852. Upon purchasing the "Potsdam and Watertown R. R.," under act of April 18, 1860, it became the "Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R."

Waterliet and Schenectady R. R.—Incorporated May 21, 1836. Not constructed.

Watervliet Turnpike and R. R.—A Street R. R. Act April 15, 1862, allowing the turnpike company to build a R. R. It is the horse R. R. from South Ferry through Broadway, Albany, to West Troy.

Waverly and State Line R. R.—Length $\frac{1}{4}$ m. Operated by the Penna. and N. Y. Canal and R. R. Co. of Pa.

Westchester R. R.—Articles filed March 27, 1863. Not built.

Westchester Co. and N. Y. City R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 30, 1860. Not built.

West Farms and Morrisania R. R.—Act allowing construction of R. R. amended. Chap. 715, Laws of 1865.

West Shore Railway.—Articles filed March 19, 1863. Not built.

West Shore Hudson River R. R.—Articles filed Oct. 28, 1867. Length 56 miles. Capital \$1,500,000. In Rockland and Orange cos. Certif. of consol. of "Hudson River West Shore R. R." with above. Under Chap. 254, Laws of 1867. Filed March 31, 1868. Length of H. R. W. S. R. R., 30 m. Capital \$3,000,000.

Westport and Kingdom R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 12, 1861. Length 5 m. Capital \$100,000. In Essex co. Not built.

West Side Elevated (Patented) Railway Co. (of N. Y. city). Supplemental articles. Changing the name of the "W. S. & Yonkers Patent Railway Co." to above. Filed Sept. 3, 1868.

West Troy and Green Island Railroad.—Articles filed Oct. 15, 1870. From West Troy to Green Island, connecting with the road from Albany, and with that from Troy to Saratoga. Capital \$30,000.

Whitehall and Plattsburgh R. R.—Articles filed April 11, 1853, and Feb. 16, 1866; 20 miles done from Plat. to Pt. of Rocks, below Ausable Forks Gap, 39 miles; Ft. Henry to Ticonderoga, and leased to Vt. Central and Vt. & Canada R. R." Gap to complete connection of the two branches, 22 miles.

Whitehall and Rutland R. R.—Incorporated April 26, 1833; to State line, 8 m. Not built.

Williamsburgh and Coney Island R. R.—Articles filed Sept. 28, 1864.

Williamsburgh and Flatbush R. R.—A Street R. R. Not constructed.

Williamsburgh and Newtown R. R.—Articles filed Feb. 14, 1866.

Williamsport and Elmira R. R.—Incorp. by Penna., and allowed by law of N. Y., passed April 9, 1850, to extend to the N. Y. and Erie R. R. Length in N. Y. State 8 miles. Leased May 1, 1863, to the "Northern Central Railway Co. of Pa." On the 1st of May, 1866, the N. C. R. R. Co. extended their line to Canandaigua, by leasing the Elmira and Canandaigua Division of the Erie Railway, and also right of way over the N. Y. C. R. R. from Canandaigua to Rochester.

Williamstown and Redfield R. R.—Articles filed March 31, 1865. Used in bringing wood from the forest for railroad use.

Yonkers and N. Y. R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 20, 1864. Abandoned; its rails taken up, so far as laid, and property sold.

RECENT RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The following embraces a list of the companies that have filed their articles in the office of Secretary of State, since the preceding list was made, and includes all that have been recorded, down to February 6, 1872:

Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Co.—Articles filed Nov. 20, 1871, being a consolidation of the three State companies formed under the laws of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, for owning and operating the road already built, from Salamanca, N. Y., to Dayton, Ohio, with branches. Capital \$50,000,000, in shares of \$50 each. Of this, \$10,000,000 is in "preferred stock," upon which 5 p. c. of dividends are to be paid from the earnings, before the dividends of the remainder are made; but if the earnings are not enough in any year, the deficiency is not to be made up afterwards.

Bath and Hammondsport R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 17, 1872. Capital \$100,000. Length 8 miles.

Cazenovia and DeRuyter R. R.—Articles filed January 26, 1872. Length 15 miles. Capital \$500,000.

Gloversville and Northville R. R.—Articles dated January 16, 1872. Length 15 miles. Capital \$300,000.

Hudson and St. Lawrence R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 15, 1872. From Ballston Spa to Ogdensburgh, 150 miles. Capital \$6,000,000.

New York Elevated Railroad Co.—Articles filed December 5, 1871. Capital \$10,000,000. For building a Railroad from the Battery, N. Y., on the west side of the city, and of Westchester county, to Putnam county; from the Battery centrally through the city, and Westchester county, to Putnam county; from the Battery on the east side of the city, and to Portchester; also 23 cross railroads from the Hudson River to the East River, on the Sound—mostly in the city.

New York Western Midland Railroad Co.—Articles filed January 2, 1872. Capital \$3,000,000. From Hancock, Delaware county, to the Lake Ontario Shore R. R., in Wayne county; about 150 miles.

Northern Extension of the Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania R. R.—Articles filed Jan. 10, 1872. Cap. \$900,000. From Mount Morris to Rochester, through Leicester, York, Caledonia, Wheatland and Gates; about 35 miles.

Pelham and Portchester R. R.—Articles recorded January 18, 1872. Capital \$500,000. Length about 12 miles.

Syracuse, Phoenix and Oswego R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 29, 1871. Cap. \$400,000. Length about 16 miles. To run from Liverpool Village to Phoenix.

Whitestone and Westchester R. R.—Articles filed Nov. 14, 1871. Cap. \$30,000. A street road about a mile long, in village of Whitestone.

ALBANY COUNTY.



UPON the organization of the Province of New York into counties, Nov. 1, 1683, the names given were those of the titles of the Royal family, and that of Albany (formed at this date) was from the Scotch title of the Duke of York.¹ In 1772, Tryon and Charlotte counties (changed in 1784 to Montgomery and Washington); in 1786, Columbia; in 1791, Rensselaer and Saratoga; in 1795, a part of Schoharie; in 1800, a part of Greene; and in 1809, Schenectady counties were taken off, bringing down the county to its present limits. The Manor of Rensselaerwyck was formed into a "District" March 24, 1772, and during the revolution it was divided into east and west districts. The county lies on the west bank of the Hudson, at the head of tide-

water, and about 150 miles from its mouth. Its surface is undulating and hilly, with a general inclination to the east, although the western part is drained by the tributaries of Schoharie cr. The river is bordered at a little distance by bluffs, from 150 to 200 feet high, from thence ascending in an undulating plateau to the foot of the Helderberg² hills, where the surface is about 400 ft. above tide. These hills rise from 500 to 800 ft. above the adjacent country, and in some points to 1,200 ft. above tide. They are steep on the east, but more gradually sloping on the west. Other ranges of hills of less height occur in the county.

The rocks of this county belong to the "Upper Silurian," comprising many, but not all of the series from the Hudson River shales to the Corniferous limestone. Above these lies a deposit of drift, consisting of sand and clay, and along the river intervalles, are rich alluvial deposits. The lowest rock, cropping out on the Hudson, Normans Kil and Mohawk, is the Hudson River shales, which appear in the valleys of all the streams that flow into the Hudson, and apparently underlie the entire eastern part of the county. This stone is quarried for building stone. Next above, forming the first terrace of the mountains, is the Tentaculite limestone, from 50 to 200 ft. in thickness, furnishing both water and quick-lime. Next in order is the Pentamerus limestone, 50 ft. in thickness, consisting of impure gray and black limestone. Overlying this is the Delthyris shaly limestone and the Upper Pentamerus limestone, forming the lower Helderberg group. Some of these are used for building stone and lime. The Oriskany sandstone is next developed, in strata from 1 to 3 ft. in thickness, followed by the Cauda-galli grit, from 50 to 60 ft. in thickness. This last has a fine grit, and resembles black or gray slates, but is easily disintegrated. Next in order come the Onondaga and Corniferous limestones, the latter crowning the summits of the mountains. These rocks furnish both a lime and building stone. The eastern part of the county is covered with immense beds of clay, gravel and sand. The lands west of Albany City are covered 40 ft. deep with sand, which rests upon a bed of clay estimated to be 100 ft. deep, under which is sand. In the limestone regions are numerous caves and sink holes.³

The principal streams are—the Hudson, the tide-waters of which form the eastern boundary; the Mohawk, which forms a part of the northern boundary; the Patroon Creek, Normans Kil, Vlamans, Coeymans, Haanakrois and Catskill Creeks, and their branches. Nearly all the streams that flow into the Hudson have worn deep gulleys in the sand and clay. Many of these gorges are 100 ft. deep, and extend from one-fourth of a mile to one mile from the river. The streams farther west generally flow through narrow, rocky ravines, bordered by steep banks. These streams are mostly very rapid, and subject to extremes of flood and drouth.

The soil upon the intervalles is a deep, rich alluvial loam. In Watervliet, Albany, and the eastern parts of Guilderland and Bethlehem, it consists of almost pure sand, with strips of clay along the banks of the streams. A belt of land lying between the sandy region and the foot of the Helderbergs is principally a clayey and gravelly loam, and very productive. Upon the Helderbergs, the soil consists of alternate layers of clay, slate and gravel, generally with a sub-soil

¹ The county by these acts embraced "the Manor of Rensselaerwyck, Schenectady and all the villages, neighborhoods, and Christian plantations on the east side of Hudson's river, from Roeloffe Jansen's Creek; and on the west side, from Sawyer's Creek to the outermost end of Saratoga." The Manor of Livingston was annexed to Dutchess county, May 27, 1717, and by subsequent statutes the county of Albany was

also made to comprise every thing within the colony of New York north and west of present limits, and at one time the whole of Vermont.

² Signifying "Clear Mountain."

³ Several of the intermediate series of rocks, including the Gray sandstone, Clinton, Niagara shales, and Onondaga salt groups, are not found in the county.

of "hard-pan." Patches in this region are also stony, and much of it is wet and cold, and only moderately productive. Pitch pine, oak and chestnut, of stunted growth, are the principal kinds of timber that grow upon the sandy region,¹ which is not, however, of relatively large extent.

In the farming districts the people are principally engaged in raising spring grains, dairying, the raising of stock, and in gardening for the markets of Troy and Albany. The people of West Troy, Green Island and Cohoes, are principally engaged in manufactures; those of Albany, in manufactures, commerce and trade.

The city of Albany is the county seat and State capital.² The county buildings are commodious, and the county institutions are well organized. The City Hall at Albany, erected by the city and county, contains the county and part of the city offices. The Albany County Penitentiary³ is a fine building in the western part of the city. The county has no poor-house, but contracts with the city for the support of its paupers.

The tide rises about one foot in the river.⁴ In low water, navigation is obstructed, except for vessels of light draught, by the "over-slaugh," or bar, near Castleton, and at other points; and considerable sums have been expended by the State and the United States, in attempting to improve the channel, by building a long stone dyke below Albany.⁵ The most important works of internal improvement in the county are—the Erie canal,⁶ the N. Y. Central and Hudson River R.R., with its Athens branch; the Albany and Vermont, and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroads.⁷ The discovery and first settlement of this region are noticed in our general historical article.

A ship load of emigrants was forwarded in 1630, and others in each of several succeeding years. The emigrants were furnished with stock, seeds and farming implements, and the land was leased at an annual rent, payable in grain, beeves and wampun, or a share of the products. The settlement formed under Van Rensselaer gradually acquired importance as a trading post, and a considerable hamlet was built under the guns of Fort Orange.⁸ Mills were built on several of the streams, and a church was erected. By the surrender of the colony to the English, in 1664, the personal rights of the colonists were secured, and a new charter granted to the patroon, restricting his civil power, but confirming the relations existing between landlord and tenant.⁹

The lands continued to be leased until about 1805, although some were leased as late as 1812. They, however, excited great discontent, and finally led to the Anti-rent organization.¹⁰ At the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer, in 1839, about \$1,500,000 worth of reservation and arrears were due the estate, about equally divided between Albany and Rensselaer counties.

¹ A geological and agricultural survey of Albany county, was made, in 1820, by Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, for the County Agricultural Society, and was the first enterprise of the kind in the State.—*Mem. Bd. Ag.*, i, 367.

² The State buildings are described in our general account of the State.

³ This Penitentiary was built in 1845-46, and was opened for prisoners in April, 1846. It was organized, in 1848, under the direction of Amos Pilsbury, the present superintendent. The whole number received, from 1849 to 1870 (both inclusive), was 20,514, of whom 5,252 were females. Under 20 years of age, 2,991; 20 to 30, 6,759; 30 to 40, 4,992; 40 to 50, 3,448 and over 50, 2,329. 4,671 could read, 9,488 could read and write, and 6,755 could not read. Temperate, 2,710; intemperate, 17,204. Single, 11,194; married, 9,320. Of native birth, 8,684; foreign, 11,730. Received in 1870, 336 males, and 257 females. On hand October 31, 1869, 378. The principal work done is shoemaking, a few women being employed on cane-chair seats and backs. Its income has exceeded expenditures in every year but three, and amount together to \$172,613.29. During the three exceptional years it fell behind \$14,198.35. In 1870, the income was \$62,253.17, and its expenses \$44,120.92. It receives convicts from the District of Columbia, the U. S. District Courts in several States, and from many of the counties of Eastern and Northern New York. It has a beautiful chapel, and a library of 1,400 vols. In fact it has generally been regarded as a model prison, and its example has been of great service in prison reform. By an act passed May 11, 1869, it was allowed that from 100 to 150 prisoners might be transferred from Sing Sing State Prison.

⁴ The tide rises here 6h. 34m. behind time of the moon's setting.

⁵ Improvements under the general government have been in progress several years, and are not yet completed.

⁶ The Erie Canal terminates in a basin at Albany, and communicates with the Hudson at Waterford and West Troy. It crosses the Mohawk River, above Cohoes Falls, upon a stone aqueduct.

⁷ The extension of the Walkill Valley Railroad to Albany was permitted April 16, 1870, and a railroad on the west shore of the Hudson, southward, has been proposed, but neither has been built. A road is also projected from opposite Albany to Sandlake.

⁸ This place soon became the seat for holding all great councils with the Indian tribes, and in 1754 a congress of the English colonies was held here, and a plan of union recommended, but this was not finally adopted. Among the curious things mentioned in the annals of the "old colony" is the fact that, during an almost unprecedented freshet in

the spring of 1646, a whale 40 feet long came up the river and stranded on an island near the mouth of the Mohawk. Four others stranded the same season, 40 Dutch miles above New Amsterdam. The last of "Whale island," is about to disappear, having been reduced to a mere sand bar.

⁹ For a concise view of the changes made by this charter, see *Barward's Hist. Sketch of Rensselaerwyck*, page 107. The Patroons were Killian, Johannes, Jeremiah, Killian, Jeremiah, Stephen and Stephen Van Rensselaer; the latter died in January, 1839, and with him the entail ceased, and soon after the estate was divided.

¹⁰ The last patroon (who died in January, 1839) had been much esteemed by his tenants, and was perhaps over indulgent in some cases. The land had been leased generally in farms of 160 acres, on which rent was about 22½ bushels of cleau merchantable winter wheat, 4 fat fowls, and 1 day's service with carriage and horses annually; this was computed in money, and amounted to about 15 to 16 cents an acre annually. But the most odious feature of the tenure, was that of "quarter sales," by which one quarter of the purchase money at each transfer was to be paid to the patroon. After the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer, in 1839, his estate west of the river, fell to Stephen, only child by the first marriage, and that east, to William P., oldest son by the second. These men were advised by those who clung to the traditions of the manor, and who had great influence, not to change the established order. In 1839, some of the best men on the manor went to the heirs, to endeavor to make some arrangement, by which the quarter sales and other features of their leases might be relieved; they were treated with haughty disdain, and going to an inn where the farmers usually resorted, they at once organized to raise funds, employ counsel and devise measures for relief. The plan first adopted was to elude the service of process, and thus weary the lawyers into willingness to sell. It afterwards led to violence and bloodshed in open resistance of the laws. In 1840 the owners began to offer free titles at 25 per cent less than the price that would have been willingly paid a year before. It afterwards became involved in politics, and received the support of the whig party. At present about ¾ of Knox, ½ of Rensselaerville and Westerlo, ¾ of Bethlehem, New Scotland and Guelderland, and a few farms in Watervliet are held under leases; but their number is every year becoming less, and process, when necessary, is now served without resistance. The militia were called out in the excitement of 1839-40, and even as late as 1867, an armed force became necessary to enforce the laws. The anti-rent troubles led to the insertion of a clause in the State constitution, in 1846, forbidding leases of farming lands longer than twelve years.

The 3d and 177th Vol. Infantry, 7th Artillery [113th Vols.], 11th Battery, and parts of the 18th, 34th, 43d, 44th, 61st, 63d, 91st, 93d, 104th and 192d Infantry, 2d Vet. Cavalry, 3d, 12th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 24th and 25th Cavalry, and 12th, 23d and 24th Batteries of Artillery were enlisted from this county during the late war.¹

Albany County.—Population at last three enumerations, and total vote for Governor, from 1860 to 1870, both years inclusive. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

CITIES, AND TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Albany (city).....	62,367	62,613	69,452	4,774	6,200	4,077	6,239	5,080	7,551	5,973	6,506	6,063	8,310	6,700	8,022
Berne.....	3,065	2,851	2,572	350	320	342	343	375	339	438	250	386	323	305	261
Bethlehem.....	5,644	5,928	6,950	487	480	441	494	545	871	589	505	708	600	399	325
Coymans.....	3,117	3,264	3,977	231	427	207	413	235	462	265	433	267	464	282	415
Cohoes (city).....	.....	.....	15,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	762	1,100
Guiderland.....	3,246	3,207	3,136	410	329	434	263	451	279	496	268	630	271	491	294
Knox.....	2,025	1,809	1,656	301	186	171	149	300	132	339	92	319	128	300	132
New Scotland.....	3,304	3,311	3,410	467	323	387	325	454	346	472	306	479	328	470	310
Rensselaerville.....	3,008	2,745	2,492	274	440	255	482	267	473	287	424	271	468	257	425
Watervliet.....	25,449	27,279	22,616	1,925	1,779	1,633	1,800	2,234	2,433	2,347	2,244	2,584	3,086	1,543	1,654
Westerlo.....	2,692	2,497	2,364	326	314	312	321	309	343	330	292	322	298	280	320
Total.....	113,917	115,504	133,108	9,545	10,766	8,332	10,829	10,250	12,929	11,533	11,320	11,929	14,276	11,779	13,348

* This was before its recent enlargement. The city is now estimated to include 75,000 inhabitants.

Assessment and Taxation in Albany County during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's Office.

YEARS.	Acres of land assessed. ²	Assessed value of Real Estate.	Assessed value of Personal Estate.	Corrected Aggregate Valuation.	Aggregate Equalized Valuation.	Amount of Town Taxes.	Amount of County Taxes.	School Taxes.	State Taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859	308,414	\$50,931,104	\$8,310,141	\$39,241,648	\$38,544,737	\$292,516 61	\$111,395 89	\$28,908 55	\$67,453 29	1.27
1860	308,414	30,931,504	8,310,141	39,241,648	39,044,737	300,000 00	110,000 00	29,283 55	120,387 94	1.43
1861	308,148	31,381,015	6,276,718	39,978,589	39,444,737	263,581 79	104,167 70	29,583 55	123,264 80	1.32
1862	308,148	31,394,134	6,862,921	39,875,784	39,354,490	263,581 79	104,167 70	29,545 88	157,417 96	1.41
1863	306,695	31,629,065	7,765,376	39,394,441	39,940,693	336,730 31	161,007 47	29,955 51	169,747 95	1.75
1864	306,695	31,629,065	7,765,376	39,394,441	41,765,376	336,730 31	161,007 47	31,324 03	167,944 19	1.72
1865	304,949	32,417,549	10,639,830	43,706,336	43,706,336	462,066 05	756,302 73	32,779 80	171,001 27	3.25
1866	305,553	32,937,536	8,269,925	42,635,387	42,403,645	573,010 49	767,436 96	31,802 73	204,067 55	3.72
1867	305,133	33,822,431	8,555,976	43,583,172	42,507,461	546,860 06	723,913 92	53,134 33	269,922 38	3.75
1868	304,758	35,345,497	7,669,879	43,959,579	43,027,807	714,633 62	409,832 38	53,784 76	195,776 53	3.19
1869	304,758	35,345,497	7,669,879	43,959,579	46,297,776	714,633 62	409,832 38	57,872 22	202,552 76	2.99
1870	306,032	38,557,176	7,539,171	46,092,347	47,669,879	543,067 39	903,410 00	59,587 35	286,630 42	3.76

¹ By general orders No. 29 (May 1, 1861), Albany was designated as one the three State depots for volunteers, and Brig.-Gen. Rathbone was assigned to the command. The site selected was the building erected some years before, for an industrial school, about a mile south-west from the Capitol, and in addition to the buildings already there, several large temporary barracks were erected upon the grounds, in the rear. It was designated July 7, 1862, as the depot for organization of troops raised in the 13th senatorial district, and continued as a rendezvous for troops until 1863, when the premises were appropriated for government use, as a hospital for sick and wounded from the army, and thus continued until the close of the war.

The 3rd, 14th, 16th, 18th, 22nd, 23th, 30th, 34th, 43rd, 44th, 76th, 91st, 112th, 177th, 192nd, and part of the 104th Infantry, the 7th regiment of artillery, the 11th and 12th Independent Batteries and the Rocket Battalion (afterwards 23rd and 24th Batteries), were organized at this military depot. The premises were subsequently used several years as a soldiers' home, under State patronage, but by Act of May 10, 1869, the sum of \$50,000 was granted for the maintenance and removal of the inmates, before October 1, of that year,

to such national asylums as they might choose. The premises are now unoccupied and a project for their use as an insane asylum, is under consideration.

Under the militia draft ordered August 9, 1862, Albany was designated as the rendezvous for the counties of Albany, Delaware, Otsego, Schoharie, Greene, Schenectady, Montgomery, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Fulton, Saratoga, Oneida and Dutchess; but this draft was finally suspended.

² The number of acres in the county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 325,590. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	288,505	68,877	357,382
1855	242,735	70,777	313,512
1860	246,098	58,745	304,843
1865	267,035	64,186	331,221

In some instances in the above table, in the absence of new returns when the table was prepared, the statements of the preceding year were taken.



ALBANY CITY—was incorporated by patent July 22, 1686,¹ having previously been called, by the Dutch, "*New Orange*." The part north of Patroon and Quackenboss Sts., known as the "*Colonie*," was incorporated March 31, 1791; and, again, March 30, 1801. It was made a village April 9, 1804, and was erected as a town April 11, 1808. The town was divided, and merged in Albany and Watervliet, Feb. 25, 1815, and the city was enlarged in 1870.² The city lies upon the west bank of the Hudson River, a little north of the center of the county, upon the navigable tide-waters of the Hudson. At a little distance from the river the ground rises into a plateau about 200 ft. above tide level, and then extends west-

ward in a plain. The slope towards the river is divided into four distinct ridges, separated by valleys, which were originally deep and difficult to cross; but these have been much improved by grading, and within a mile from the river nearly disappear. The Dudley Observatory occupies the more northern of these hills.³

Besides its ancient importance as a principal center of the Indian trade, Albany afterward became a place where the great military expeditions against Canada were fitted out. Its importance as a military station led to its being fortified at an early period; and, although it was often threatened with invasion, no hostile army ever reached it.⁴ It became the permanent seat of the State government in 1797. For thirty years after the Revolution, Albany was the seat of the entire trade of the western part of the State, the produce being brought in by sleighs in winter.

The first great impulse to its commercial prosperity was given by the successful trip of the Clermont, the first steamboat of Fulton, in 1807, and the improvements in steam navigation which immediately followed. The steamboats now upon the Hudson River are among the very largest that navigate any inland waters. The completion of the Erie canal, in 1825, and of the various lines of railroads since that time, have each essentially added to the growth and prosperity of the city. Business is principally centered upon Broadway, State, Pearl and Green Sts., and Washington Ave. The Dutch language, customs, and architecture of the town, are to be traced only in the traditions and memories of the oldest inhabitants, and the stranger would scarcely detect a vestige of the primitive settlers, except the still common surnames of Dutch origin. The city has been visited by several disastrous fires,⁵ and the lower part has often been inundated by water.⁶

The city is at the eastern terminus of the Erie canal,⁷ and has important railroad connections. The N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. passes through the northern border of the city, crossing the Hudson River upon a bridge.⁸ The Albany and Susquehanna (broad gauge) R. R.

¹ This charter embraced the right of certain public buildings and fields, the ferry, all waste land within their boundaries, the right of fishing in the Hudson within the county, and of purchasing of the Indians 500 acres of meadow land at "Schaatcogoe" on the north, and 1,000 acres at "Tionnonderoge" (Fort Hunter) on the west, in the Mohawk country, on which to plant colonies as barriers against hostile incursions. The quit-rent was fixed at one beaver skin, payable at Albany on the 25th of March annually, forever.

² By an act passed April 6, 1870, a part of Bethlehem, as far south as the Railroad Bridge in Kenwood village, and of Watervliet, as far north as a point 600 ft. above the lock at the head of the Lumber District, were annexed to the city. Of the long narrow strip, a mile wide, running across to Schuenebaert, and originally reserved for a military road, all west of Allen street, was annexed to Watervliet. The city is divided into sixteen wards.

³ The city is underlaid by clay, resting upon the Hudson River Shales. A mineral water was obtained on South Ferry street about thirty years since, in attempting to bore for water. The well is 617 feet deep, and has been used for medicinal purposes.

⁴ The first fort was built by the Dutch, in 1614, on the island below the city, which is hence called Castle Island. In 1617 a fort was built at the mouth of the Normans Kill; and in 1628, another was erected near the present Steamboat Landing, in the south part of the city, and named Fort Orange, in honor of the reigning prince of Holland. A quadrangular fort, called "Fort Frederick," was afterward built on the high ground, now State street, between St. Peter's Church and the Geological Hall, with lines of palisades extending down Steuben and Hudson streets to the river. These fortifications were demolished soon after the Revolution, and the only evidence of their existence now remaining is the curved outlines which they have given to the streets in the older parts of the city.

⁵ A fire in 1737 burned 96 dwellings, and rendered 150 families houseless. August 17, 1848, a most destructive fire broke

out, which destroyed a considerable portion of the commercial part of the city bordering upon the river, and also many boats in the basin.

⁶ Upon the breaking up of the ice in the river, February 9, 1857, the water completely submerged the lower part of the city, and came up so high that it covered Broadway in front of the Exchange. The damage to property was immense.

⁷ The canal terminates in a basin formed by a pier, which was built by Commissioners under an act passed in 1825, and the site for warehouses thus gained, were sold; the buyers, by this act, becoming an association, styled the "*Albany Pier Co.*," with certain powers. The basin formerly closed by locks, is now opened at each end. By an act of April 14, 1866, permission was given for narrowing the basin.

⁸ The Hudson River Bridge was opened February 22, 1866. It has 31 piers, a draw which leaves an open passage 110 ft. wide on each side when turned; 4 spans of 172 ft., and 14 of 72 ft. each. It was about two years in building; is 1,553 ft. long, and including the approaches, 4,253 ft., and cost about three-quarters of a million, or, including real estate, etc., about \$1,100,000. The charter required an iron bridge within three years. The structure is of timber. The Company was made up of those interested in the roads using it; about one-half the N. Y. C. & R.; one-quarter the H. R. R., and one-quarter the Western R. R. of Mass. It receives toll of every passenger, and from every car load of freight which crosses. Upon the completion of the bridge a part of the trains stopped only there, and soon after the only depot for New York and the East and West, was established at the bridge. This arrangement, although favorable to the through travel, proved greatly annoying to the citizens, by carrying the station a mile or more away. By an act passed April 23, 1868, the Bridge Company was allowed to build a new bridge near the foot of Exchange street, and when this was finished they were to remove the former one. But by an act of May 10, 1869, they were allowed to keep the first one standing, and their capital was increased to \$2,000,000, to enable them to erect the new one. The new bridge is to be of iron, with

(leased by Del. & Hud. Canal Co.) extends to Binghamton on the Erie R. R., and the Albany and Vermont R. R. (leased by Rens. & Saratoga R. R. Co.) connects with lines to Vermont and Canada.¹ The N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. has a very extensive grain elevator on the bank of the river.

The city enjoys a large amount of trade, especially in lumber,² and is the seat of very important and extensive manufactories.³ The city has 9 Banks, 6 Savings' Banks, 6 Insurance Cos.,⁴ and many agencies for others, and has a large amount of mercantile trade. It has 7 daily, 1 tri-weekly, 2 semi-weekly, 5 weekly, and 2 monthly newspapers and periodicals,⁵ and its printing facilities, from its being the seat of the State government, are of the most ample kind, and are surpassed but by few in the United States. The city is supplied with water principally from Patroon Creek,⁶ and has been lighted with gas since about 1844. Its Fire Department is in charge of a Board of Commissioners,⁷ and its Police, after being four or five years under the Capital Police Commissioners, have been again placed under the control of a Board elected for

a draw of 274 ft., and a double passage, each 110 ft., for vessels. It will be used only as a bridge for foot passengers and passenger trains, while the former one will be used for freight. The length of the new bridge proper will be 1,014 ft.: height above water about 30 ft. It has 4 spans, each 135 ft. between centres, and 7 in basin, where it is on a curve of 720 ft. radius. It was begun May, 1870, is now (March 1871,) about half done, and will be finished January 1, 1872. It is to be a truss bridge like those across the Mississippi, and the iron work to be made at Phoenixville, Pa. A fine Union Depot will probably be built on the old site, from which all trains on all the roads will start.

Besides these, the *Albany Railway* has a street railroad from Van Woert street, near the north line, through Pearl street to Kenwood village, beyond the south border, and from Broadway to West Albany, in all, 5.75 miles. The *Water-vliet Turnpike & Railroad Company* has a street railroad from South Ferry street through the city, on Broadway, to West Troy, 7½ miles.

The Lumber Market of Albany is the largest of the kind in the State, and in 1870, the amount received was greater than in any previous year. The receipts, as compared with the preceding year, were as follows:

Quantity.	1869.	1870.
Boards and scantling, feet.....	444,474,900	452,363,900
Shingles, m.....	32,166	21,488
Timber, cubic feet.....	5,000	116,800
Staves, lbs.....	8,804,400	17,769,100

Estimated Value.	1869.	1870.
Boards and scantling.....	\$12,445,300	\$9,499,642
Shingles.....	128,664	97,529
Timber.....	2,000	52,538
Staves.....	61,631	124,384

Total Receipts at Tide Water.	1869.	1870.
Boards and scantling, feet.....	768,607,600	768,007,800
Shingles, m.....	33,723	23,660
Timber, cubic feet.....	3,151,700	3,795,700
Staves, lbs.....	166,492,000	232,161,200

Comparative Receipts, 1870. New York. West Troy. Waterford.	1870.	1870.	1870.
Boards and scantling, feet.....	125,663,100	169,364,300	20,616,500
Shingles, m.....	1,419	5,784	9
Timber, cubic feet.....	1,520,000	1,422,000	735,700
Staves, lbs.....	211,229,000	2,851,300	311,700

In Chicago, 990,234,000 ft. of lumber were received, and 471,504,000 ft. were shipped in 1870. The amount shipped by canal, at Buffalo, in 1870, was 168,204,000 ft., and at Oswego, 271,618,000 ft.

The Lumber District of Albany lies between the canal and river, and extends from Lock No. 2 down to the Little Basin, or a distance of more than a mile. There are 32 slips for boats for receiving boats, and a river dock in front of a mile long for loading boats and barges. There is also in the river a pier, not connected with the shore, about 1,100 ft. long.

The *Albany Board of Lumber Dealers* was incorporated May 8, 1869, there are now, 1871, 57 firms engaged in the trade.

The *Albany Board of Trade* was incorporated May 2, 1864.

3 The principal manufactories of Albany are as follows: Agricultural implements, 3; aniline colors, 1; bakeries, 57; blacksmiths, 46; boiler and steam engine manufactories, 1; bone black manufactories, 1; bookbinders, 9; boot and shoe manufactories, 13 (one of these new and very large); brass foundries, 5; brewers, 18; brick makers, 8; broom makers, 1; brush makers, 2; cabinet makers, 14; cane makers, 1; car builders, 1; car wheel manufactories, 1; card manufactories, 1; carpenters, 59; carriage builders, 17; carvers, 2; coffee and spice mills, 4; collar manufactories, 4; cutlery, 12; copper smiths and plumbers, 18; cordage, 2; cord and tassels, 1; corsets, 2; curriers, 4; cutlers, 3; distillers and rectifiers, 2; drum makers, 1; dyers, 7; fire brick manufactories, 2; flouring mills, 10; gold beaters, 2; hame manufactories, 2; harness manufactories, 18; hollowware foundries, 1; iron foundries, 13; iron and steel manufactories, 13; iron smiths, 17; machinists, 17; maltsters, 18; oil-cloth manufactories, 1; paper box manufactories, 4; paper collars, 1; patent medicines, 7; pattern shops, 8; piano manufactories, 4; picture frame manufactories, 4; plaster mills, 3; printing offices, 16; pump manufactories, 4; safe manufactories, 2; sail makers, 3; sash, blind and door manufactories, 5; saw manufactories, 1; sewing and planing mills, 8; sealers, 3; sculptors, 1; silver platers, 9; silverware manufactories, 2; soap and

candle manufactories, 11; stove foundries, 12; vinegar manufactories, 1.

In the production of stoves, castings, machinery, agricultural implements, beer, boots and shoes, and other articles, the city holds an important rank.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of water rents paid for the use of machinery, etc., which were reported in Superintendent's Report, dated March 3, 1870, for 1869, as follows: 16 brewers, \$2,746.70; 20 maltsters, \$1,862.28; 140 steam engines, \$4,176.21, and 58 bakerys, \$214.08. About 10 new permits are issued annually for steam engines.

4 The separate statistics of each of these classes of institutions are given in our general tables.

5 *Albany Argus* (Dem.): daily (Sundays ex.); by the Argus Co.: William Cassidy, Daniel Manning, and J. Wesley Smith, Eds. Daily, \$10; Semi-W., \$3; Weekly, \$1.50. Size, 32 by 46 in. Began in 1813.

Albany Evening Journal (Repub.): daily (Sundays ex.); by Dawdall, & Co. Daily, \$9; Semi-W., \$4; Weekly, \$2. Size, 30 by 46. Began in 1831.

Albany Knickerbocker (Independent): daily (Sundays ex.); by John Hastings. \$6 per an. Size, 22 by 32. Began in 1843.

Albany Morning Express (Repub.): daily (Sundays ex.); by Henly & Co. \$8 per an. Size, 25 by 37. Began in 1856.

Albany Evening Times, daily (Sundays ex.); by V. W. M. Brown. \$6 per an. Size, 25 by 37. Began in 1856.

Albany Evening Post (Independent): daily, by M. & E. Griffin. Price, \$5 per an. Size, 22 by 32. Began in 1865.

Albany Free Blade (Dem., German): daily (Sundays ex.); by Adolph Miggel. \$6 per an. Size, 22 by 32. Began in 1832.

Der Albany Herald (German). Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Jacob Heimmiller, Ed. and Pub. \$5. Size, 20 by 30. Began in 1870.

Sunday Morning Press, weekly. M. H. Rooker and J. McFarland, Eds. \$2.50. Size, 27 by 40. Began in 1870.

Cultivator and Country Gentleman (Agricultural). Published by Luther Tucker & Son, weekly. \$2.50 per an. 16 pages, each 12 by 16. Began in 1830. An Annual Illustrated Register is also published at this office.

The Albany Law Journal (Legal). Published by Weed, Parsons & Co. Ed. by Isaac Grant Thompson. Weekly. \$3 per an. 24 pages, each 8 by 12. Began in 1870.

Journal of the New York State Agricultural Society (Agricultural notices and official proceedings). Monthly. 8 to 16 pages, each 7 by 10. Began in 1850.

Colt's Scientific Advertiser (Advertising). Published by S. S. Colt, monthly. 50 cts. 12 pages, each 22 by 28. Began in 1869.

The Shaker (devoted to the exposition of Religion, according to Shaker theology), monthly. G. A. Lomas, Ed. 50 cts. per annum. 8 pages, each 11 by 14. Began in 1871.

A private company obtained the first supply of water from Macandri Kill in Water-vliet, and their reservoir still in use, was built on Eagle, between Columbia and Stenben streets. In 1850, an act was passed to secure the construction of water works by the city government, should the voters approve. The vote returned was, "For water, 4,405," "No water, 6." "Brandy and water strong." The works of the old company were bought, and the present ones erected soon after, at an original cost of \$350,000, increased up to January 1, 1858, to \$1,018,495. The supply is taken five miles west of City Hall, where the main reservoir (Rensselaer Lake) is located. It covers 39 acres, and has a capacity of 180 million of gallons, and is 262 ft. above the river. A brick conduit brings it down to Bleecker Reservoir (30,000,000 gallons), from which, and from Titvill Reservoir in the valley below, and of similar capacity, it is distributed to the city. The works are under a board of commissioners, and water rents are collected with the taxes.

The length of mains, Jan. 1, 1870, was 52.8 miles, and there were laid during the year, 2,744 ft. of 4-in. mains, and 163 ft. of hydrant pipe.

Experience has proved the inadequacy of the present supply of water, and measures are under consideration (authorized by act March 20, 1868), for their further enlargement.

7 The Department has six steamers, and an adequate supply of other apparatus. The pressure of the reservoirs, of itself sufficient to throw water over the buildings in the lower part of the city. A fire alarm telegraph was organized in May, 1868, and has 65 signal stations for giving alarms.

the purpose by the city itself.¹ **The Board of Public Instruction**, as now org., dates from June 1, 1866. It consists of twelve members, elected one-third annually, who appoint a Superintendent (who is also Secretary of the Board), and have general charge of the schools and of the Free Academy. The latter was established in 1868, and receives scholars on examination, after at least one year's attendance at the Public Schools.²

The city elections are held on the second Tuesday in April, and the city government is vested in a Mayor and Common Council, composed of one Alderman for each ward, and four at large, elected for two years; a Recorder, Chamberlain, commissions of various kinds, and other administrative officers. The city offices are mostly kept in the **City Hall**³ (used also by the co.), on Eagle street, foot of Washington avenue, and in the new **City Buildings**,⁴ on S. Pearl street, between Beaver and Howard streets. Provision has lately been made for the establishment of a Park.⁵

The Albany Almshouse⁶ is on a farm one and a half miles south-west of the city. It is a city institution, and receives the poor of the county, and other towns, for pay.

The Dudley Observatory,⁷ in the northern part of the city; the **Albany Medical College**,⁸ on Eagle street, and the **Law School of the University of Albany**,⁹ the several Hospitals and Charitable Institutions of Albany city,¹⁰ are worthy

¹ The Capital Police District was established by act of April 22, 1865, and discontinued in 1869. It embraced the cities of Albany, Troy and Schenectady; the villages of West Troy, Green Island, Cohoes, and Lansingburgh, and parts of several adjacent towns.

² The number of Public Schools is 16, of which one is for colored children, besides the Free Academy. The latter has 8 teachers, and 214 pupils. Its course of instruction is comprehensive, and organization excellent. The following are some of the principal school statistics of Albany, including Free Academy, since the present organization began. The school year ends April 30th.

Year ending.	SCHOLARS ENROLLED.		TEACHERS EMPLOYED.			Expenditures.
	Male.	Female	Senior Dept.	Inter-mediate Dept.	Prim'y Dept.	
1867	.....	.....	....	....	....	\$69,412 03
1868	4,905	4,419	....	....	....	73,757 21
1869	5,081	4,584	46	26	43	124,339 22
1870	3,124	4,809	42	32	47	134,269 42

A Lancasterian School was maintained from 1813 to 1834, of which Wm. Tweed Dale was, for 23 years, principal. The present Medical College building was erected for its use in 1837.

³ This beautiful structure is of white marble, and its dome was originally gilded. It was finished in 1832, as a Court House and City Hall. It is 100 ft. front by 80 deep, 3 stories high, and has in front a recessed porch in the 2d and 3d stories, supported by 6 Ionic columns. In the upper hall is a statue of Hamilton by Hewes, and in the Common Council Chamber is a series of portraits of all the Governors of the State. The jail is on Maiden Lane, near, but not adjacent. It has been enlarged within a few years.

⁴ Built in 1869-70, on the site of Centre Market, at a cost of about \$200,000, and used as Police and Justices' Courts; Police Department, Fire Department, Park Commissioners, Overseers of Poor, Assessors, and City Attorney's Office.

⁵ The city was, by act of January 20, 1870, allowed to issue bonds, not exceeding \$235,000, to reimburse the expense of this edifice, and in building new structures for an alms house, and a pest house, and for removal of the dead from the old cemeteries, preparatory to their being used for a park.

⁶ By an act of May 5, 1869, the old burial grounds, penitentiary grounds, alms house farm, and Washington Parade Ground, in the western part of the city, were set apart for a public park, to be known as "Washington Park."¹ Commissioners were named in the act, and they were authorized to take, by appraisal, if necessary, such other lands as might be proper. They were not to have any title to or power over the buildings or the penitentiary or alms house, or the grounds around them necessary for their use. Improvements have been commenced upon this work, and bonds to amount of \$50,000 have already been issued, and a like sum is authorized annually for six years.

⁷ The receipts at the Chamberlain's office, for the year ending November 1, 1870, were \$1,510,533.37, and the disbursements, \$1,448,437.36. Of the receipts, \$112,369.93 were from water rents; \$679,947.91 from city taxes; \$10,000 from temporary loans, and the remainder from other sources. Of the disbursements, \$41,022.48 were for water works; \$51,000 for interest on water debt; \$179,655.89 for streets; \$30,261.42 for Fire Department; \$143,058.66 for schools; \$24,392.17 for city lamps; \$53,410.93 for alms house, and the remainder for other objects.

⁸ On a farm of 125 acres. It has a building 100 by 30;

another 100 by 25, each two stories above the basement, and another for aged females and children, built in 1870, at a cost of \$25,000. It is of brick, 105 by 30 ft., three stories high. There are other structures for the keepers' residence, and other purposes. About 500 inmates are usually supported. There is also a Lunatic Asylum, 45 by 30, three stories, of brick, and a pest house owned by the city.

⁹ Founded by the gifts of Mrs. Blandina Dudley, widow of the Hon. Chas. E. Dudley, and others; incorporated April 2, 1852, and dedicated August 28, 1856, by a memorable address of the late Edward Everett. It has a valuable special library, 13-14 equatorial, a meridian circle, a transit instrument, a calculating and printing engine, by Schuit & Son (the only one in the country), and self-recording meteorological instruments of many kinds. It gives exact time by telegraph to the city, and to various railroads. An avenue is being opened in front of the Observatory.

¹⁰ Founded in 1830, and incorporated February 16, 1839. It has an annual course of lectures, and affords opportunities for clinical instruction at the Albany Hospital, in charge of its faculty.

It has a pathological and anatomical museum of unrivalled value, and a medical library of 5,000 volumes.

¹¹ Instituted under a University Charter of April 7, 1831. It occupies lecture rooms connected with the Medical College, and entirely supported through the enterprise of its faculty, as it has no endowment. It has been well sustained, and ranks high as a law school, having sent out many graduates who have attained distinction at the bench and bar. It has two courses of lectures annually.

¹² The Albany City Hospital, on Eagle street, corner of Howard, was incorporated April 31, 1851, being started on subscriptions of citizens at first of \$40,000, and since raised to \$100,000 in cash, and other contributions to nearly as much more. It has received no special aid from the State. It was opened November 1, 1851, and in 1854 removed to its present site. The institution is free from debt, and has an invested fund of about \$30,000. It has recently been enlarged, and grounds added purchased for future extension. The average number of charity patients from the first has been over 20, and of all classes of late years about 50. Paying patients are provided with private rooms and nurses. It has an Eye and Ear Infirmary, and a Dispensary attached, and a free ambulance for surgical operations.

¹³ St. Peter's Hospital, corner Broadway and North Ferry street, was opened November, 1870, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy. It has an Eye and Ear Infirmary, and a Dispensary.

¹⁴ The Albany Orphan Asylum, on Robin near Western Turnpike, was incorporated March 30, 1831, having been opened two years before. The buildings were erected by subscription and sale, and it has been aided by the State. Its grounds are ample, and arrangements good.

¹⁵ St. Vincent Orphan Asylum was incorporated in 1849, under the Sisters of Charity. Its female department is in a new and elegant building on Elm near Hawk, and its male department two miles west of the Capitol on Western avenue, under the Christian Brothers.

¹⁶ The Albany Guardian Society and Home of the Friendless, on Clinton avenue, opposite Ferry street, was opened May 5, 1870. It is 56 by 75 ft. in size, with a Mansard roof, and of neat architecture. It is for the support of aged and indigent ladies. It was first organized November 18, 1851, and had rented for several years premises on Lydius, and afterwards on Park street. Three lots were donated by James Kidd, in 1869, and on these the present Home was built, at a cost of about \$32,500, including fixtures. It is managed by lady directors.

¹⁷ The Albany City Dispensary (Homoeopathic), on Plain street, was incorporated March 22, 1868, and as yet has rented premises, with the expectation of growing into a hospital and infirmary. Its prescriptions amounted to 1,532, in 1865; 5,296 in 1869, and 7,754, in 1870.

¹⁸ The Albany Relief Bazaar, held in January and February,

evidences of the scientific and benevolent spirit of its citizens. The city has a number of long established scientific and literary societies,¹ and several academies and seminaries.²

The **Post Office** has been many years kept in the Albany Exchange.³ Besides State buildings and public offices, the only State institutions in Albany are the Geological and Agricultural Hall, and a State Normal School.⁴

There are now fifty-four churches in the city of Albany.⁵ In the suburbs of Albany are several cemeteries tastefully laid out and adorned with fine monuments.⁶

WEST ALBANY (p. v.), recently partly included in the city, about two miles northwest of the City Hall, has extensive car-works for building and repairing,⁷ machine repair shops,⁸ and very extensive cattle yards. A street railroad extends nearly to this place. The village has grown up since about 1858.

BERNE⁹ was formed from Rensselaerville, March 17, 1795; Knox was taken off in 1822. It is located in the middle of the western border of the county, upon and west of the Helderberg mountains, which are 1,200 feet above tide. In the central parts, Grippy and Irish Hills, two broad mountains with steep declivities and rolling summits, rise 900 to 1,000 feet. It is watered by Foxen Kil and Sultz Kil, tributary to Schoharie creek, and has several small lakes. In the north-east part numerous small caves occur in the lime rock, and sulphur springs occur. The soil is sandy and gravelly loam, interspersed with clay. In this town about two-thirds of the land is still held under manorial lease.¹⁰ **Berneville**¹¹ (Berne p. o.), **E. Berne**¹² (p. o.), **S. Berne**,¹³ **Reidsville**¹⁴ (p. o.), and **Peoria**¹⁵ (W. Berne p. o.), are small villages. Settlement began about 1750, when a few German settlers located upon manorial lands. In 1777, a company of eighty-five militia was raised in this town, of whom sixty-three joined the

1864, in aid of the Sanitary Commission, passed away with the occasion that produced it, leaving many pleasant memories. It was held in a temporary building upon the Academy Park, the trees being enclosed, and projecting through the roof. The receipts were about \$11,000.

¹ The *Albany Institute* was incorporated February 27, 1829, by the union of Society of Arts and the Albany Lyceum of Natural History. It has three departments devoted to—1st, Physical Sciences and the Arts; 2d, Natural History; and, 3d, History and General Literature. During the winter months it holds semi-monthly meetings. It has a valuable library, and an extensive cabinet of minerals, coins, and specimens of natural history. The Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Arts, and Manufactures, was established in 1791; incorporated 1793, and expired in 1804, by limitation of charter. Revived as the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts; incorporated 1804. These were State Institutions, and the latter became local on the establishment of the Board of Agriculture, in 1819, and continued a city institution until its union with the Albany Lyceum of Natural History in 1829. The Society publishes volumes of proceedings and of transactions, and has a long and honored list of members.

² The *Young Men's Association* was formed in 1833, and incorporated March 12, 1835. It supports a lecture course during the winter, and has a library of above 12,000 volumes, and a reading room supplied with 75 papers, and 30 other periodicals. It is the oldest institution of the kind in the United States, and has about 1,100 members. Measures are in progress towards the erection of a new hall for this institution.

The *Young Men's Christian Association*, formed in 1857, has rooms, for Library, Reading Room and Gymnasium; has a course of lectures annually, and sustains, under directions from the various Protestant denominations, other measures for moral and religious improvement. Its report in 1870, showed an outlay of \$4,136.33 the year before. The young men connected with the Catholic churches have several literary societies.

³ The *Albany Academy* (for boys) on a park, opposite State Hall, was founded in 1813, and has sent out a large number of young men who have filled high positions in life. The building is in a chaste Italian style of architecture of red freestone. In 1863, the first semi-centennial was celebrated. Its position as an academy has undergone much change within a few years; a military feature has been introduced, and a uniform is worn by the scholars in the Academic dept.

The *Albany Female Academy*, on North Pearl street, was founded in 1814, and incorporated in 1821. The present building was erected in 1835-4, and is in the Ionic style. The old Albany Library, formed in 1732, is kept here. It has about 8,000 volumes. No accessions have been made for many years.

The *Academy of the Sacred Heart*, on the extreme south margin of the city, at Kenwood, is an imposing structure of great size, and beautifully located. It has a day school on Beaver street.

The *Academy of the Christian Brothers*, incorporated by the Regents, is located on Beaver street, below Pearl.

Besides these there are about 80 private schools of various grades in the city of Albany.

⁴ This granite structure was built in 1839, by a stock company, and the principal offices of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co. were kept here, given by act of April 22, 1871, for the purchase, by the United States, of a site for a Post Office, but nothing has been done towards this.

⁴ These have been more fully noticed in our account of State Institutions.

⁵ A Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was formed in 1640, and a quaint edifice of this order stood in State street at Broadway, until 1806. A Lutheran Church was founded in 1680; a Protestant Episcopal in 1715, and a Roman Catholic Society in 1796. The earliest Episcopal Church stood in State street, opposite Chapel. It was re-built in 1802, and again in 1859, on its present site. Within ten years a large amount of money has been expended in building churches, some of which are new, and others removals from crowded, to more desirable, locations. The communion plate of St. Peter's Church was presented by Queen Anne for the Onondaga Indians. Baptist, 5; Congregational, 2; Prot. Episcopal, 6; Evangelical, 2; Friend, 1; Jewish, 3; Evangelical Lutheran, 4; Methodist Episcopal, 8; Presbyterian, 6; Reformed Protestant Dutch, 6; Roman Catholic, 10, and United Presbyterian, 4. There is also a chapel at the Penitentiary. Most of the denominations maintain Sunday schools: the Baptists having 12; Congregational, 3; Protestant Episcopal, 6; Evangelical Lutheran, 6; Methodist Episcopal, 11; Presbyterian, 8; Reformed Protestant Dutch, 5; Roman Catholic, 7; Unitarian, 1, and United Presbyterian, 1.

⁶ The *Albany Rural Cemetery*, incorporated April 20, 1841; site selected April 20, 1844, and dedicated October 7, of that year, is upon the hills four miles north of the city, and nearly opposite the lower end of Troy. Extensive additions have been recently made to the grounds.

St. Agnes' Cemetery, adjacent to the above, and a little south, and established in 1868, is reached by the same avenue from the Troy road, or by cars from the same depot.

St. John's Cemetery, on the Delaware turnpike, south of the Penitentiary, and St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Cemetery, on the Great Western turnpike, are the other principal cemeteries. The last three belong to the Catholics. In 1869, the old burial grounds in the western part of the city were taken for a city park, and the remains of the dead removed.

⁷ Employs about 700 hands, and produced in value \$814,000 in 1869.

⁸ Employs, according to late census, 650 hands; built three new engines worth \$35,000, and did repairs worth \$607,600 the year previous.

⁹ Named from Berne in Switzerland, the birth place of Jacob Weidman, the first settler.

¹⁰ There is more land held under lease in this town than in any other on the old manor, and some of the anti-rent feeling still prevails, but is every year becoming less as the title changes to freehold.

¹¹ In the north-east part, with a Methodist Episcopal, Reformed Protestant Dutch, and a Lutheran church. Two inns; five stores; a grist mill; woolen factory; bedstead factory; several shops, and about 60 dwellings. An axe factory was begun here in 1825, and afterwards removed to Colocoe. It is locally called "Beaver Dam," and was stockaded in the Revolution.

¹² It has a Reformed Protestant Dutch Church; two inns; three stores; a tannery, and several shops.

¹³ A small place, with a Methodist and a Christian church; store, saw mill, grist mill, and 15 or 20 houses.

¹⁴ With a Methodist and a Christian church; inn, store, and about a dozen houses. Flagging stone of fine quality is quarried in large quantities near this place.

¹⁵ In the north-west part, on the line of Knox; with a Reformed Protestant Dutch church; two inns; three stores; a tannery, and several shops.

British and the remainder the Americans.¹ A Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was formed in 1763,² and a Lutheran in 1792.

BETHLEHEM was formed from Watervliet, March 12, 1793. New Scotland was taken off in 1832, and a part was annexed to Albany city in 1870. It lies along the Hudson next south of Albany, and its surface is a rolling upland, with bluffs along the river 100 to 150 ft. high. Near the centre are a few sandy ridges and rocky knolls, and the soil is clay and sand.³ Coeymans Creek, Vlamans Kil, and Normans Kil, are the principal streams. **Kenwood**⁴ is a small suburb of Albany. **Upper Hollow, Normanskill** (p. o.), **Bethlehem Centre** (p. o.), **Becker's Corners, Cedar Hill** (p. o.), **S. Bethlehem, Adams Station**⁵ (p. o.) **Slingerlands**, and **Callanan's Corners** (p. o.), are hamlets. A Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was organized before the Revolution, and in 1794, S. Van Rensselaer gave the Society 100 acres for a parsonage farm.⁶ Settlement began at an early Colonial period, and mills built on the Normans Kil.⁷

COEYMANS⁸ was formed from Watervliet March 18, 1791. A part of Westerlo was taken off in 1815. This is the south-eastern town of the county, and lies upon the Hudson, from which the surface rises to an upland of 200 to 400 feet, with broken ridges 100 or 200 feet higher. The Coeymans⁹ and Haanakrois Creeks water the town, the former of which affords considerable power.¹⁰ Lauson's Lake is a small sheet of water in the north-west part. Limestone and shales, which afford a flagging stone, are found.¹¹ Hay is an important article of export. **Coeymans Landing** (Coeymans p. o.) is a village on the Hudson, with about 700 inhabitants.¹² **Coeymans Hollow**¹³ (p. o.) has about 40 houses, **Stephensville Hollow**¹⁴ about 15, and **Indian Fields**¹⁵ (p. o.) the same. They are in the valley of the Haanakrois. **Keefers Corners**¹⁶ (p. o.) is a small hamlet. There are six churches in town.¹⁷ It has an area of 36,740 acres.

¹ A parsonage farm was given to this church by the patroon, midway between Berneville and Peoria, and a church built upon it. The church was divided in 1835, and two new ones built, but the farm is held in common by the two societies.

² The Deitz family, of eight persons, were murdered in this town by the Indians, in the Revolution (*Simm's Schoharie*, p. 439).

³ The declivities are worn into deep gullies, but along the river is a rich but narrow intervale. There are several small caves and sulphur springs in town. A coarse brown sandstone is quarried for building purposes. About a quarter of the town is still held under manorial leases. The proximity of this town to Albany city affords a ready market for milk, culinary vegetables, and other farm products, to which much of the town is devoted.

⁴ Street cars run to this place, which is at the mouth of the Normans Kil, and has a knitting mill of six sets of machinery; a flouring mill, and a few shops. The Academy of the Sacred Heart, a Catholic seminary, on an immense scale, is adjacent to the village, but in Albany. On an island at the mouth of the creek was an ancient Indian burial place.

⁵ On the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad.

⁶ There are six churches in town; two Reformed Protestant Dutch; three Methodist Episcopal, and one Presbyterian. ⁷ Called "Godyn's Kil," in early map. The Indian name was Ta-wal-son-tha. Its present name was from Albert Andriessen Bradt de Noorman, the lessee of the falls, and one of the first settlers. The Albany & Susquehanna Railroad rises out of the valley by following the course of this stream.

⁸ Named from Barent Peterse Coeymans, who, in 1673, settled under a patent obtained that year, having previously been a miller under lease from the Patroon, on Patroon's Creek and Normans Kil. A conflict of title with Van Rensselaer was finally settled in 1766, by Coeymans agreeing to receive a title from the Patroon, and to pay a quit-rent of nine shillings annually. Settlement began early in the last century. The first mills were built by the patentee.

⁹ The Indian name of this stream is said to have been *O-nis-ke-thau*, and the flats at the Landing, *Ach-que-tuck*.

¹⁰ At Coeymans village are two falls (together 75 ft.), and on the Haanakrois are several mills.

¹¹ Several caves occur, which may be followed some distance, and into which streams disappear, sometimes coming again to the surface. The town has several springs containing sulphate of magnesia. The soil in the east part is sand and clay, and in the west more gravelly. Fossil remains of an elephant were found four miles from the river some years since. Flagging stones have been exported by river since 1828. They are quarried at Mossy Hill, in the south-west part of the town.

¹² It has three churches; an academy; printing office; two hotels; four broom factories; a flour and plaster mill, and several stores and shops. Half a mile south is a straw-paper mill, producing \$30,000 annually. It is at the mouth of Coeymans creek.

The *Coeymans Gazette* (Independent) is published weekly at this place, by Thomas McKee. Price, \$1.50. Size, 21 by 30. Began in 1863.

¹³ This place has a church and two stores, and is a thickly settled place on the public road in the valley. The Valley Mills Paper Mills are in the west part of the valley, running four engines and two cylinder machines.

¹⁴ Named from Stephen Van Rensselaer. It has a church, grist mill, wagon shop and blacksmith shop.

¹⁵ This place has a hotel, store, foundry, woolen mill, saw mill, two wagon and two blacksmith shops.

¹⁶ Named from Balthus Keefe, who settled here in 1791. It has a church, blacksmith shop, and store.

¹⁷ A Methodist class was formed in 1768-9, and a church built in 1793, two and a half miles west of Coeymans. A Reformed Protestant Dutch Church was organized March 5, 1793, and a church built in 1797. The Methodists have now three churches; the Catholics, one; Reformed Protestant Dutch, one, and Christian sect, one.



COHOES CITY—was formed from Watervliet April 19, 1870, is divided into 4 wards, and had in 1870, 15,357 inhabitants. It is situated on the south bank of the Mohawk, at Cohoes Falls, on the line of the Erie Canal, at the point where the Champlain Canal crosses the river, and upon important lines of the Central and Rens. & Sar. railroads. It also has a horse railroad to Troy. It has a bank, a savings bank, 2 newspapers,¹ and a vast amount of manufactures, for which its facilities for communication and superior water power are scarcely equaled in the Union. The water power is owned by the Cohoes Co., who rent the use of water and building sites to manufacturers at fixed rates.

Their dam is 1,443 ft. long, built in 1865, at a cost of about \$200,000, and may take all the water in the river. There are 5 hydraulic canals at different levels, having a fall of 18, 25, 23, 20, and 20 feet, and there is a sixth fall from the level of the State dam below.² The city has a separate police system, a fire department with 2 steam and 2 hand engines, and water works of ample capacity and 6 miles of mains. The school dep. consists of 20 schools, 21 teachers, and 3,405 scholars, with an average attendance of 1,406. It has 7 churches (1 Bap., 1 Meth., 1 Presb., 1 Ref., 2 R. C., and 1 Episc.). A new State dam across the Mohawk, just below the bridges in Cohoes, where the Northern Canal crosses, is of massive stone work, 1,640 ft. long, 15 ft. wide at bottom and 8 ft. at top; is 15 inches higher than the old dam, has been about 3 years in building, and is expected to be finished in 1871. Cost about \$300,000.

The skeleton of a mastodon was found Sept. 27, 1866, in excavating for the foundations of the largest of the Harmony Mills. It is preserved in the State Cabinet of Natural History at Albany.

GUILDERLAND—was formed from Watervliet, Feb. 26, 1803. A strip N. w. of Albany, formerly a part of the city, being w. of Allen st., was annexed to Watervliet in 1870, and to this town in 1871. This town lies near the center of the northern border of the county. In the w. the Helderbergs rise to a height of 800 feet above the general level of the valleys. The central part is undulating, and the eastern has numerous sand ridges. The Normans Kil with its branches, the Bozen Kil,³ Black Creek, Wildehouse Kil, and Hunger Kil, are the principal streams. **Hamiltonville**, (Guilderland p. o.), on the old turnpike, 8 mi. w. of Albany, is a small village.⁴ **Guilderland Center**, (p. o.), locally known as "Bangall," contains several shops and 20 houses. **Dunnsville**,⁵ (p. o.), **Knowersville**,⁶ (p. o.), and **French's Mills**,⁷ on the Normans Kil, are small villages. **Guilderland Station**, (p. o.), is on the Alb. & Susq. R. R. There are 5 churches in the town.⁸

KNOX—named in honor of John Knox, the Scotch Reformer, was formed from Berne, February 28, 1822. It is the N. w. corner town of the county. Its surface consists of a high

¹ *The Cohoes Cataract*, weekly, J. H. Masten & Co., proprietors; size 29 by 44; terms \$2.00; established in the year 1849.

² *The Cohoes Democrat* (Dem.), weekly, John H. Atkinson, publisher; terms \$2.00; established in September, in the year 1870.

³ The principal manufactures of Cohoes are as follows: *The Harmony Mills Co.*, 5 mills, 205,000 spindles, 4,400 looms; employ 1,278 males, and 2,541 females; use 18,000 bales of cotton, and make 56,000,000 yards of cloth annually.

Eighteen Knitting Mills, having 120 sets of machinery, employing 2,025 hands, and making 437,000 dozens of articles of dress worth \$3,630,000 annually.

Auxiliary to these there are extensive manufactories of loom harness, bobbins, knitting needles, paper boxes for packing goods, &c.

Iron Manufactories.—Two axe and edge tool factories, employing 350 men, and producing \$300,000 in value.

The Cohoes Rolling Mill; producing 7,000 tons of bar iron and axe polls worth \$700,000, and employing 200 men.

Three foundries and machine shops, employing 255 men, and producing \$655,000 in value annually.

Six manufactories of nuts, hardware, &c., \$190,000 annually.

Manufactories of Paper, Wood, &c.—Cohoes Paper Co., employing 50 hands, and producing \$250,000 in value. An artesian well is being bored at this mill to obtain pure

water, and has reached a depth of over 2,300 feet, and so far without success.

Veneering and sawing mill, employing 20 men, and producing \$70,000 annually.

Planing and Jobbing works, \$100,000 annually.

Two bedstead factories, producing 16,000 bedsteads annually, worth \$110,000.

Sash and blinds, 11 hands, producing \$30,000.

Two cabinet factories, 3 flouring mills, 1 tape and binding factory, 2 boot and shoe shops, 2 soap factories, and other establishments of various kinds, producing in all about \$10,000,000 in value annually.

³ From "Boos," angry, because of its rapid descent and severe freshets.

⁴ A glass house was built here in 1792, and aid received by State loan. The plan of a village named Hamilton was projected in 1796, and the glass works were continued till 1815, when they stopped from want of fuel. *Munsell's Atlas*, H. L. p. 157. There are now 3 churches, 2 stores, a flour and feed mill, cotton factory, a few shops and about 50 dwellings.

⁵ Named from Christopher Dunn, original owner.

⁶ It was the seat of a factory in 1800. It has a hotel, store, and about a dozen houses.

⁷ Named from Abel French, of Albany, who built a factory here in 1800.

⁸ Two M. E., 1 Ev. Luth., 1 Presb., and 1 R. P. Dutch.

plateau region broken by a few small hills. Its eastern part constitutes a portion of the Helderberg region; but the declivities are so gradual that they only serve to give to the town a moderate inclination towards the N. and W. The Bozen Kil, forming a part of the E. boundary, with its tributaries, and the Beaver Dam Creek, are the principal streams. The Alb. and Susq. R. R. extends through the N. E. part of this town. The area of the town is 25,587 acres. **Knoxville**¹ (Knox p. o.) has 250 inhabitants. **W. Township**, (p. o.), **E. Township**, and **Peoria**, (West Berne p. o.) on the line of Berne, are small villages. This town was settled by Germans before the Revolution. The town has six churches: 3 Meth. Ep., 1 Reformed, 1 Luth. and 1 Bap. Saml. Abbot and Andrew Brown, from Conn., settled in this town in 1789; and soon after 20 to 30 families came in from the same State.

NEW SCOTLAND¹—was formed from Bethlehem, April 25, 1832, and is the central town of the county. The eastern and central parts are high and rolling, with occasional hills and ridges, and the Helderberg Mountains occupy the western border. It is watered by the Normans Kil, Vlamans Creek, and Coeymans Creek, and their tributaries. The limestone of the Helderberg afford caves of some extent, and sinkholes are common.² The soil is a gravelly loam mixed with clay. The Albany and Susquehanna R. R. and the Athens and Schenectady Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. cross this town. Hay is an important crop for exportation. **Clarksville**, (p. o.), at the foot of the Helderbergs, on Coeymans Creek, and in the S. W. part of the town has 240 inhabitants.¹ **New Salem**, (p. o.), about 220;² **New Scotland**,³ (p. o.), **Callan's Corners**,⁴ (p. o.), **Feura Bush**,¹ (p. o.), and **Unionville**,⁶ (Union Church, p. o.) are small villages. **Wolf Hill**,⁷ is a p. o. on the Helderbergs, W. of the centre of the town. **Voorhessville** (p. o.) is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of **New Scotland Depot**. At the latter place the Athens Branch crosses the A. & S. R. R. **Oniskethau**,⁸ is a hamlet. There are several manufactories of limited extent in this town,¹ and three Cemetery Associations.² From the tops of the Helderbergs, in this town, some very fine scenery is obtained. The area of the town is 61,711 acres, and there are within the town 8 churches.³

RENSSELAERVILLE—named from the Van Rensselaer family, in whose manor it was included, was formed from Watervliet, March 8, 1790. Berne was taken off in 1795, and a part of Westerlo in 1815. It is the S. W. corner town of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by ridges extending N. and S. and rising 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Catskill Creek and its tributaries, Scrub, Fox, Ten Mile and Eight Mile Creeks, and Willow Brook. The valleys of these streams are narrow, and are bordered by steep hill sides, and the streams are rapid, and subject to sudden and destructive freshets. Upon Ten Mile Creek, near Rensselaerville, is a fall of 100 feet; and upon Willow Brook is another of 40 feet. Bog iron has been found in the E. part. **Rensselaerville**¹ (p. o.) in the E. part on Ten Mile Creek, pop. 526, **Preston Hollow**² (p. o.) on Catskill Creek, near the S. E. part, (pop. 284), **Medusa**³ (p. o.) in the N. E. part, (pop. 94), **Cooksburg**⁴ (p. o.) in the S. W. part, (pop. 67,) and **Potter's Hollow**⁵ (p. o.) in the S. W. part, (pop. 138,) are villages. **Williamsburg**, on the W. border, and **Smiths' Corners**, on the E. are hamlets.⁶ This town was chiefly settled from New England soon after the Revolution, although a few families resided in town before that time. Daniel Shay, leader of a rebellion in Western Mass., moved to this town in 1795, and afterwards moved to Western New York. The first church, (Bap.) was formed about 1790.¹ There are now in this town 9 churches.⁷

WATERVLIET—was formed March 7, 1788, to include the W. district of the manor of Rensselaerwyck. Rensselaerville was set off in 1790, Coeymans in 1791, Bethlehem in

¹ Contains a Meth., Presb., Bap., and Episc. ch. academy, woolen factory with 2 sets of machinery, grist mill, saw mill, inn, several stores, and 526 inhabitants. Settlement begun in 1738.

² Contains a Bap. and Meth. ch., an inn, 2 stores, 2 tanneries, a foundry, a grist mill, a saw mill, about a dozen mechanic shops, and 284 inhabitants. Named from first settler, who came soon after the Revolution.

³ Formerly "Hall's Mills," or "Hall's Hollow." It has a Meth. and a Christian ch. an inn, 2 stores, grist mill, straw paper mill, several shops, and 94 inhabitants.

⁴ Contains 2 inns, 2 drug stores, 2 stores, a grist mill, flax mill, several shops, and 67 inhabitants. Named from Thomas Cook, who settled here in anticipation of business on the Catskill & Canajoharie R. R., finished thus far from the Hudson, but in two years after taken up.

⁵ Named from Samuel Potter and sons and brothers, first settlers. It has a Friends' M. H., inn, store, 2 shops, and 138 inhabitants.

⁶ The Rev. Timothy Green was pastor in 1793. An edifice was not built till 1821. A Presbyterian church was organized in 1793, under Rev. Samuel Fuller, and an Episcopal in 1811. The Friends' Meeting at Potter's Hollow was founded about 1795.

⁷ Three M. E., 2 Bap., 1 Presb., 1 Episc., 1 Christian, and 1 Friends' Meeting House.

In a place known as Willow Glen, in this town, there was formerly a hamlet of 2 stores, 2 smith shops, and 14 houses, known as "Peckham Hollow," which has since entirely disappeared, leaving no name on the map and no trace of its former existence.

1793, Guilderland in 1803, Niskayuna in 1809, and Cohoes city in 1869. A part on the river was annexed to Albany. A part of Albany on the s. w. annexed to this town in 1870, but attached to Guilderland in 1871. It lies on the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk, and consists principally of upland 200 to 300 feet above the river, with a fine intervalle along the Hudson, and several islands at the mouth of the Mohawk. Its close relation with the cities of Albany, Troy and Cohoes, render the production of milk, and culinary vegetables an important feature of its agriculture. The heights along the river afford fine sites for suburban residences. The Erie Canal, Albany branch of the R. & S. R. R., the Troy branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., and the Athens branch and main line of the latter road cross this town, affording ample conveniences for transportation. Besides these, a Street R. R. from Albany to West Troy, and from Troy to Cohoes, within this town. **West Troy**, (p. o.) opposite the city of Troy, was incorporated April 30, 1836, and had in 1870, 10,693 inhabitants. It is one of the principal outlets from the Erie Canal into the Hudson River. It enjoys a large amount of trade in lumber,¹ and is the seat of important manufactures. It is opposite the city of Troy, by which it is connected (from Green Island) by bridges, and by a steam ferry. It is the seat of an extensive U. S. Arsenal.² It is also a place of a considerable amount of manufactures.³ The village is divided into 4 wards, and its fire dep. has 2 steamers, and 3 hose co's. It has an independent Police system, under 4 com'rs., a fine corporation hall,⁴ several good schools, and 12 churches.⁵ It has one weekly newspaper,⁶ and a bank of \$250,000 capital. **Green Island**, (p. o.) directly opposite Troy, and between that city and West Troy village, was incorporated Oct. 14, 1853, and again May 12, 1869. It is a village of 3,135 inhabitants, and is the seat of extensive manufactures.⁷ It is connected with Troy and West Troy by a toll bridge 1,680 feet long. The Troy & Cohoes Street R. R. passes through it, and it is closely identified with the business of these places. Extensive repair shops are being erected by the R. & S. R. R. Co. It has 4 churches.⁸ **Lishaskill, Newtonville, Watervliet Centre, and Ireland's Corners**, are p. offices and hamlets. **Town House Corners**, is a place where town meetings are commonly held, and **Boght**, is a neighborhood, **Crescent Station**, is on the Troy branch of the "Central," and **Shakers**, is a p. o. and the seat of the oldest Shaker community in the U. S.⁹ The Albany Rural Cemetery and St. Agnes Cemetery are in this town, and among the finest of the kind in the State. Van Schaick's and Haver Islands are in the Hudson above Green Island, and "Whale Island," so named from a whale that stranded there in the Dutch Colonial period, has been reduced to a mere sand bar.

¹ In 1870, 169,364,300 ft. of boards and scantling, 1,228,200 cubic feet of timber, and 2,851,300 lbs. of staves, were received at this market. There are about 30 dealers and firms engaged in this trade.

² The site of Watervliet Arsenal was first selected in 1813, and building commenced in 1814, under Col. George Bomford. It has been since enlarged by successive purchases, until it is now 105 acres, fronting upon the river, and enclosed by a wall, excepting the front, which has a high iron fence. The Erie Canal passes across the premises, and the surplus water, above a fixed level, are by an agreement made in 1833, confirmed for its use without payment of rent, but in winter steam power is used. This is one of the national arsenals of the 1st class for the manufacture, repair and storage of war material and military equipment for every branch of the service. During the late war as many as fifteen hundred persons at a time were employed here in the preparation of cartridges, gun-carriages, projectiles and other supplies for the army, and in some departments the work was pressed day and night.

The buildings would now accommodate twice this number of persons if fully supplied with machinery, although but from 50 to 60 artisans, mostly civilians, are now employed. There is now under construction a massive stone pier 700 feet long upon the river front, in which 75 feet have been gained from the river. There are over forty buildings upon the premises, including quarters for officers and men, cottages for families, shops and storerooms of immense size, magazines, laboratory, office, guard-house, &c. It is under the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department, and in all its arrangements and in every detail reference has been had to elegance, durability, neatness and order. It has many trophies of former wars, from the Revolution down to the late rebellion, and is open to the public under suitable regulations, and at proper hours.

³ The recent census reported 42 manufactories, of which a woolen shawl factory reported 248 hands employed, and \$460,000 produced; a butt and hinge factory, 200 hands and \$400,000; a horse-car factory, 60 hands, 90 cars and \$16,000; a chair factory, 60 hands and \$115,000; a foundry, 40 hands and \$95,000, and one of 35 hands and \$64,000; a bell-foundry of 25 hands and \$164,000; 2 sawing and planing mills, of 35 and 36 hands; a brewery of 15 hands and

\$80,000; a stoneware works of 15 hands and \$28,000; a boat builder of 14 hands; a gas factory of 14 hands, and shops and small establishments of less extent. An extensive lime, cement, and sewer-pipe factory and a large foundry, are just north of the village.

⁴ Built in 1864, and used in part as a fire engine house.

⁵ Of these there are 3 R. C., 3 M. E., 2 Prot. Ep., 2 Ref., 1 Presb. and 1 Baptist.

⁶ The *Albany County Democrat*, (Dem.) published by Allen Corey. Price \$2. Size 26 by 31. Begun in 1859.

⁷ The railroad car factory of Gilbert Bush & Co. employs 250 hands, and produces in value over half a million annually; the Rens. & Sar. R. R. Co.'s repair shops about \$218,000; a foundry and machine shop, \$172,000; another, \$48,000; a stove factory, \$218,000, and a malleable iron works, \$100,000. There are also a sash and blind factory, saw mill, and several mechanic shops.

⁸ Meth., Presb., R. C., and Prot. Episc.

⁹ This community was formed in 1776, by Mother Ann Lee and her followers, and here she died and was buried. This people numbers at this place about two hundred persons, divided into four families, with a common property in a tract of 3,500 acres, and a valuable stock of domestic animals, farming implements, buildings, manufactories, &c. They have a neat plain wooden house of worship, 52 by 112 feet, a school-house, two or three saw mills, a male order was revealed in the person of Christ, and the mother spirit in the chosen angel, Ann Lee, answering to the second appearing of Christ. They profess celibacy, harmony of spirit, a separation from all wars and political strifes, a love of one another and of all mankind in the true spirit of religious charity, fair dealings, plain habits, temperance and industry. There are in the United States eighteen of these societies, of which three are in this State: at Watervliet, 7 mi. from Albany; at New Lebanon, Columbia Co., and at Groveland, Livingston Co.

WESTERLO—(named in honor of Rev. Eilardus Westerlo, of Albany,)—was formed from Coeymans and Rensselaerville, March 16, 1815. It lies upon the centre of the southern border of the county. Its surface is broken and hilly, with a general southerly inclination. The highest point in the northerly part of the town is 800 feet above tide. The hills are irregular, and the valleys narrow ravines. The streams are Haanakrois, Basic, Wolf, Fly, and Eight Mile Creeks, and their branches. These are all rapid streams, and are liable to severe freshets. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, interspersed with clay and underlaid by hardpan. There are several fine quarries of flagging stone in town. **Chesterville**¹ (Westerlo p. o.) contains 247 inhabitants. **Dormansville**,² (p. o.), **South Westerlo**,³ (p. o.), **Lambs Corners**, and **Van Leuven's Corners**,⁴ are hamlets. Settlement commenced before the Revolution.⁵ A Bap. church was organized, about 1800, at Chesterville; Roswell Beckwith was the first pastor.⁶

ALLEGANY COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Genesee, April 7, 1806. A portion of Steuben co. was annexed March 11, 1808. Parts were set off to Genesee in 1811, and to Wyoming and Livingston in 1846. It lies upon the s. line of the State, w. of the centre; is centrally distant 220 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,033 sq. mi. The surface is mostly an upland, separated by the deep valleys of the streams. A large portion of the co. is rough and mountainous. The highest summits, in the s. part, are 500 to 800 feet above the valleys and 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide. The declivities are usually too steep for profitable cultivation. Toward the n. the co. spreads out into a hilly region. The Genesee River flows in a N. E. direc-

tion through near the centre of the co., forming a deep valley bordered by abrupt hillsides. The main ridges—parallel to the river and about 10 mi. distant from it—form watersheds, dividing the waters flowing n. from those flowing s. The streams E. of the E. ridge are tributaries of the Susquehanna, and those w. of the w. ridge of the Allegany. The principal tributaries of the Genesee are Wigwam, Angelica, Phillips, Vandemark, Dike, Chenunda and Cryders Creeks on the E., and Fords, Knight, Van Campens, White, Black, Caneadea, and Six Town Creeks on the w. The streams flowing E. from the E. border of the co. are Canaseraga and Sugar Creeks, Canisteo River, Karr Valley, McHenry Valley, and Whitney Valley Creeks; and the streams flowing w. from the w. border are Oil, Wolf, Dodges, Deer, and Little Genesee Creeks.

The rocks of the co. belong to the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former appearing in the deep valleys in the n. part, and the latter covering the tops of the s. hills. At various localities the sandstone furnishes an excellent building material; and in Rushford it is quarried for grindstones. The shales in the s. w. part are highly charged with bituminous matter, and explorations for oil have been made in many places. The soil upon the uplands is generally a heavy clay, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. It is best adapted to grazing, and the business of dairying has become one of great im-

¹ Named in honor of Rev. John Chester, former pastor of 2d Presb. ch. of Albany. It has a Bap. and a Ref. ch., 2 inns, 4 stores and half a dozen shops. There is a cheese fac. 3 mile s.

² Named from Daniel Dorman, former inn and store-keeper. It has a Meth. ch., inn and store, and half a dozen houses.

³ On Basic Creek. It has a Christian ch., grist mill, saw mill, woolen mill, inn, 2 stores, a few shops, and about 100 inhabitants.

⁴ Named from Isaac Van Leuven. First called *Sacket's Corners*, from James Sacket, and afterward *Prestons Corners*, from an innkeeper named Preston.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Nicholas Stoddard, Philip Meyers, Lodowick Haynes, Abm. Becker, Andrew Hanney and Reuben Stanton.

⁶ The R. P. D. ch. was formed about the same time. Emanuel Church, (P. E.) at S. Westerlo, was formed in 1854. There are also 1 Bap., 1 Christian, and 2 M. E. ch., and a society of Friends in town.

portance; although wheat and spring grains are successfully raised. The business of lumbering, once very prominent, has in a great measure terminated, and the rich pine forests which filled the valleys have mostly disappeared. In 1865 there were reported 6 cheese factories in this co., of which 5 used the milk of 1,395 cows, and 3 produced 104,374 lbs. of cheese. In 1869 there were 35, of which 27 used the milk of 10,950 cows.

The courts are held alternately at Angelica, (the former sole county seat,) and at Belmont, on the line of the Erie Railway. Buildings were erected at the latter under an Act of April 2, 1858, and the clerk's office is located there. By Act of April 17, 1860, provision was made for two shire towns, and for the reconstruction and repair of the old court house at Angelica. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 180 acres in Angelica, 2 mi. w. of the village. It is a stone building, 30 by 40 feet, with two wings, all two stories. Value, \$15,000.

The Genesee Valley Canal extends s. from the N. boundary of the co. along Genesee River to Belfast, thence up the valley of Black Creek to New Hudson, and thence across to the valley of Oil Creek, and down the valley of that stream to the w. bounds of the co. The Erie Railway extends in a zigzag line across the co., following the valleys of such streams as were available for its location. The Buff. Div. of the same crosses the N. E. corner; and projects for the extension of the railroad in the Genesee Valley up into this co. are under consideration.

The two western tiers of towns in this co. were included in the Holland Land Purchase, and the remaining part belonging to the Morris Reserve. John B. Church became the owner of 100,000 acres of this tract. His son, Judge Philip Church, subsequently became the proprietor of one-half, or 50,000 acres, and the pioneer settler of the tract at Angelica, in 1804. A few settlers had previously located at different points in the valley of the Genesee; and the settlement of the co. may be said to have commenced with the century. The construction of the Genesee Valley Canal and of the Erie R. R. gave an impulse to improvement by affording avenues to market for the pine timber of this region and agriculture has gradually followed.

Volunteers enlisted in this co. (order of July 7, 1862) were organized at Portage, where the 136th Reg. was formed, in this year. Besides this, portions of the 23d, 27th, 64th, 85th, 93d, 130th, 160th, 189th and 194th Infantry, 5th, 6th, and 19th Cavalry and 2d Mounted Rifles.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Alfred.....	1,367	1,335	1,555	...	...	239	50	200	45	296	38	310	41	274	31
Allen.....	991	870	794	278	90	193	6	200	8	196	7	186	12	138	11
Alma.....	578	611	766	352	151	43	66	35	76	51	78	50	79	32	56
Almond.....	1,739	1,655	1,686	255	67	233	178	234	212	232	218	232	210	214	183
Amity.....	2,268	2,073	2,067	225	185	277	120	285	131	305	316	316	151	247	143
Andover.....	1,724	1,812	1,873	196	15	239	101	288	86	274	114	289	152	239	140
Angelica.....	1,708	1,663	1,643	51	49	274	67	268	94	279	108	262	102	231	86
Belfast.....	1,627	1,689	1,488	255	87	226	113	235	131	225	199	230	127	200	143
Birdsall.....	909	766	755	284	92	77	74	92	62	83	75	75	84	59	89
Bolivar.....	959	1,005	959	193	39	125	61	147	65	157	69	157	83	126	76
Burns.....	1,064	1,064	1,340	92	58	177	64	172	69	173	96	206	102	163	116
Canadensis.....	2,125	1,948	1,869	156	68	196	150	235	130	214	114	247	161	205	135
Centerville.....	1,323	1,181	1,043	302	219	187	40	216	41	200	34	222	39	140	29
Clarksville.....	865	879	784	180	34	160	29	164	32	168	37	174	28	131	36
Cuba.....	2,187	1,978	2,397	249	147	279	202	310	185	314	221	298	239	296	240
Friendship.....	1,889	1,725	1,528	252	40	248	158	282	140	292	146	267	153	248	130
Genesee.....	963	973	888	262	167	169	27	171	28	201	25	194	30	157	25
Granger.....	1,257	1,054	1,050	198	38	204	30	210	36	207	23	219	30	159	31
Grove.....	1,139	1,078	1,056	220	31	90	91	97	90	108	70	123	104	74	71
Hume.....	2,142	2,016	1,920	107	71	346	93	381	91	342	86	370	95	304	112
Independence.....	1,199	1,126	1,175	349	104	189	70	225	63	228	55	231	52	182	55
New Hudson.....	1,316	1,218	1,142	224	66	192	61	235	63	228	55	231	52	182	55
Ossian.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rushford.....	1,839	1,680	1,636	216	67	348	50	340	33	348	46	229	46	272	49
Seto.....	1,631	1,721	1,652	350	54	188	187	184	159	223	178	223	177	172	162
Ward.....	877	833	745	213	67	118	43	108	54	101	58	100	59	74	58
Wellsville.....	2,432	3,070	3,781	136	53	254	203	297	226	310	241	364	201	389	311
West Almond.....	935	693	799	286	199	127	59	141	50	129	49	148	54	106	50
Willing.....	1,238	1,093	1,199	296	62	147	62	155	71	170	52	101	79	179	73
Wirt.....	1,390	1,367	1,204	127	41	251	65	265	64	264	63	265	50	210	47
Total.....	41,881	40,285	40,814	6,443	2,530	5,796	2,493	6,262	2,555	6,330	2,621	6,508	2,894	5,418	2,747

**ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ALLEGANY COUNTY during twelve years, as returned to the
Comptroller's office.**

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859..	641,093	\$7,810,792	\$772,252	\$8,583,044	.....	\$21,516.61	\$24,267.25	\$6,026.34	\$4,061.46	0.76
1860..	641,093	7,616,521	804,557	8,421,078	\$8,035,120	18,210.97	25,805.09	6,026.34	24,774.95	0.93
1861..	641,093	7,330,750	754,257	8,084,947	8,035,120	29,235.84	19,639.63	6,026.34	25,109.75	0.99
1862..	641,143	7,217,741	832,981	8,050,622	9,269,046	54,972.66	15,359.69	6,951.73	36,076.18	1.23
1863..	636,626	7,174,942	705,183	7,900,125	9,148,321	21,972.50	25,065.52	6,861.24	38,890.36	1.01
1864..	636,626	7,389,066	764,210	8,153,276	8,705,183	339,785.96	26,068.50	6,528.89	39,173.32	4.73
1865..	636,626	7,389,066	764,210	8,153,276	8,041,047	339,785.96	26,068.50	6,528.89	31,460.61	5.01
1866..	639,912	7,490,330	840,126	8,330,456	8,160,188	121,074.51	22,675.32	6,120.14	39,270.90	2.32
1867..	639,476	7,507,914	930,559	8,438,473	8,220,456	48,968.75	25,228.52	10,275.57	52,199.90	1.66
1868..	639,746	7,590,384	926,968	8,517,352	8,238,473	33,630.06	24,797.32	10,369.59	37,712.56	1.29
1869..	639,476	7,677,912	860,121	8,538,033	8,517,232	31,536.44	19,320.05	10,646.56	37,202.97	1.16
1870..	639,476	7,719,894	839,673	8,559,567	8,538,033	35,921.90	35,095.09	10,672.54	51,337.66	1.56

ALFRED—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. A part of Angelica was annexed in 1816. Almond and Independence were taken off in 1821, a part of West Almond in 1833, and a part of Ward in 1856. It lies upon the E. border of the co., a little S. of the centre. The surface consists of deep, irregular hills separated by narrow valleys. The highest summits are 500 to 800 feet above the streams. Whitney Valley Creek flows to the N. E., and Dyke Creek to the S. **Alfred Centre** (p. o.) contains a church, the Alfred University, and 388 inhabitants; **Bakers Bridge**, (Alfred p. o.) in the N. E. corner, contains a church, flouring mill, and 140 inhabitants. The first settlement was made near Alfred Centre, in May, 1807, by Clark Crandall, from Rensselaer co.² The first church (Seventh Day Bap.) was formed in 1816.

Alfred University, incorp. March 28, 1857, has two general departments: an academic and a collegiate, each having a male and female department with equal powers and privileges. It has 18 Professors and Instructors, 179 male and 184 female students. Value of buildings and grounds \$63,500; of library cabinet and apparatus, \$13,500, and of other college property \$80,000. The academic part of the Institution was incorp. in 1842. Income, \$11,273.86. It is under the care of the Seventh Day Baptist Denomination.

ALLEN—was formed from Angelica, Jan. 31, 1823. A part of Birdsall was taken off in 1829. It is an interior town, situated north of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into ridges by the valleys of the streams. The highest summits are 500 to 700 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Wigwam, Plum, and Baker Creeks. **Allen**, (p. o.) in the E. part, and **Allen Centre** (p. o.) are hamlets. A few small settlements were made about the commencement of the century, but the principal settlements were made subsequent to 1820.³ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Robert Hunter, (Presb.,) in 1821; and the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1830.

ALMA—was formed from Willing, Nov. 23, 1854. It is the central town on the S. border of the co. The surface is broken and mountainous. Honeye Creek and its branches, flowing in deep, narrow ravines, form the drainage. The greater part of the surface is yet covered with forests. Lumbering is the prominent pursuit; and considerable quantities of pine lumber are annually manufactured. **Alma**, (p. o.) in the W. part of the town, is a small village. The first settlement was made in 1833, by Warren Huff, from Quebec, Can-

¹ The number of acres of land in the county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 759,380, (including a part now in Wyoming County). The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lauds in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	101,969	186,320	378,289
1855	200,563	354,370	554,933
1860	298,240	220,085	518,325
1865	310,397	262,280	572,677

² Nathan Green, from Madison co., settled at Baker's Bridge in 1807. The first child born was Rebecca Stillman, in 1808; The first marriage, that of Luke Maxson and Susan Green; and the first death, that of Chas. H. Clark, who accidentally shot himself. Nancy Teater taught the first school in 1815; John Teater kept the first inn, in 1818; and E. S. Davis built the first sawmill in 1821, and the first gristmill in 1824.

³ The first school was taught near the S. line, in 1820. The first inn was kept by Mrs. Armstrong, near the S. line, in 1827. The first sawmill was erected by Asher Miner, on Wigwam Creek, in 1826.

ada.¹ The first religious services were performed by Rev. Reuben Kent, in 1838; and the first and only religious association (M. E.) in town was formed in 1850.

ALMOND—was formed from Alfred, March 16, 1821. A part of Birdsall was taken off in 1829, and a part of West Almond in 1835. It lies upon the e. border of the co., a little n. of the centre. Its surface is mostly an upland, separated into several distinct ridges by the deep valleys of Canisteo River and the Karr Valley, McHenry Valley, and Whitney Valley Creeks. The highest summits are 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. Quarries of good building stone, and sulphur springs, are found in various localities. **Almond**, (p. o.) a station near the e. line, has three churches, an academy, 3 flouring mills, a mowing machine fac., a boot and shoe fac., and about 800 inhabitants. **Center Almond**, in Karr Valley, is a small settlement, and **North Almond**, a p. o. The first settlement was made at Karr Valley, by Rev. Andrew Gray, Wm. Gray, Jos. Rathbun, and — Vandemark, all from Penn., in the spring of 1796.² The first religious meeting was held at Karr Valley, by Rev. Andrew Gray, (Pres.,) in his own house, May 1, 1797; and the first church was formed, the same year, by Mr. Gray.³

AMITY—was formed from Angelica and Scio, Feb. 22, 1830. A part of Ward was taken off in 1856. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly and broken, the summits rising 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. Genesee River flows n. w. through the w. part and receives as tributaries Van Campens and Philips Creeks. The valleys of these streams are narrow and are bordered by steep hillsides. **Philipsville (Sta.)** (Belmont p. o.) on the Genesee, was incorp. February 21, 1853. It contains 6 churches, 1 sawmill, 2 flouring mills, 1 mowing machine fac., 1 tub and pail fac., 3 hotels, a printing office,⁴ and 10 stores and groceries, and 795 inhabitants. **Belvidere**, (p. o.) a R. R. sta. and small village on the Genesee, at the mouth of Van Campens Creek, in the n. w. corner of the town. The first settlement was made in 1804, near Belvidere, by John T. Hyde.⁵ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Samuel Van Campen, by Rev. Robert Hubbard, (Presb.,) in 1814; and the first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Jonathan Post, in 1816.⁶

ANDOVER—was formed from Independence, Jan. 28, 1824. A part of Independence was taken off in 1824, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. The surface is very hilly and still retains some of the original pine forests. Dyke Creek flows s. w., receiving several small tributaries. The manufacture of pine lumber was for many years a leading pursuit, but is much less than formerly. **Andover**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains 4 churches, a printing office,⁷ several mills, etc., and about 500 inhabitants. It is a R. R. station. **Shoemakers Corners**, is a hamlet on the w. line of the town. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1795, by Nathaniel Dyke, from Tioga Point, Penn.,—originally from Conn.⁸ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Mr. Dyke, by Rev. Silas Hubbard, in 1808; and the first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Robert Hubbard, July 4, 1824.

ANCELICA⁹—was formed from Leicester, (Livingston co.,) Feb. 25, 1805. Alfred and Caneadea were taken off in 1808, Allen and Scio in 1823, a part of Amity in 1830, and a part of West Almond in 1833; and a part was annexed to Alfred in 1816. It lies a little n.

¹The first child born was Emeline, daughter of Azor Hurlbut, Sept. 1, 1836; and the first death that of John Bagley, in 1838. The first school was taught by Clarinda Kent, in 1838. Azor Hurlbut kept the first inn, in 1837, Samuel J. Peet the first store in 1844; and John W. Post erected the first sawmill, in 1843.

²Maj. Moses Van Campen, Capt. Henry McHenry, Walter, Jos., and Sam'l Karr, Silas Ferry, Stephen Major, Benj. Van Campen, Mathew McHenry, Jos. Coleman, and Geo. Lockhart, all from Luzerne co., Penn., settled in the town in 1797. The first child born was Wm. McHenry, in 1799; the first marriage, that of Peter Putnam and Polly Waters, in 1804; and the first death, that of Mathew McHenry, in 1801. The first school was taught at Karr Valley, by Jos. A. Rathbun, in Dec. 1802. Benj. Van Campen kept the first inn, at Karr Valley, in 1805; and Phineas Stevens built the first sawmill, in 1806, at Almond Village, and Asa Clark the first gristmill, in 1818.

³There are in town 4 churches, 1 Meth. 1 Bap., 1 Presb., and 1 Union.

⁴*Allegany County Reporter*, Weekly, G. W. Dickinson Ed. and Prop. Hon. Wilkes Angel, Associate Ed. Price \$2.00. ⁵Harry Davis, from Hampshire co., Mass., settled near Philipsville in 1805. The first child born was Hannah Hyde, Nov. 4, 1804; the first marriage, that of Lomi Ashley

and Rachael Baker, in 1807; and the first death, that of Harvey Manning, in 1806. Polly Baker taught the first school, in 1810; Ebenezer Hyde kept the first inn, at Belvidere, in 1809; Alvin E. Parker the first store, at Philipsville, in 1830; and Philip Church built the first sawmill, on Genesee River, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1808.

⁶There is a Bap., Presb. Meth. Ep. Free Meth. Episc., and R. C. ch. in Philipsville, or Belmont.

⁷*Andover Advertiser* (Rep.) weekly, E. S. Barnard, Pub. Size 27 by 41. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1866.

⁸Mr. Dyke was educated at Yale College, served as an officer during the Revolutionary War, was attached to the staff of Gen. Warren at Boston, and subsequently to that of Gen. Washington. Stephen Cole settled on lot adjoining Dyke, in 1796, and Benj. Brookings and John T. Hyde, from Vt. near the same place, soon after. The first child born was Daniel Cole, Feb. 18, 1797; the first marriage, that of Isaac Dyke and Pamela Gibson, in 1802; and the first death that of Zeriah, daughter of James Dyke, Jan. 21, 1798. Robert Reed taught the first school, in 1820; Luther Strong built the first saw and gristmill, in 1819, and kept the first inn, in 1820; and Asa S. Allen kept the first store, in 1823.

⁹Named from Angelica, wife of John B. Church, and eldest daughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler.

of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Genesee River flows across the s. w. corner, and its tributary, Knight Creek, through the centre. **Angelica**, (p. o.,) on Knights Creek, a little n. of the centre of the town, was incorp. May 2, 1835. Besides the co. buildings, it contains the Angelica Academy, 5 churches, 1 bank, newspaper offices¹ and several mills and manufactories. Pop 991. The first settlement was made on the site of the village, in 1802, by Philip Church.² The first church (Presp.) was formed by Rev. Robt. Hubbard, in 1811.

BELFAST—was formed from Caneadea, March 24, 1824, as "*Orrinsburgh*." Its name was changed April 22, 1821. A part of Caneadea was annexed in 1831. It lies a little n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, separated into distinct ridges. Genesee River flows across the n. e. corner. Black and White Creeks, the other principal streams, flow through narrow, irregular valleys bordered by abrupt hillsides. The highest summits are 600 to 800 feet above the streams. **Belfast**, (p. o.,) on the Genesee, near the mouth of Black Creek, contains 3 churches, the Genesee Valley Seminary,³ and several mills. At this place considerable commerce is carried on by means of the Genesee Valley Canal. **Rockville**,⁴ in the w. part, and **Transit Bridge**, (p. o.,) in the e., are hamlets. The first settlement was made on Genesee River, in 1803, by Benjamin, Elisha, Calvin, and David Chamberlin, brothers, from Penn.⁵ Rev. Ephraim Sanford (Bap.) held the first religious meeting, at the house of Nath'l Reynolds, in 1806, and formed the first church, in 1807-08.

BIRDSALL⁶—was formed from Allen and Almond, May 4, 1829. It is an interior town lying n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, separated into several distinct ridges. The declivities are usually very abrupt, and the highest summits are 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. Black Creek and its branches form the principal drainage. **Birdsall**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, and **Birdsall Centre**, are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Josiah Whitman, on lot 24, in 1816. The first religious meeting was held at the house of Wm. Day, in 1823,⁷ by Rev. Robert Hubbard, and the first church (M. E.) was formed by Rev. Eleazar Day, in 1825.

BOLIVAR—was formed from Friendship, Feb. 15, 1825; and a part of Wirt was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is a broken upland, and best adapted for grazing. The streams are Little Genesee, Honeoye, and Horse Creeks. **Bolivar**, (p. o.,) n. of the centre, contains a church, flouring mill, wagon shop, tannery, 4 stores, one inn, a cheese fac. and 200 inhabitants. **Honeoye Corners**, (S. Bolivar p. o.) is a hamlet near the s. border. Timothy Cowles, from Otsego co., settled in the w. part of the town in 1819.⁸ The first religious services were held by Austin Cowles, (M. E.,) in 1820; and the first church (M. E.) was organized in 1828.

BURNS—was formed from Ossian, (Livingston co.,) March 17, 1826. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is very hilly and broken, the highest summits being 400 to 700 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Canaseraga, South Valley, and Slader Creeks. **Canaseraga**,⁹ (p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 2 churches,

¹ *Angelica Reporter*, (Repub.) weekly; G. W. Dickinson, ed. and pub.; size 26 by 40; terms \$2.00. Established in 1835.

² Mr. Church was son of John B. Church, and grandson of Gen. Schuyler. Evert Van Wickie, John Gibson, and John Lewis, settled in the town in 1802, and John Ayers in 1803. The first child born was Catherine S. Mullender; the first marriage, that of Sylvanus Russell and Esther Van Wickie, in 1805; and the first death, that of Ira Stephens, Sept. 20, 1803. Widow S. Smith taught the first school, in 1804-05; Philip Church built the first saw and grist mill, in 1802-03, and kept the first store, in 1803; and Jos. Taylor kept the first inn, in 1804. Hyde de Neuville—an exile during the government of the Empire, and minister to the U. S. upon the restoration of the French monarchy, from 1816 to 1822—resided at Angelica in 1807-08. Victor Dupont, also a distinguished French exile, was an early settler at Angelica.

³ This institution was chartered in 1856, and opened Dec. 2, 1857. It will accommodate 300 students, and is under the charge of the M. E. Church.

⁴ Named from a grindstone quarry in the vicinity. This quarry is now not worked.

⁵ Jedediah Nobles, from Elmira, settled on the river, and Benj. Littleton, from the same place, on Wigwam Creek, in 1805. The first child born was Moses V. Chamberlin; and the first marriage, that of John Sanford and Mary Collar, in 1806. Elijah Reynolds taught the first school, in 1807; Jos. S. Raymond kept the first inn, near the village,

in 1821, and Samuel King the first store, in 1824. David Sanford erected the first saw and grist mill, on the river, near the village, in 1809.

⁶ Named from Judge John Birdsall, Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial District in 1828-29.

⁷ James Mathews, from N. J., settled on Section 21, near the centre, in 1818. Previous to this, — Vance Wm. P. Schaack, from N. J., Jeremiah Van Wormer, and William Day, from Cayuga co., had located in town. The first child born was James E. Mathews, March 7, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Samuel Van Wickie and Harriet Freeman, in 1821. Hannah Scott taught the first school, in 1822. Josiah Whitman kept the first inn, in 1820, and Joseph B. Welch the first store, in 1820. The first saw mill was erected on Black Creek, by Elias Hull and David Peterson, in 1823.

⁸ Christopher Tyler settled in 1819, Austin and Asa Cowles in 1820, in the w. part of the town—all from Otsego co. The first birth was that of Almond W. Cowles, in 1820; the first marriage, that of Daniel Kellogg and Sophia Hitchcock, in 1825; and the first death, that of a child of Luther Austin, in 1823. The first school was taught by Austin Cowles, in 1820-21. Hollis B. Newton kept the first inn, in 1831, and Newton & Cowles the first store, in 1825. The first saw mill was built by Asa and Austin Cowles, near the village, on Genesee Creek, in 1822, and the first grist mill by Asa Cowles, at the village in 1824.

⁹ Formerly called *Whitney Valley*.

the Canaseraga Academy,¹ a newspaper office,² several mills, and about 200 inhabitants. It is a station on the Buffalo Div. of Erie Railway. **Burns**, (p. o.,) on the e. line of the town, contains 1 church and about 25 dwellings. It is also a R. R. station. **Whitneys Crossings**, is a p. o. in the w. part. The first settlement was made at Whitney Valley, in 1805, by Moses and Jeremiah Gregory, John Gaddis, and Samuel Rodman.³ The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Moses Gregory, by Robert Parker, in 1806; and the first church (Bap.) was formed at Whitney Valley, by Rev. Jesse Braman, in 1817.

CANEADEA—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. Friendship was taken off in 1815, Rushforth in 1816, "*Orrinsburgh*" (now Belfast) in 1824, and a part of Belfast in 1831. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is divided into two ridges by Genesee River, which flows in a northerly direction through the centre. Upon Canadea Creek is a valuable stone quarry. **Oramel**, (p. o.,) upon the Genesee, in the s. part, was incorp. June 9, 1856. It is an important canal village, and contains 2 churches, several mills, and 289 inhabitants. **Canadea**, (p. o.,) at the mouth of Canadea Creek, contains 1 church, 3 mills, and 236 inhabitants. **Houghton Creek**, is a p. o. in the n. part. The first settlement was made about the commencement of the century, by a Mr. Schoonoven, from Penn.⁴ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held by Elder Ephraim Sanford, in his own house, at Oramel Village, in 1804.

CENTERVILLE—was formed from Pike, (Wyoming co.,) Jan. 15, 1819. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a moderately hilly upland. Six Town Creek and its branches from the principal drainage. **Centerville**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 167 inhabitants. The first settlements were made by Jos. Maxson, of R. I., in April, 1808, and by James Ward, in the fall of the same year.⁵ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held by Rev. John Griffith. The first church (Presb.) was formed in July, 1824, by Rev. Silas Hubbard.

CLARKSVILLE—was formed from Cuba, May 11, 1835. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a mountainous upland, divided into several steep ridges by the narrow valleys of the streams. The highest summits are 700 to 1,000 feet above the canal at Cuba. Dodges Creek and its branches form the principal drainage. Considerable pine lumber is still made in town. **Clarksville Corners**, (West Clarksville p. o.,) near the centre, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made a little s. of the centre, in 1822, by John and Horatio Slayton, from Warsaw, Wyoming co.⁶ The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Nelson Hoyt, in 1828, by Rev. Mr. Cole, from Friendship; and the first church (Bap.) was organized by Rev. Holden E. Prosser, in 1842.

CUBA—was formed from Friendship, Feb. 4, 1822. Genesee was taken off in 1830, and Clarksville in 1835. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is broken by steep and narrow valleys. Oil Creek and its branches form the principal drainage.⁷ The canal and r. r. both extend through the narrow valleys of this town. The highest sum-

¹ This institution was formed in 1856, and is in charge of the Baptist denomination.

² *Canaseraga Advertiser*, monthly; Wm. H. Harris, ed. and pub. price 19 by 24; terms 50 cents.

³ Wm. Carroll and Wm. Hopkins settled at South Valley, Elijah and Daniel Abbott, Elias Van Scoter, and Thomas Quick, all from Penn., at De Witts Valley, and Samuel Boylan, at Whitney Valley, in 1806. The first child born was Lewis W. Carroll, Aug. 1, 1807; the first marriage, that of John Gregory and Betsy Doty; and the first deaths, those of Jeremiah Gregory, who was killed by the fall of a tree, April 4, 1812, and his twin-brother, killed in the same manner, Sept. 17 of the same year. The first school was taught at Canaseraga, by Wm. Crooks, in 1810. S. DeWitt Brown kept the first inn, at *DeWitts Valley*, (now Burns Village,) in 1826, and Isaac N. Town the first store, at Canaseraga, in 1828. Daniel Schull erected the first grist mill, in 1810, and David McCurdy the first saw mill, in 1813.

⁴ Ephraim Sanford, Jr., Zephaniah Hough, David Sanford, and Nehemiah Sears, settled in 1803, and Ezra Sanford and others soon after. The first children born were Moses V. Chamberlain and Betsey Sanford, both in 1806. The first school was taught, near the centre, by Asa Harris, in 1811. The first inn was kept by widow Bradley, from Penn., at the centre, in 1801; and the first store, at the same place, by — Hunt, in 1812. John Hoyt erected the first saw mill, at the mouth of Canadea Creek, in 1816, and David Hitchcock put the first carding machine in operation, in 1810, on Canadea Creek.

⁵ Calvin P. Perry, from Berkshire co., Mass., settled near

Mr. Maxson, in 1809. Abraham and David Jolatt, brothers, were the next settlers in the order of time; and next were Zaccheus, Thomas, and Strong Warner, Perkins B. Woodward, from Ashford, Conn., settled a little s. of the centre, Sargent Morrill, from Vt., in the s. part of the town, in 1810, and Benj. Blanchard, from Vt., on lot 25, in 1811. The first birth and the first death in town were those of a child of Calvin P. Perry, in June, 1809; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Foy and Ruth Morrill, in 1811. Perkins B. Woodward taught the first school, in the winter of 1813-14; Benj. and Mark Blanchard and Eber Hotchkiss erected the first sawmill, on Six Mile Creek, in 1818, and Russell Higgins and Packard Bruce the first gristmill, in 1817, on the same stream. — Thatcher kept the first inn, at the centre, in 1810, and Sparrow Smith the first store, at the same place, in 1820.

James McDougal, from Steuben co., settled a little e. of the centre, and Jabez Survey near the same place in 1827. The first child born was Jos. P. Slayton, in 1826; the first marriage, that of Van Rensselaer Delivan and Harriet Palmer, in 1827; and the first death, that of Mrs. Sally Olds, in 1831. The first school was taught by Maria McDougal, e. of the centre, in 1827; Daniel S. Carpenter kept the first inn, near the centre, in 1828; and Samuel King erected the first sawmill, on Dodge Creek, in 1832.

The Oil Spring, in the w. part of this town, celebrated in former times, is situated upon the Indian Oil Spring Reservation, and explorations for oil have been made at great expense.

mits are 600 to 800 ft. above the level of the canal. **Cuba**, (p. o.,) on Oil Creek, incorp. Nov. 11, 1850, contains a national bank, and a banking house, 6 churches,¹ a newspaper office,² a tannery, and several mills, pop. about 1,500. It is a place of much trade. **North Cuba**, (Seymour p. o.,) in the N. part, contains 30 houses. **Cuba Summit**, is a R. R. station. Settlement was commenced in 1817, by Salmon Abbott, — Freer, and — Hall, from Conn.³ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Robt. Hubbard, in 1818; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1824.⁴

FRIENDSHIP—was formed from Caneadea, March 24, 1815. Cuba was taken off in 1822, Bolivar in 1825, and a part of Wirt in 1838. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken by high, mountainous ridges, the summits of which are 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. It is drained by Van Campens Creek and its branches. **Friendship**, (p. o.,) near the centre, contains a bank, 4 churches, the Friendship Academy, 2 newspaper offices,⁵ 2 flouring mills, several sawmills, and 474 inhabitants.

Nile, (p. o.) in the s. part of the town, contains a church, and 50 dwellings. The first settlement was made in Nov. 1806, by Richard Frair, from Kingston, Ulster co.⁶ The first religious service was held in a barn, by Samuel Vary, in July, 1810; and the first church (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Robert Hubbard, in the spring of 1813.

GENESEE—was formed from Cuba, April 16, 1830. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is very broken and mountainous; and the highest summits are 1,000 to 1,400 feet above the valleys.⁷ The streams are Little Genesee, Dodges, Deer, Windfall, and Oswaya Creeks—all flowing through narrow, mountainous ravines. Lumbering is still an important business.

Little Genesee, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part of the town, contains a church, sawmill, and about 40 dwellings. **Ceres**, (p. o.) on the s. line, is a small village. The first settlement was made on Genesee Creek, on Lot 3, in the E. part of the town, in 1823, by Jabez Burdick, from Rensselaer co.⁸ The first religious services (Seventh Day Bap.) were held by Rev. John Green, in 1826; and the first church (Seventh Day Bap.) was organized, in 1827, by Rev. Henry P. Green.

CRANGER—was formed from Grove, as "*West Grove*," April 18, 1838. Its name was changed March 6, 1839. It is the central town upon the N. border of the co. It is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct ridges. Genesee River forming a portion of the w. boundary, is bordered by abrupt hillsides 600 to 800 feet high. **Short Tract**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. part of the town, **Cranger**, a p. o. in the N., and **East Cranger**, a p. o. in the E. The first settlement was made near Short Tract, in Feb. 1816, by Reuben Wilcox, Isaac Smith, and Rufus Trumbull, from Vt., and Elias Smith, from Otsego co.⁹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Elias Smith, in 1818, by Rev. Mr. Hill, (M. E.,) and the first church (M. E.) was organized about 1830.¹⁰

GROVE—was formed from Nunda, (Livingston co.,) March 8, 1827, as "*Church Tract*." Its name was changed in 1828, and Cranger was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the N. border of the co., near the N. E. corner. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct

¹ Bap., Presb., R. C. Prot. Epis., Meth. Ep., and Universalist.

² *The Cuba True Patriot*, (Rep.) F. G. Stebbins, Ed. & Pub., size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1862.

³ The N. E. crosses the Genesee Valley Canal in this town, near the reservoir built to feed the summit level of the canal. The reservoir—built at a cost of \$150,000, by the erection of a dam across Oil Creek—is 60 ft. high. It raises a pond that covers an area of 500 acres, and finds an outlet near its head, so that no water runs over the dam. Its capacity when full is estimated to be equal to 200 mi. of canal.

⁴ John Bennett, Andrew Hawley and Stephen Cole came about the same time. The first death was that of Andrew Hull. The first school was taught by David Row, in 1822. Stephen Cole kept the first inn, near the centre, in 1814, and King & Graves the first store, in 1821 or '22. The first sawmill was built by Wm. Dwyer, on Oil Creek, in 1815; and the first gristmill by Cady & Baldwin, on the same stream in 1822.

⁵ *Friendship Register*, (weekly) J. J. Barker, Ed. and Pub. Size 12 by 18. Terms 50 cts. Established 1869. *Allegany Musical Journal*, (monthly) 16 pages, size of page 7 by 10 inches. A. N. Johnson, Ed., J. Baxter & Co. Pub. Terms 50 cents.

⁶ John Harrison and Simon and Zebulon Gates settled in June, 1807. The first birth was that of Sherman Haskins, in a sugar camp, in March, 1808; the first marriage, that of Jas. Sanford and Sally Harrison, in Dec. 1806, and the first death that of Hattie Frair, in Dec. 1806. The first school was taught by Pelatiah Morgan, in the winter of 1810-11. Simon Gates opened the first inn, in May, 1808,

and Stephen Smith the first store in the spring of 1818. Sylvanus Meriman and Aaron Axell built the first gristmill, in 1810; and Ebenezer Steered the first sawmill, in 1815, and a mill for wool carding and cloth dressing, in 1816. Upon a high summit near the centre is a locality known as "Rock City." It consists of a tract of 40 acres covered with conglomerate, composed of milkwhite pebbles broken into regular layers, forming alleys and streets.

⁸ Roswell Streeter, from Rensselaer co., settled in 1825, and Ezekiel Crandell and Joseph Wells, from R. I., in 1826, on Windfall and Genesee Creeks. Joseph Maxson, from R. I., and John Cook, settled in the w. part in 1827. The first child born was Edward W. Burdick, in 1826; the first marriage, that of Joseph Allen and Phebe Maxson, in the same year; and the first death, that of Arvilla Burdick, in 1824. The first school was taught by Henry P. Green, near the mouth of Windfall Creek, in the winter of 1826-27. Lewis Cook kept the first inn, in 1842, at Genesee Valley, and Albert Langworthy the first store, in 1831. The first sawmill was built on Genesee Creek, by Newman Crabtree, in 1820. No liquor license has ever been granted in the town; and it is claimed that no inhabitant has ever been sent to a prison or a poorhouse.

⁹ The first birth was that of a child of Elias Smith, in March, 1817; and the first death, that of Olive Linee, in 1817. The first school was taught in the Smith Settlement, by Miss Williams, in 1819. Elias Smith kept the first inn, in 1819, and the first store, in 1820. Luzon and Lewis Van Nostrand erected the first grist mill, in 1833, and Isaac Van Nostrand the first saw mill, in 1819.

¹⁰ There are two churches: M. E. and Wes. Meth.

ridges. A valley in the e. part is known as Chautauque Valley. Branches of Black and Canaseraga Creeks form the drainage. **Swainsville**, (Swain. p.o.) on the R. R., in the e. part of the town, and **Chautauque Valley**, on the R. R., in the N. E. part. **Grove Centre**, is a hamlet. John White, from Herkimer co., made the first settlement, in May, 1818, in the N. W. part.¹ The first religious meeting (M. E.) was held at the house of Mr. White, by Rev. Cyrus Story, in 1820; and the first church (M. E.) was formed in the White Settlement, in 1821.

HUME—was formed from Pike, (Wyoming co.,) Feb. 20, 1822. It lies upon the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland. Genesee River flows through the S. E. corner and forms a portion of the E. boundary. It is bordered by abrupt hills rising to a height of 400 to 700 feet. The other principal streams are Six Town and Cold Creeks. **Cold Creek**, (Hume p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, a saw and gristmill, and 254 inhabitants; **Fillmore**, (p. o.,) a canal village at the mouth of Cold Creek, contains a church, a saw and gristmill, and 215 inhabitants. **Wiscoy**, on Wiscoy Creek, pop. 193, and **Mills' Mills**, in the N. part, are p. offices. **Mixville**, at the mouth of Wiscoy Creek, is a small village. An immense water-power at this place is but little used. The first settlement was made at Mills' Mills, in 1807, by Roger Mills, from Montgomery co.²

INDEPENDENCE—was formed from Alfred, March 16, 1821. Andover was taken off in 1824, and a part of Willing in 1851. It is the S. E. corner town in the co. The surface is a mountainous upland, broken by deep, narrow valleys. The highest summits are 800 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Cryder and Chenunda Creeks. **Whitesville**, (p. o.,) S. E. of the centre, contains 2 churches and several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 220. **Spring Mills**, (p. o.,) in the S. E. corner, is a small village, **Greens Corners**, (Independence p. o.,) in the N. part, contains a church, cheese factory, store, and 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1798, by John Cryder, who built a house, a sawmill, and made other improvements, and soon after abandoned them and left the country. The first permanent settlement was made by Samuel S. White, from Madison co., in the spring of 1819, at Whitesville.³ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Sam'l S. White, by Rev. Daniel Babcock, (Seventh Day Bap.,) Jan. 1 1820.

NEW HUDSON—was formed from Rushford, April 10, 1825, as "**Haight**." Its name was changed April 4, 1837. It lies on the Genesee Valley Canal upon the W. border of the co., a little N. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by valleys extending N. E. and S. W. The principal streams are Black, Oil and Rush Creeks. Dairying is now the chief business, and there are 4 cheese fac. making half a million of pounds annually. **McGrawville**, (New Hudson p. o.,) on the N. line, and **New Hudson Corners**, (Black Creek p. o.,) in the S. part, are small villages. **North Valley**, is a hamlet near McGrawville. The first settlement was made on lot 49, in the S. part, by Spencer Lyon, from Waterbury, Vt., in 1820.⁴ There are 5 churches in town.⁵

RUSHFORD—was formed from Canadea, March 8, 1816. New Hudson was taken off in 1825. It lies upon the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two distinct districts by Canadea Creek, which flows E. through near the centre. The valleys of several smaller streams, tributaries of the Canadea, divide the highlands into narrow ridges. Quarries of building stone, several sulphur springs, and a brown mineral paint resembling ocher are found in town. The dairying interest in this town is important

¹ In the same year Alex. Bailey, from Vt., settled near Mr. White. The first child born was Laura Bailey, Dec. 25, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Elijah White and Lucy Dana, in 1822. The first school was taught by Emily Page, in 1826. Henry Andrews kept the first inn, in 1828, in the N. W. corner, and Thayer & Smith the first store, at or near the same place, in 1825. John S. Culver erected the first saw mill, in the N. part.

² The first school was taught in the barn of Roger Mills, Jr., in the summer of 1812, by Caroline Russell, from Montgomery co. Geo. Mills kept the first inn, at Mills' Mills, in 1815, and Elisha Mills the first store, at the same place, in 1808. Roger Mills erected the first saw mill, in 1807, and the first grist mill, in 1808.

³ In the spring of the same year John Teater, from Dutchess co., David Wilson and Stephen Boyce, from Mass., settled in or near Whitesville. The first child born was Dugald C. White, Oct. 23, 1819; the first marriage, that of

Daniel Remington and Eliza Eaton, Jan. 1, 1824, and the first death, that of Samuel W. Goodridge, Jan. 27, 1822. The first school was taught at Whitesville, by Deborah Covel, in the summer of 1822. Samuel S. White kept the first inn, in 1827, at Whitesville, and Josiah W. Green the first store, at Greens Corners, in 1822. Nathaniel Covel erected a saw mill on Cryder Creek, in 1822; and James Maxwell the first gristmill, at Spring Mills, in 1820.

⁴ James Eastwood, John C. McKeen, and Jas. Davidson from N. H., settled in the S. part in 1821. The first birth, was that of Mary McKeen, in June, 1821; the first marriage that of Earl Gould and Catharine Eastwood, in June, 1822. The first school was taught by Mrs. Graham McKeen, in the summer of 1821. Wm. Andrews kept the first inn, near Black Creek Corners, in 1826, and Nelson McCall the first store, near the same place, in 1830. The first sawmill was erected by James Davidson, on Black Creek, in 1829.

⁵ 3 Meth. Episc., and 2 Congregationalist.

and increasing. **Rushford**, (p. o.,) at the centre of the town, contains 4 churches, the Rushford Academy, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 543. **East Rushford**, (p. o.,) is a small village. The first settlement was made on lot 30, in 1808, by Enos Gary, from Vt.¹ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Mr. Sanford, (Bap.,) in 1813; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1815, by Rev. Nathan Peck, a missionary from Boston.

SCIO—was formed from Angelica, Jan. 31, 1823. A part of Amity was taken off in 1830, a part of Willing in 1851, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. In 1868, a part was annexed to Wellsville. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the county. Its surface is upland, the highest summits being 700 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Genesee, River and Knight, and Vandemark Creeks. **Scio**, (p. o., and station) on Genesee River, contains 3 churches,² mill stave and heading fac.; tub fac. and 1,000 inhabitants. The first settlement was made at the mouth of Knights Creek, in 1805, by Joseph Knight and his son Silas, from Oneida co.³ The census reports 5 churches.

WARD—was formed from Alfred and Amity, Nov. 21, 1856. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. The streams are Philips and Vandemark Creeks.

Philips Creek, (p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 2 churches and 16 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Abraham Waldruff, from Ontario co.⁴ The first church (M. E.) was organized at an early period.

WELLSVILLE—was formed from Scio, Andover, and Willing, Nov. 22, 1855. A part of Scio was annexed in 1868. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is very broken and mountainous, the highest summits being 800 to 1,200 feet above the valleys. The streams are Genesee River, and Dike and Chenunda Creeks, all flowing in narrow and deep winding valleys. **Wellsville**, (p. o.) On **Genesee** (station,) on Genesee River, was incorp. Oct. 12, 1857; it contains 5 churches,⁵ 2 newspapers,⁶ 3 tanneries, a shingle fac. sash and blind factories, planing mills, and 2,034 inhabitants. The first settlements were made in the valley of the Genesee, about the commencement of the century.⁷

WEST ALMOND—was formed from Angelica, Almond, and Alfred, April 15, 1833. It is an interior town, lying a little n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a broken and elevated upland. The streams are Angelica, Black, Philips, and Karr Valley Creeks—all flowing in narrow ravines bordered by steep hillsides. This town is best adapted to dairying. **West Almond**, (p. o.,) contains a few shops, a church, and 18 houses. The first settlement was made at the centre, in 1816, by Daniel Atherton.⁸ It has two churches; Meth. and Bap.

WILLING—was formed from Independence and Scio, Nov. 19, 1851. Alma was taken off in 1854, and a part of Wellsville in 1855. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a broken and mountainous region, the highest summits being 800 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys. The streams are Genesee River, Cryder, Chenunda, and Fords Creeks, all flowing in narrow valleys bordered by steep mountain declivities. A considerable part of the surface is still covered with forests, and lumbering is extensively carried on.

¹ Chas. Sniff, Abel Belknap, Amos Rose, and Joshua Wilson, from New England, were settlers in the town in 1809-10. Levi Benjamin, from Windsor, Vt., settled on lot 30, near Rushford Village in 1813. Bethiah Belknap born in the Spring of 1810, and Sam'l Gordon, June 12, 1810, were the first births in town; Wm. Rawson and Lawrence Swift were the first married, in 1811. Plina Bannister taught the first school near the centre, in the winter of 1813-14. Levi Benjamin kept the first inn, a little n. of Rushford Village, in 1813, and Jas. McCall the first store, at the same place, in 1814. The first sawmill was built by Matthew P. Cady, on Canadea Creek, in 1815; and the first gristmill by Jas. McCall, on the same stream, in 1818.

² Bap., Presb., and Meth. Episc.

³ Silas Bellamy and Silas Palmer settled in 1809,—the former at Scio Village and the latter in the n. part of the town. Polly, daughter of Silas Knight, was the first child born, in 1806, and the first one that died, in 1808; the first marriage was that of Silas Bellamy and Betsey Knight, in 1809. The first school was taught by Lucy Moore, near the village, in 1816. Alfred Johnson kept the first inn, in 1821. The first sawmill was erected in 1822 and the first gristmill in 1823, by Benj. Palmer.

⁴ Daniel Hart and Hezekiah Ward settled in the n. part

in 1817-18. Geo. Waldruff kept the first inn, at Philips Creek Village, and Waldruff & Cartwright the first store.

⁵ Presb., Bap. Meth., Prot. Episc., and R. C.

⁶ *Genesee Valley Free Press* (Rep.) weekly, Charles M. Beecher, Pub. Terms \$1.50. Size 26 by 42 inches. Established in 1852. *Allegheny Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly, Eddy & White, Pubs. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1849.

⁷ The first child born was Rachel Dyke, in 1705; and the first death that of Thos. Brink, in 1807. The first school was taught near the e. line, by Hiram Brookings, in 1814. Nath'l Dyke built the first gristmill and sawmill, in 1803, on Dyke Creek, near the e. line.

⁸ Jason Bixby, Isaac Pray, and Daniel Hooker settled on the road leading from Almond to Angelica, and John Alfred, from N. J., near the s. line, all previous to 1813. The first child born was Jerusha, daughter of Daniel Atherton, in the fall of 1817; and the first death, that of Jason Bixby, in the spring of 1818. The first school was taught, in the e. part, by Jasper White, in 1818. Daniel Atherton kept the first inn, in 1817, at the centre, and Samuel M. Eddy the first store at the same place, in 1822. The first sawmill was erected by Enoch Hawks, on Augusta Creek, in 1833.

Beauville, (Shongo p. o.) on the Genesee, has a hotel, gristmill, sawmill, tannery, shingle mill, several shops, and about 100 inhabitants; and **Hallsport**, (p. o.) in the N. E. corner, a sawmill, a Meth. church, and 75 inhabitants. **Stannard's Corners**, (p. o.) in the N. W. corner is a small village. Elijah Robinson, from Brookfield, Madison co., settled on the Genesee, adjoining the State line, in 1825. He built a sawmill, made other improvements for four or five years, when he became deranged, and left the town.¹ The first religious meeting (Prot. Meth.) was held at the house of Daniel Baker, by Rev. Seneca Fish, in 1834.

WIRT—was formed from Bolivar and Friendship, April 12, 1838. It is an interior town, lying S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is upland, divided into three general ridges extending N. and S. The streams are headwaters of Van Campens, Little Genesee, and Dodges Creeks. **Richburgh**, (p. o.) in the S. W. part of the town, contains 2 churches, the Richburgh Academy,² 2 steam gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 50 dwellings. **Wirt Centre**, is a p. o., near the centre of the town. The first settlement was made in the N. part of the town, in 1812, by Benj. Crabtree and Levi Abbott, from Amsterdam, Montgomery co.³ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Benj. Crabtree, in 1816, by Rev. Jonathan Post. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1826.

BROOME COUNTY.



This county was formed from Tioga, March 28, 1806, and named in honor of Lieut. Gov. John Broome.⁴ Owego and Berkshire were annexed to Tioga co. March 21, 1822. It is situated near the centre of the S. border of the State, centrally distant 110 mi. from Albany, and contains 706 sq. mi. Its surface is diversified, with rolling uplands, broad intervals, and the narrow valleys. The hills extend from the Penn. line northerly through the co., their summits rising from 300 to 600 feet above the Susquehanna, and 1,200 to 1,500 feet above tide. They are generally bounded by gradual slopes, and the summits are broad, rolling uplands. The wide valley of the Susquehanna divides the co. into two distinct

parts, the southern of which is more hilly than the northern. The hills in the central and western parts of the co. are rounded and arable to their summits. The narrow valleys that break the continuity of the ridges are usually bordered by gradually sloping hillsides.

The rocks all belong to the Chemung and Catskill groups. The former—consisting of slaty sandstone and shales—occupy all the N. and W. portions of the co.; and the latter—consisting of gray and red sandstone, red shale, and slate—crown all the summits in the S. and W. portions, both in places being covered with drift. Fruitless searches for coal and brine have been made.

The principal rivers are the Susquehanna,⁵ Chenango, and Tioughnioga.⁶ The Susquehanna enters the co. from the N., and flows in almost a due S. direction through Colesville and Wind-

¹ The first death was that of a child of Austin Butler, in 1837. The first school was taught near Beauville, in 1836, by Betsey Lovell. Allen Gifford kept the first inn, in 1838, at Beauville, and Jas. R. Wood, the first store, at the same place, in 1839. Elijah Robinson erected the first sawmill, near the Penn. line, on the Genesee.

² This institution has lately been incorp. with the common school system.

³ Daniel Buckley, from Unadilla, Otsego co., settled in 1814, and Ariel Willard, from Mass., in 1815. Mr. W. is the oldest settler now living in town. The first child born was Benj. Crabtree, Jr., in 1813; and the first marriage, that of

Hyra Axtell and Lucy Crabtree, in 1814. The first school was taught in the N. part of the town, by Sophia Hitchcock, 1820. Alvan Richardson erected the first sawmill in 1824, and the first gristmill, in 1825, on Genesee Creek, near Richburgh. Mr. Richardson also kept the first inn, in 1824, and Francis L. Leroy the first store in the same year.

⁴ For the compliment Lt. Gov. Broome presented the co. with a handsomely executed silver seal, appropriately designed by himself.

⁵ Called by the Indians Ga-wa-no-wa-neh, at the Great Island.

⁶ Indian name, O-nau-no-gi-is-ka. Shagbark hickory.

sor to the Great Bend in Penn., whence, turning N., it again enters the co. in a N. W. direction, and thence westerly to the W. border of the co. The upper valley is narrow and bordered by high and steep declivities; but further W. it expands into broad intervals. The whole valley is celebrated for its beauty. The majestic river, with its strong current of clear, sparkling water, the deep, rich intervals, and the beautiful slopes all together form a landscape rarely equaled for beauty and quiet repose. The Delaware forms a small portion of the E. boundary. It flows through a deep, rocky valley bordered by steep hills. Chenango River enters the co. from the N. and flows in a general southerly direction until it enters the Susquehanna at Binghamton. A broad interval extends along the lower part of this river, but farther N. the high ridges shut close in on either side, confining the valley to narrow limits. The Tioughnioga enters the co. from Cortland and flows S. E. until it unites with the Chenango at Chenango Forks. The valley of this river is very narrow, and is bordered by high and steep hillsides. The Otselic, Nanticoke, Oquaga and other streams of less extent drain the rest of the county.

The soil along the river S. is very fertile, and the hilly portions are well adapted to dairying.¹ Fruit is cultivated with great success, and the present facilities for transportation render it well located for manufacturers.

The co. seat is at Binghamton. The jail is on Hawley st., at a little distance from the court-house; was built in 1858. A fireproof co. clerk's office is situated adjacent to the court-house. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 130 acres 3 mi. W. of Binghamton, where a new brick building was built in 1870, replacing a dilapidated wooden structure.

An act passed in 1871, allowed the purchase of grounds for public purposes adjacent to the court house, and fine improvements are in preparation upon the premises and grounds adjoining the county buildings.

The principal public works are the Chenango Canal, to Utica, with an "extension" westward along the S. bank of the Susquehanna, begun but of doubtful prospects and questionable utility; the Erie Railway, crossing the S. E. corner and a much larger part of the S. W. the Del. Lack. & Western R. R. from Great Bend, Pa. by way of Binghamton to Syracuse, with a branch to Utica; the Alb. & Susq. R. R. leased to the Del. & Hud. Canal Co., and a branch of the latter R. R. now building from Ninevah, down the Susquehanna directly to the coal regions of Penn. Most of these roads are heavily engaged in the coal trade. These various routes furnish all necessary facilities for traveling and commercial purposes, and bring the agricultural lands of the co. into close proximity to the great Eastern markets.² There are 10 newspapers published in the co.

That portion of this co. E. of the Chenango was included in the purchase from the Oneidas and Tuscaroras in 1785; the N. W. part is a part of the tract known as the "Boston Ten Towns," and the W. and E. parts were granted to Hooper, Wilson, Bingham, Cox and others. Settlement began in 1785, and the early settlers endured great hardships, from their remote situation and distance of markets. The substantial prosperity of the county began on the completion of the canal, and first railroad, and has been greatly advanced by each additional route that has been opened through it. Binghamton was designated by G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous for the 24th Senatorial District, embracing Broome, Tioga and Tompkins counties. The 109th and 137th Regiments were organized there under the above order. Besides this the 27th, 89th, 155th, and 161st Infantry, 6th Cavalry, 16th Battery and Rocket Battalion, were in part enlisted in this county.

¹ There were in 1869, 4 cheese factories in this co., of which 3 used the milk of 1,025 cows.

² Binghamton (then *Chenango Point*) was a half-shire of Tioga co. previous to the erection of Broome co. The co. was divided into 2 jury districts in 1801, and a court-house was built in 1802. Previously the courts had been held a part of the time at the house of J. Whitney, in

Binghamton. A court-house was built in 1826, which was superseded by the present elegant brick edifice, erected in 1857, at a cost of \$52,000. It is 96 feet long by 58 wide. The front is ornamented by a portico supported by 4 Ionic pillars 6 feet in diameter and 36 feet high. The basement is built of stone, and the upper stories of brick. The rooms are all large, convenient, and well ventilated.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Binghamton,) since 1860 and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Barker.....	1,090	1,339	1,396	290	87	180	111	201	133	203	156	195	149	184	141
Binghamton..	9,919	10,092	2,066	861	764	870	612	1,095	759	1,179	916	241	143	194	167
(City).....			12,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215	1,036	1,236	1,128
Chenango.....	1,841	1,671	1,680	256	93	226	85	276	114	259	93	294	104	230	96
Colesville.....	3,250	3,202	3,400	468	281	463	276	136	109	467	340	626	374	440	336
Cooklin.....	1,146	1,262	1,440	130	96	108	107	468	294	131	117	155	115	118	140
Fenton.....	1,345	1,503	1,499	191	82	181	95	233	106	241	97	243	134	214	157
Kirkwood.....	1,389	1,440	1,402	173	131	135	134	150	134	160	154	152	166	119	143
Lisle.....	1,791	2,066	2,525	376	91	380	75	399	127	421	117	455	149	438	161
Maine.....	1,609	2,061	2,038	271	134	264	130	341	135	340	126	360	146	321	140
Nanticoke.....	797	972	1,058	138	73	133	63	138	65	162	65	162	81	127	94
Sanford.....	3,061	3,262	3,249	318	315	252	286	303	333	324	324	352	361	315	295
Triangle.....	2,062	2,532	2,538	298	205	290	210	312	146	279	152	304	177	289	179
Vestal.....	2,211	1,939	2,221	208	194	131	205	226	219	255	234	242	157	227	224
Windor.....	2,672	2,697	2,958	376	213	341	232	382	228	416	222	435	244	357	247
Total.....	35,906	37,933	44,107	4,554	2,874	4,285	2,733	4,994	3,144	5,173	3,375	5,608	3,928	5,104	3,897

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN BROOME COUNTY during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	427,694	\$6,564,305	\$854,421	\$7,418,726	\$8,391,423	\$15,467.26	\$26,190.50	\$6,356.28	\$14,672.33	0.85
1860..	429,023	6,575,122	876,765	7,451,889	8,391,423	6,896.64	25,773.93	6,293.56	25,973.56	0.77
1861..	431,081	6,403,490	854,585	7,258,075	8,391,423	7,444.00	23,904.63	6,293.56	26,223.20	0.76
1862..	432,010	6,422,529	862,832	7,285,361	9,012,963	6,100.51	25,293.00	6,759.72	36,051.85	0.82
1863..	434,073	6,434,983	833,965	7,453,331	9,021,100	26,008.88	27,064.00	6,765.82	38,339.68	1.08
1864..	423,370	6,519,032	1,084,242	7,805,796	8,883,985	127,678.92	80,654.04	6,662.99	39,977.93	2.86
1865..	423,370	6,519,032	1,084,242	7,805,796	3,082,711	127,678.92	80,654.04	6,062.03	31,623.61	3.04
1866..	430,147	6,596,349	1,007,096	7,744,256	8,080,711	95,132.23	144,811.54	6,060.53	38,868.43	3.53
1867..	431,411	6,763,496	936,343	7,745,929	8,169,266	59,660.61	120,529.85	10,211.57	51,874.78	2.97
1868..	429,717	6,824,383	861,301	7,685,684	7,349,841	36,478.39	94,643.52	9,187.30	33,441.79	2.36
1869..	431,353	6,907,970	797,186	7,705,538	7,865,684	42,048.88	99,053.67	9,857.11	34,499.85	2.35
1870..	431,353	6,907,970	797,186	7,705,538	8,047,186	42,048.88	99,055.67	10,058.98	49,386.29	2.48

BARKER—(named from John Barker, an early settler,) was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. A part of Greene was annexed April 28, 1840. It lies upon Tioughnioga River, N. W. of the centre of the co. The surface consists of a high, broken plateau divided into two distinct parts by the valley of the river. The highest point, in the N. W. part of the town, is about 1,400 feet above tide. The river valley is very narrow, but the limited amount of interval is excellent land. Halfway Brook flows through a narrow valley in the E. part of the town. Weak brine springs have been found, but of no value. The soil in the valley is a rich alluvium, and that upon the hills is a rich alluvium, and upon the hills is a clayey loam mixed with disintegrated slate and shale. **Chenango Forks**, (p. o.) is situated mostly in this town, at the fork of Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers. It is a station on the D. L. & W. R. R., and the point where a branch from Utica unites with another from Syracuse.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 401,404. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	158,392	131,070	289,462
1855	198,840	205,209	404,049
1860	196,530	121,700	318,230
1865	230,632	171,622	402,254

Barker, is a small village in the central part of the town. The first settlement was made in 1791, by John Barker, from Branford, Conn.¹ There are three churches in town.²



BINGHAMTON CITY (p. o.)—was formed from the town of Binghamton, April 9, 1867, and is divided into 5 wards. It is named from Wm. Bingham of Phila,³ former proprietor, and lies at the junction of the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers. The city is beautifully situated on the Susquehanna at its junction with the Chenango and the settled portion chiefly between the two rivers. The city elections are held on the 2d Tuesday of Feb. and the officers enter upon their duties one week after. Population according to census of 1870: number of dwellings 2,405; families 2,651; voters 2,982. The city has an excellent school department,⁴ a successful system for supply of water.⁵

There are in the city 3 national banks with \$500,000, and 1 State bank with \$100,000 cap.; 2 Savings Banks, a Building and Loan Fund Asso., 10 churches,⁶ 7 newspapers,⁷ and a large amount of manufactures.⁸ Besides the Erie Railway which affords communication east and west, it has branches of the Del. Lackawana & Western R. R. extending s. in the Coal Regions and northward to Syracuse and Oswego by one route, and to Utica by another, and it is the western terminus of the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. It is at the southern end of the Chenango canal as now completed. About 6 miles of street R. R. have been projected, but none built at time of writing. Binghamton has an important trade with the surrounding country for a great distance and the wholesale trade of 28 firms in 1869, amounted to \$3,363,161, not including the business of this kind, done by retail merchants. The State Inebriate Asylum,⁹ and Susquehanna Valley Home,¹⁰ are the principal public institutions now in operation, although others are in prospects.¹¹ **Port Dickinson**, (p. o.), is a small canal village near the north line.

BINGHAMTON, (Town.)—was formed from Chenango, December 3, 1855. A part of Vestal was annexed Nov. 24, 1862, and it was reduced to its present limits by the erection of the city, in 1867. It lies on the south border of the county, and its surface is much broken. **Hawleyton**, (p. o.), is a small village near the line of Pennsylvania.

CHENANGO—was formed Feb. 16, 1791. Windsor was taken off in 1807, Conklin

¹ Simeon Rogers, John Allen, Asa Beach, and Sol. Rose, from Conn., settled in town in 1792. The first marriage was that of Simeon Rogers and a daughter of John Barker, in 1792; the first birth, that of Chauncey, a son of Simeon Rogers, in 1793; and the first death, that of Thos. Gallup, the same year. Simeon Rogers opened the first inn, in 1795, kept the first store, and built the first mill. The first school was taught by Thos. Cartwright, in 1795.

² Two M. E., and Cong.

³ For details of early history see *Wilkinson's Annals of Binghamton*.

⁴ Organized under a village charter. The Binghamton Academy has been merged in the Free Schools, and by an act of March 30, 1870, the city was allowed to borrow \$75,000 for the erection of a high school. It will be finished the present year. The city reports 9 districts, 30 teachers, and an attendance of 2,694.

⁵ Finished in 1869 at a cost of \$155,000. The supply is derived from the Susquehanna by the Hooley machinery, and serves the purpose of engines in case of fires. The fire department require only hose and hook and ladder companies for their purpose. There are eighteen miles of street mains, (cement pipe,) and about 1,500 consumers are supplied.

⁶ Two Presb., 1 M. E., 1 Free Meth., 1 Prot. Episc., 1 R. C., 1 Cong., 1 Bap., and 2 African Meth. The Catholics have a convent school.

⁷ *Binghamton Daily Republican*, (Rep.) daily; Mallette & Reid, proprietors; size 25 by 40; terms \$7.00.

Binghamton Standard; by the same; semi-weekly; size 25 by 40; terms \$2.50; and the

Broome Republican; by the same; weekly; 8 pages, size 30 by 42; terms \$1.75.

Binghamton Daily Democrat, (Dem.) W. S. & G. L. Lawyer, pubs.; size 22 by 31; terms 3 cents per number.

The Binghamton Democrat; by the same; weekly; size 27 by 41; terms \$2.00.

The Binghamton Times, (Repub.) weekly; "Times Association" pubs.; size 27 by 40; terms \$1.75. Begun April 6, 1871.

The Democratic Leader, (Dem.) weekly; Carl & Freeman, pubs.; 8 pages, size 25 by 38; terms \$1.50.

⁸ Each river affords a limited water power, but from the

convenience of coal, steam power is chiefly used. There are 2 large tanneries, 5 shoe factories, 4 foundries and machine shops, and extensive establishments for the manufacture of weighing scales, carriages, building materials, hoes, plows, combs, sash-locks, tobacco, cigars, kerosene and lubricating oil, patent axes, curtain frames, machines of various kinds, and the usual variety of mechanic shops.

⁹ The New York State Inebriate Asylum was incorp. in 1854, and is designed for the medical treatment and restraint of inebriates. The building is located e. of the city, on a beautiful site, 240 feet above the river. It is 365 feet long by 32 feet broad, built of stone and brick in the Tudor castellated style of architecture. The citizens donated a farm of 250 acres, upon which the buildings are erected. It affords a quiet home for those endeavoring to reform from habits of intemperance, and has been measurably successful. The report for 1870 shows that 220 patients had been received the year before. In asylum Jan. 1, 1870, 59. It has recently been made a State institution, its former trustees having decided it over to the State. The trustees, after the first classification, are appointed by the Governor and Senate for a term of 3 years.

¹⁰ Incorp. March 15, 1869, under the general act, as the "Susq. V. Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children." Opened for inmates Sept. 7, 1870, in the premises of the Susquehanna Seminary. It receives orphans from Broome, Cortland, Delaware, Sullivan, Tioga, Tompkins and Chenango cos. The trustees have recently bought 45 acres on the s. side of the Susquehanna, with a large dwelling house upon the tract, at \$19,000, and are fitting it up for the reception of inmates. The sum of \$20,000 has been granted by the State for this purpose.

¹¹ *Place College*, incorp. April 22, 1867, by special act, as a female college, under the control of the Methodists, has recently acquired the premises erected for the "Susquehanna Seminary," but afterwards sold and bid in by the State. This edifice is of brick, four stories high, pleasantly located s. w. of the city, upon an eminence overlooking the valley. It was temporarily assigned for the Blind Asylum, (since located at Batavia,) and at the time of writing is occupied by the "Susquehanna Home," but other arrangements for the use of the latter are in progress.

in 1824, and Binghamton and Fenton, (then Port Crane,) in 1855. A part of Union was annexed Feb. 26, 1808, and a part of Maine, Nov. 27, 1856. It lies upon the w. bank of Chenango River, a little w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of the river intervale and several high ridges extending in a n. and s. direction, and separated by the narrow valleys of small streams. It is productive, but best adapted to grazing. **Castle Creek**, (p. o.), is on a creek of the same name, in the w. part of the town. **Glen Castle**, (p. o.), on a branch of the same stream, is in the central part. **Chenango**, (Chenango Bridge p. o.), on Chenango River, is a station on the D. L. & W. R. R. **Kattelville**, (p. o.), is a hamlet on Kattel Creek. The first settlement was made just after the Revolution, by Daniel Cole.¹ There are 5 churches in town.²

COLESVILLE (named from Nathaniel Cole, an early settler,)—was formed from Windsor, April 2, 1821. It lies upon the Susquehanna, in the n. e. part of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high and broken upland divided into two parts by the deep valley of the river. It is generally much better adapted to pasturage than tillage. A tunnel on the Alb. & Susq. R. R., in this town, is 2, 252 feet in length. It is a little e. of **Tunnel Sta.** **Harpersville**, (p. o.), on Susquehanna River, contains 3 churches, and has a pop. of 218. **Centre Village**,³ (p. o.), on the Susquehanna, has a pop. of 146. **New Ohio**, (p. o.), and **North Colesville**, (p. o.), in the n. part of the town, **Osborne Hollow**, (p. o.), is a sta. on the Alb. & Susq. R. R., in the w. part, **West Colesville**, (p. o.), in the s. w. part, **Colesville**, (p. o.), s. of the centre, **Ovaquaga**, (p. o.), **Nineveh**, (p. o.), on the Susquehanna, pop. 93, **Vallonia Springs**, (p. o.), and **Unitaria**, are small villages. A coal branch of the Alb. & Susq. R. R. down the river from Nineveh, is under construction. The first settlement⁴ was made in 1785, by John Lamphere, from Watertown, Conn. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Joseph Badger, in 1793. There are 10 churches in town.⁵

CONKLIN⁶—was formed from Chenango, March 29, 1824. A part of Windsor was taken off in 1831; a part was annexed from Windsor in 1851, and Kirkwood erected in 1859. It lies upon the Susquehanna, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of the fine broad intervale of the river, and high, broken uplands. **Kirkwood**, (p. o.), is situated on the e. bank of the Susquehanna, in the s. part of the town. It is a station on the Erie R. R., and contains about 25 houses. **Conklin Centre** and **Corbettville**, are post offices, and **Millburn** and **Conklin**, are hamlets. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1788, at the mouth of Snake Creek, by Jonathan Bennett, Ralph Lathrop, and Waples Hance.⁷ The first religious services were conducted by Revs. David Dunham and John Leach, Methodist missionaries. There are two churches in town: Presb. and Bap.

FENTON, named in honor of Gov. Reuben E. Fenton—was formed from Chenango, Dec. 3, 1855, and first named "Port Crane." Changed March 26, 1867. It lies upon the e. bank of the Chenango River, extending from the central portions of the co. n. to the borders of Chenango. Its surface consists principally of a high and rolling upland region. The valley of the Chenango is very narrow. Page Brook flows in a southerly direction through the centre of the town, dividing the uplands into two distinct ridges. **Port Crane**, (p. o.), is on the Chenango Canal, in the s. part of the town. **Doraville**, (p. o.), in the n. part, is a hamlet. **North Fenton**, is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1788, by Elisha Pease.⁸ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Camp, in 1798. There is a M. E. church in town.

¹ Stephen Palmer and Jared Page were among the earliest settlers. The first white child born in town was Moses, son of Daniel Cole, before 1796.

² Four M. E. and one Bap.

³ At this place is a tannery, which turns out 50,000 sides of leather per annum.

⁴ Lemuel and Nathaniel Badger and Casper Spring, settled in the town in 1786; Nathaniel and Vena Cole, Daniel Pickett, Jed. Merchant, Bateman S. Dickinson. — Wilnot, Daniel Crofoot, and Titus Humiston, in 1786; John Ruggles and Isaac Tyrell, in 1786; and Eli Osborne and Peter Warn, in 1800. The first birth was that of Louisa Badger, May 28, 1788; the first death, that of John Lamphere, the same year; and the first marriage, that of Benj. Bird and Mrs. John Lamphere, in 1794. Benj. Bird kept the first inn, in 1794, and Bateman S. Dickinson the first store, in 1805. The first school was taught by Job Bunnell.

⁵ Four M. E., 2 Bap. 2 Union, Prot. E., Presb.

⁶ Named from Judge John Conklin, one of the early settlers.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Gerret Snedaker, David Bound, Daniel Chapman, Peter Wentz, Asa Rood, Nathaniel Tagot, Asa Squires, John Bell, Silas Bowker, Joel Lamoreaux, Abraham Sneden, David and Joseph Compton, Abraham Miller, Ebenezer Park, Noel Carr, and Thomas Cooper. The first birth was that of William Wentz, Feb. 12, 1795; the first marriage, that of Noel Carr and Sally Toulser, in 1803; and the first death, that of Silas Bowker. The first gristmill was built at "Fitch's Creek," in 1790. The first school was taught by George Laue, in 1801.

⁸ Jared Page and — Vining were among the first settlers. The first birth was that of Chester Pease, in 1793; the first marriage, that of Gardner Wilson and Polly Rugg, in 1800; and the first death, that of Mrs. Pease, in 1789. Elisha Pease erected the first sawmill, in 1797, and Thomas Cooper kept the first store, in 1813. The first school was taught by Ozias Masch, in 1800.

KIRKWOOD—was formed from Conklin, Nov. 23, 1859, including all of that town *n.* of the Susquehanna. It consists of an intervale and upland, and along the former the D. L. and W. R. R. Co. built a railroad in 1869, connecting Binghamton and Great Bend, Pa. **Kirkwood**, (p. o.), and **Kirkwood Centre**, (p. o.), are small villages on the line of this road. There are 3 churches in town: 2 M. E. and 1 Christian.

LISLE¹—was formed from Union, April 7, 1801. Nanticoke, Barker, and Triangle, were taken off in 1831. The line of Berkshire was altered in 1812, and a part was annexed to Union in 1827. It is the *n. w.* corner town of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly and broken upland, divided by the valley of the Tioughnioga River into two unequal parts. Dudley or Yorkshire Creek flows easterly through near the centre of the town, its narrow valley breaking the continuity of the *w.* ridge. The declivities of the hills are usually too steep for easy cultivation, and the soil upon the summits is a moist clay loam, better adapted to grazing than grain growing. **Lisle**, (p. o.), is situated on the *w.* bank of the Tioughnioga. It is a station on the D. L. & W. R. R., and contains about 40 houses. The old Catskill & Ithaca Turnpike, built in 1796, crossed the river at this point. **Yorkshire**, (Centre Lisle p. o.), near the centre of the town, contains about 30 houses. **Killawog**, (p. o.) in the *n.* part, on the Tioughnioga, is a station on the D. L. & W. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1791, by emigrants from N. E.² The first religious services were conducted in 1795, by Rev. Seth Williston. There are 5 churches in town.³

MAINE—was formed from Union, March 27, 1847. A part of Chenango was taken off in 1856. It is the central town upon the *w.* border of the co. Its surface consists of ranges of hills divided by numerous narrow valleys, the principal of which extends in a *n.* and *s.* direction. These hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valley of Chenango River. The principal streams are Nanticoke, Bradley, and Crocker Creeks. **Maine**, (p. o.), situated on Nanticoke Creek, *w.* of the centre, contains 3 churches. Pop. 303. **East Maine**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in May, 1707, by Daniel Howard, Alfred and Russell Gates, and Winthrop Roe.⁴ There are 4 churches in town: 2 M. E., Bap., and Cong.

NANTICOKE.⁵—was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. It lies upon the *w.* border of the co., *n.* of the centre. Its surface consists of an upland broken by a few narrow ravines. The summits of the highest hills are 100 to 300 feet above the river and 1,200 to 1,400 feet above tide. The town is drained principally by the two branches of Nanticoke Creek, which flows *s.* through the central portion of the town. The settlements are principally confined to the valleys. **Lambs Corners**, (p. o.), in the central part of the town, contains about 12 houses. **Nanticoke Springs**, is in the *s.* part, and **Glen Aubrey**, is a (p. o.) The first settlement was made on Nanticoke Creek, in 1793, by Philip Counselman and John Beachtle, from Luzerne co., Penn., and Henry Stoddard, from Conn.⁶ There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

TRIANGLE⁷—was formed from Lisle, April 18, 1831. It is situated in the extreme *n.* part of the co., bordering upon both Cortland and Chenango. Its surface contains a hilly and rolling upland divided into ridges by the valleys of Otselic River and Halfway Brook. This town is better adapted to grazing than to tillage. **Whitneys Point**,⁸ (p. o.), situated at the junction of Otselic and Tioughnioga Rivers, contains 3 churches, a newspaper,⁹ and has a pop. of 480. **Upper Lisle**, (p. o.), on the Otselic, in the *n.* part of the town, has 273 inhabitants, and **Triangle**, (p. o.), on Halfway Brook, in the *s. e.* part, 3 churches and 273 inhabitants. The first settlement was made at Whitneys Point, in 1791,

¹ Named from Lisle, in France.

² The first settlers were Josiah Patterson, Ebenezer Tracey, Edward Edwards, David Manning, Eliphalet Parsons, and Whittlesey Gleason. The first birth was that of Henry Patterson, in 1793; the first marriage, that of Solomon Owen and Sylvia Cook; and the first death, that of Wright Dudley. The first gristmill was built in 1800, by Jacob Hill. The first store was kept by Moses Adams, and the first tavern by O. Wheaton, in 1799.

³ Two Bap., Cong., Presb., and M. E.

⁴ Benjamin Norton settled in the town in 1798. The first birth was that of Cynthia, daughter of Winthrop Roe, in July, 1797. The first school was taught by Betsey Ward, in 1802. Daniel Howard built the first gristmill, in 1810; Jared Ketchum kept the first store, in 1825, and Oliver Whitcomb the first tavern, in 1829.

⁵ This name is derived from the Indian name of Nanticoke Creek.

⁶ The first birth was that of Betsey Stoddard, July 1, 1794, and the first death, that of Sally Bird, sister of Mrs. Stoddard, Jan. 15, 1809.

⁷ This name was applied to the tract *s.* of the Military Tract and "Twenty Towns" and between the Chenango and Tioughnioga Rivers. It was bought by Col. Wm. Smith, at 3 shillings 3 pence per acre. The Chenango Triangle embraces Smithville, and part of Greene in Chenango co., and Triangle and Part of Barker in Broome.

⁸ Named from Thos. Whitnev.

⁹ *The Broome Gazette*, (weekly.) Alph. S. Foote, Ed. and Prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50.

by Gen. John Patterson, from Berkshire co., Mass.¹ The first religious services were conducted by Deacon Josiah Lee, in 1792; and the first sermon was preached by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1795. There are 9 churches in town.²

SANFORD—was formed from Windsor, April 2, 1821. It is the s. e. town of the co., bordering upon Delaware River. Its surface is principally occupied by the high, mountainous range that extends between Delaware and Susquehanna Rivers.³ The deep narrow valley of Oquaga Creek, flowing s. through the centre of the town, separates the highlands into 2 parts. This valley and that of Delaware River are both bounded by nearly precipitous mountain declivities. In its course the creek has numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water power. Considerable portions of the central and s. parts of the town are still unsettled. Lumber and leather are largely manufactured. **Deposit**, (p. o.,) is situated partly in this town and partly in Tompkins, (Delaware co.) The depot, printing office⁴, several hotels, and about half of the dwellings are in this town. Pop. in this town, 790. **Sanford**, in the central part of the town, **N. Sanford**, in the n. part, **Culf Summit**, in the s., and **McClure Settlement**, in the central part, are p. offices. Settlement commenced in 1787, by Wm. McClure, from N. H., — Whitaker, and Capt. Nathan Dean.⁵

UNION—was formed Feb. 16, 1791. A part of Norwich and Oxford (Chenango co.) were taken off in 1793, a part of Greene (Chenango co.) in 1798, Tioga (Tioga co.) in 1800, Lisle in 1801, a part of Chenango in 1808, Vestal in 1823, and Maine in 1848. A part was annexed from Tioga, (Tioga co.,) April 2, 1810, and a part from Lisle, April 11, 1827. It lies upon the n. shore of the Susquehanna, s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface consists of the Susquehanna intervals and the hilly region n. of it. The highlands are nearly centrally divided by the deep valley of Nanticoke Creek. **Union**, (p. o.,) situated near the Susquehanna, in the s. part of the town, is a station on the Erie Railway, has a newspaper,⁶ several shops, and about 800 inhabitants. **Union Centre**, (p. o.,) on Nanticoke Creek, partly in this town and partly in Maine, contains two churches and about forty houses. **Hooper**, (p. o.,) in the s. part of the town, is a station on the Erie Railway. A free bridge was built by Union and Vestal in 1870, in place of a toll bridge swept off by ice and flood two years before. The first settlement was made in 1785, by Joseph Draper, Nehemiah Crawford, Bryant Stoddard, Nathan Howard, Jabesh Winchop, Caleb Merriman, and Winthrop Roe.⁷ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1789, at Union Village, and Rev. John Manley was the first settled preacher.

VESTAL—was formed from Union, Jan. 22, 1823. A small part was annexed to Binghamton in 1862. It lies upon the s. bank of the Susquehanna, and is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface consists of the river intervals and the hilly region immediately s. of it. There are in this town a large tannery, 3 grist mills, 3 steam saw mills. It is adapted to both grain raising and grazing. **Vestal**, (p. o.,) near the mouth of Big Choconut Creek, contains 1 church and about 50 dwellings, **Vestal Centre**, (p. o.,) on the same stream, 1 church and about 25 houses, and **Tracy Creek**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, 1 church and about 10 houses. **Choconut Centre**, is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1785, by emigrants from New England.⁸ The M. E. church at Vestal was the first religious organization in town.

WINDSOR—was formed from Chenango, March 27, 1807. Colesville and Sanford were taken off in 1821, and a part of Conklin in 1851. A part of Conklin was annexed April 18,

¹In 1792. David Seymour and family settled at Whitney Point; and between 1794 and 1797, Timothy Shepherd, Asa Rodgers, Benj. and Hendrick J. Smith, and John Landers, settled at Upper Lisle. The first death was that of Mrs. Hannah Lee, in 1791. The first school was taught by Martha Seymour, in 1793.

²4 Bap., 2 M. E., 2 Cong. and 1 Univ.

³The highest point between the two rivers, by the State Road Survey, is 1588 feet above tide.

⁴The *Deposit Courier*, (Rep.) weekly, size 24 by 36 inches, Watson & Sto, Ed's. and Pub. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1862.

⁵Among the first settlers were Daniel Race, Noah Carpenter, Nathan Austin, Simeon Alexander, Russel Farnham, S. P. Green, Anthony West, Joseph Page, John Pinney, J. P. Appleton, Silas Seward, Capt. Parker, Isaac Denton and Dexter May. The first marriage was that of Conrad Edict and Elizabeth Whitaker, in April, 1787; the first birth, that of Phebe Edict, in 1788; and the first death, that of Stephen Whitaker, Oct. 23, 1793. Capt. Dean built the

first sawmill, in 1791, the first gristmill in 1792, opened the first store in 1794, and kept the first inn. The first school was taught by Hugh Compton, in 1793.

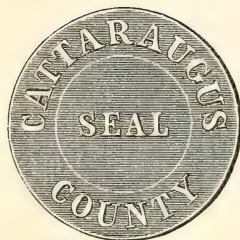
⁶The *Union Weekly News*, (Rep.) M. B. Robbins, Prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50.

⁷Among the early settlers were Joshua and John Mercereau, Gen. O. Stoddard, Nehemiah Spaulding, Walter Sabin, Capt. Wm. Brink, Moses Chambers, Ezekiel and Oliver Crocker, Jeremiah and Benj. Brown, Amos Patterson, Abner Rockwell, and Medad and Elisha B. Bradley. The first death was that of Mary J. Fisk, June 13, 1783. James Ross and Jabesh Winchop built the first gristmill, in 1791, and the latter opened the first tavern the same year. The first school was taught by Flavel Sabin, in 1787. The first birth was that of Joseph Chambers, July 4, 1790.

⁸Samuel and Daniel Seymour, David Barney, Daniel Price, Wm. Coe, Ruggles Winchel, and Asa Camp, were the first settlers. Sam'l. Coe kept the first inn, in 1791, and R. Winchel built the first gristmill, in 1836. The first school was taught by John Bouch, in 1793.

1831. It lies upon the s. border of the co., s. e. of the centre. Its surface is principally occupied by 2 high ridges separated by the valley of the Susquehanna.¹ The declivities of the hills are generally quite abrupt, and the valley of the river is generally narrow. Portions of the e. and s. parts of the town are yet uncultivated. **Windsor**, (p. o.) situated on the Susquehanna, near the centre of the town, contains 4 churches,² a graded school, and has a considerable amount of business.³ Pop. 375. **Stillson Hollow**, (West Windsor, p. o.) contains about 25 houses. **Randolph Centre**,⁴ (p. o.) is a hamlet. **Cascade Valley**, (p. o.) is on the Erie Railway in the s. e. corner of the town. A R. R. is under construction along the Susquehanna to connect the coal fields of Pa. and the Alb. & Susq. R. R. The first settlement was made on the Susquehanna, at the mouth of Doolittle Creek, in 1786, by John Doolittle, from Conn.⁵ In this town the place known as "Oquago" by the Indians was located.⁶ The first church (Cong.) was organized Aug. 15, 1793, by Rev. Mr. Judd. There are 10 churches in town.⁷

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. It lies upon the Penn. line, near the s. w. corner of the State. It is 260 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,334 sq. mi. The surface is a hilly upland, separated by deep valleys into distinct ridges, having a general n. and s. direction. The valleys deepen toward the s. and the hills rise abruptly to a height of 800 to 1,300 feet above them and 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. Nearly the whole co. is very broken; and many of the hills, though arable to their summits, are too steep for profitable cultivation. Toward the n. border the extreme mountainous character is somewhat modified, and the summits of the hills spread out into high, rolling uplands. Allegany

River enters the s. e. corner of the co. from Penn., flows in a n. w. direction to near the centre, thence s. w. to the s. border. It receives Four Mile, Trout, Tunegawant, Red House, Tunessassa, and Split Rock Creeks from the s., and Oswaya, Dodges, Haskill, Ischua, Five Mile, Mill, Wrights, Little Valley, Cold Spring, and Bone Run Creeks from the n. Cattaraugus Creek, forming the n. boundary, receives Buttermilk and South Middle Branch Creeks. Conewango Creek, draining the w. border, flows into Chautauqua co. Most of these streams afford water power.

The rocks of this co. mostly belong to the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups, the latter showing the conglomerate character observed in the Catskill Mountains. Good building stone is not found to large extent. Indications of petroleum are common, and many attempts to obtain it have ended in failure. The soil is best adapted to dairying, and since the decline of the lumbering business, this becoming the leading industry of the county, especially in the Northern part. In 1865 but 3 cheese fac. were reported in the co. using the milk of 1,474 cows. In 1869, they had increased to 49, of which 27 used the milk

¹ The surface of the Susquehanna in this town is about 910 feet above tide.

² Meth. Epis., Free Meth., Presb., and Episc.

³ A foundry, a planing mill, a gristmill, 2 spoke fac., 2 cabinet shops, a whip fac., and several mechanic shops, 2 hotels, and 6 stores.

⁴ So called from its being the centre of Randolph's Patent.

⁵ David Amablah and Cyrus Hotchkiss, John Gurusey and Swift, settled in town in 1787. The first birth was, that of David Doolittle, Dec. 27, 1786; the first marriage, that of Capt. Andrew English and Miss Rachael Moore; and the first death, that of Mrs. Ashley, the interpreter at the Oquago Mission, in Aug. 1787. Josiah Stow opened the first inn and store, in 1788, and Nathan Lane built the first

gristmill, in 1797. The first school was taught by Stephen Seymour, in 1789.

⁶ Sometimes written On-oh-ogh-wa-ge or Ogh-quaga. There is here a hill or mountain on both sides of the river gently sloping from a beautiful vale of 3 or 4 mi. in length and a mi. to a mi. and a half wide. When first settled, it bore evidence of having long been occupied by the Indians. Apple trees of great age were found growing, and traces of fortifications existed, supposed to have been erected by Gen. Clinton. Missionary labors were directed to this locality about the middle of the last century, and in 1733 the Rev. Gideon Hawley was sent hither from Mass.—*Doc. Hist.*, 111, 1031: *Wilkinson's Binghamton*, p. 142.

⁷ 5 M. E., 1 F. W. Bap., 1 Bap., 1 Presb., 1 Free Meth., 1 Episcopal.

of 11,029 cows. The census in 1870, reported 47 cheese factories, making nearly 5,000,000 lbs. of cheese.

The county seat was removed from Ellicottville to Little Valley, and first courts held at the latter place in June, 1868. The new c. h. is of brick 56 by 82 feet, with slate roof, and the record offices therein are fire proof. The cost of the buildings to the builder, is said to have been about \$50,000, and his contract price \$30,000. Little Valley paid \$19,000, Napoli \$3,000, and individuals \$8,000.¹ The jail is a separate brick building adjacent, and both are being supplied with spring water from a source $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant. The co. poorhouse is in Machias, in the N. E. part of the co. on a farm of 200 acres. A new stone building has been completed within the last year, at a cost of about \$20,000. It is well arranged, and supplied by pipes with water in all parts.

The Erie Railway enters the co. from the E., and extends along Oil Spring and Ischua Creeks to Olean, thence along Allegany River to the mouth of Little Valley Creek, thence up the valley of that creek about 9 mi., and thence in a N. W. direction to the W. border of the co. It passes through the towns of Hinsdale, Olean, Allegany, Carrolton, Great Valley, Salamanca, Little Valley, New Albion, Persia, Dayton, and Perrysburgh. At Hinsdale it meets the Buffalo, N. Y., & Phila. R. R., now under construction, which will follow the valley to Olean, and thence pass southward into Pa., through Yorkshire, Machias, Franklinville, Ischua, Hinsdale, Olean, and Portville. At Carrolton, it meets the Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburgh branch, to Gilesville, Pa., about 7 miles in Carrolton. At Salamanca, it meets the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, passing through Salamanca, Red House, Cold Spring, Randolph, and Conewango. Other projects are under discussion, with more or less probability of completion.² The Genesee Valley Canal extends through Hinsdale and Olean, uniting with Allegany river at the latter place, and extending to Millgrove, 6 miles near the Pennsylvania line.

The design of this extension was to afford a connection with the navigable waters of the State of Pennsylvania; but the relative importance of this means of communication has greatly diminished since the introduction of railroads. The Allegany River is still used to a considerable extent for rafting timber, lumber, etc., but much less than formerly, as the valuable pine forests have disappeared before the advance of agricultural improvement.

This co. was included in Holland Land Co. purchase. Three reservations made within the limits of the co. are held by the Indians at the present day. The Oil Spring Reservation, containing 1 sq. mi., is partly in Ischua, Cattaraugus co., and partly in Cuba, Allegany co. The Allegany Reservation, containing 42 sq. mi., extends from the Penn. line 25 mi. N. E. along Allegany River. The tract is, on an average, about 2 mi. wide, and embraces nearly all of the river interval, — the finest agricultural region in the co. It embraces portions of Allegany, Carrolton, Great Valley, Salamanca, Red House, Cold Spring and South Valley. A small portion of the Cattaraugus Reservation lies in the N. part of Perrysburgh. The Philadelphia Quakers established a mission on the Allegany Reservation, in what is now South Valley, as early as 1798. The first permanent settlement was made at Olean, by Maj. Adam Hoops and his brother Robert, from Albany, in 1804. For many years a large share of Western emigration was by way of the Allegany River and Pittsburgh; and, being at the head of boat navigation upon the river, Olean speedily became a place of importance. Upon the completion of the Erie Canal travel was diverted from this route and improvements advanced very slowly. The completion of the Erie, and other railroads, have done much towards developing the resources of this co. In the late war volunteers enlisted in this county, under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Jamestown, where the 112th and 154th Regiments, N. Y. Vols. were formed in this year. Parts of the 64th, 85th, 105th, 154th, 187th, and 194th Infantry, 5th, 9th, and 15th Cavalry, and 14th Artillery, were enlisted from this county.

¹The site, (about 5 acres,) and \$2,000 were given by Mr. John Mauley. The old brick c. h. at Ellicottville, was sold to the town for \$1,000, and is used as a town hall.

²The "Cattaraugus R. R." from Machias to Great Val-

ley follows a route on which much work was formerly done on an abandoned route. Towns have been bonded in aid of this road.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Allegheny.....	2,129	2,151	2,485	178	244	145	190	179	238	197	209	205	256	146	268
Ashford.....	1,975	1,838	1,801	259	149	188	157	230	142	240	123	240	161	190	75
Carrollton.....	779	1,037	1,142	76	101	89	69	85	88	93	85	87	107	59	101
Cold Spring.....	667	711	855	96	59	58	74	86	90	89	124	110	103	120	91
Conewango.....	1,359	1,229	1,281	211	124	182	111	195	106	192	99	211	123	194	110
Dayton.....	1,294	1,217	1,267	198	90	156	90	170	93	176	77	194	103	164	86
East Otto.....	1,300	1,152	1,164	195	109	163	108	180	187	173	93	190	82	147	87
Ellicottville.....	1,581	1,862	1,833	195	159	152	187	187	95	152	165	154	199	122	200
Farmersville.....	1,389	1,197	1,114	233	65	184	53	212	53	205	49	209	59	191	63
Franklinville.....	1,819	1,510	1,559	215	162	151	176	154	184	195	175	200	185	185	173
Freedom.....	1,424	1,398	1,271	252	72	221	73	237	72	241	63	262	67	208	57
Great Valley.....	1,525	1,565	1,641	176	150	138	144	170	127	190	117	194	165	144	159
Hinsdale.....	1,708	1,645	1,491	207	155	172	133	190	151	181	150	167	202	135	203
Humphrey.....	963	948	1,065	105	85	82	100	88	86	91	85	118	113	100	97
Ischua.....	966	956	872	122	117	115	109	104	100	112	82	119	103	93	96
Leon.....	1,399	1,310	1,244	233	81	182	81	225	85	220	83	226	93	187	80
Little Valley.....	1,206	1,010	1,108	148	49	117	56	144	71	151	52	168	74	148	77
Lyndon.....	1,161	1,011	894	136	52	143	57	162	65	161	47	175	43	134	44
Machias.....	1,275	1,190	1,170	210	58	165	67	183	74	202	64	204	71	162	80
Mansfield.....	1,265	1,127	1,135	210	62	171	69	183	74	117	68	205	65	137	68
Napoli.....	1,238	1,231	1,174	211	81	168	75	206	87	193	69	210	88	179	79
New Albion.....	1,579	1,696	1,478	254	111	191	120	221	133	209	152	227	147	194	130
Olean.....	2,706	2,701	2,668	284	269	201	220	242	222	297	236	282	296	296	185
Otto.....	1,075	1,106	1,028	204	56	180	52	200	59	193	78	219	76	186	74
Perrysburgh.....	1,439	1,453	1,313	230	97	193	82	233	108	218	110	231	142	200	122
Persia.....	1,304	1,291	1,220	142	133	129	122	148	151	141	173	139	160	124	163
Portville.....	1,625	1,638	1,814	235	109	200	93	203	108	256	104	972	111	187	92
Randolph.....	1,954	1,846	2,167	240	151	221	120	265	141	288	146	231	160	308	181
Red House.....	.....	.....	407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	36
Salamanca.....	900	1,801	1,881	71	74	103	85	187	146	188	118	241	200	168	159
South Valley.....	718	639	743	75	36	71	38	70	43	87	23	80	51	71	46
Yorkshire.....	1,644	1,670	1,755	304	110	233	126	261	123	240	122	255	140	192	139
Allegheny I. R.....	.....	814	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catt'gus do.....	.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	43,886	44,205	43,909	5,955	3,409	4,824	3,240	5,580	3,518	5,728	3,413	6,120	3,915	5,109	3,742

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CATTARAUGUS COUNTY during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the balances published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.....	801,311	\$6,307,041	\$481,809	\$7,235,008	\$.....	\$21,412.60	\$11,417.55	\$4,965.12	\$11,595.25	\$0.69
1860.....	801,261	6,379,699	484,566	7,313,765	6,620,148	21,630.84	10,229.71	4,965.11	20,412.12	0.86
1861.....	801,302	6,806,871	419,282	7,230,563	6,620,148	27,768.50	10,575.00	4,965.11	20,687.96	0.97
1862.....	801,407	6,319,623	503,194	7,379,087	8,574,454	23,991.59	7,766.90	6,430.84	34,297.82	0.85
1863.....	802,407	6,883,640	632,564	7,516,554	8,548,366	25,366.62	6,800.66	6,411.27	36,330.56	0.88
1864.....	802,407	6,893,640	632,564	7,516,554	8,732,564	25,366.62	6,800.66	6,549.42	39,296.54	0.89
1865.....	802,407	7,235,035	701,338	7,936,447	7,855,345	56,805.82	304,695.06	5,891.28	30,732.67	5.07
1866.....	802,407	6,605,786	615,503	7,221,313	7,006,405	85,639.69	87,742.88	53,855.53	37,566.60	2.78
1867.....	802,407	5,958,248	545,572	7,175,681	7,271,289	49,787.66	19,596.28	9,089.11	46,172.63	1.71
1868.....	802,407	6,691,885	541,794	7,220,720	7,225,599	43,964.20	33,196.87	9,032.00	32,876.49	1.65
1869.....	802,407	6,018,335	537,102	7,231,594	7,233,679	54,102.16	37,986.00	9,042.10	31,647.34	1.84
1870.....	803,407	6,018,335	537,102	7,231,594	7,537,102	54,102.16	37,968.00	9,421.38	45,319.24	1.95

ALLEGANY—was formed from Great Valley, as "*Burton*," April 18, 1831. Its name was changed March 28, 1851. Humphrey was taken off in 1836. It lies upon the s. border of the co., E. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Allegheny River, which extends E. and W. through the centre. **Allegheny**, (p. o.) upon Al-

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 788,305. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1350	206,850	261,059	468,709
1855	266,436	432,621	699,057
1860	297,134	257,270	554,413
1865	323,750	366,172	709,922

legany River, E. of the centre, contains 2 tanneries, 2 breweries, a planing mill and sash fac., gristmill, sawmill, several mechanic shops, 5 churches,¹ and 746 inhabitants. It is a station on the Erie Railway. A Franciscan College, and a convent are located near the village.² The first settler was Ebenezer Reed, from Conn., who located near the mouth of Nine Mile Creek in 1820.³ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1820.

ASHFORD—was formed from Ellicottville, Feb. 16, 1824. A part of Otto was annexed April 13, 1835. It is centrally located on the N. border of the co. The surface is hilly, with ridges extending generally in a N. and S. direction. **Ashford Hollow**, (Ashford p. o.,) in the S. W. part of the town, contains a grist and sawmill, 2 churches, and 166 inhabitants. **East Ashford**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 11 dwellings. **West Valley**, (p. o.,) has about 75 inhabitants. **Riverville**, about the same. The first settlers were Henry Frank and his two sons, Andrew and Jacob H., from Herkimer co., who located on lot 56, in 1816.⁴ The first church (F. W. Bap.) was organized in 1821, by Elder Richard M. Cary. There are now 6 churches in town.⁵

CARROLTON (named from G. Carrolton one of the first proprietors,)—was formed from Great Valley, March 9, 1842. Part of Allegany Reservation was annexed in 1847. It is the central town upon the S. border of the co. Ball Hill, in the S. E. part, is 800 feet above the valley. The Allegany flows N. W. through the N. part, receiving as tributaries Tunegawant and Windfall Creeks. There is a large tannery, and a lumbering establishment. An oil well at Limestone, is said to pay expenses. **Limestone**, (p. o.,) in the S. part, and **Tuna**, in the N., are hamlets. **Carrolton Station**, is near the junction of the R. R. S. to Gillesville, Pa. **Vandalia**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet on the E. line. Charles Foster, Horace Howe, and Marcus Leonard, located upon lots 28 and 29 in 1814.⁶

COLD SPRING—was formed from Napoli, March 20, 1837. It is an interior town, near the S. W. corner of the co. The surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being 400 to 500 feet above the valleys. The Allegany flows S. W. through the N. E. corner, and receives from the N. Cold Spring Creek, which flows through the centre. **Cold Spring**, and **Steamburg**, (p. o.,) are small villages. Manufactures of shingles, spokes and hubs and lumber employ a considerable number of persons. The first settlements were made by Chas. Crook, with his 3 sons Chas., jr., Ira, and Nathan, from Vt., on lot. 32, and Joshua Basson, from Mass., on lot 22, in 1820.⁷

CONEWANGO—was formed from Little Valley, Jan. 20, 1823. Randolph was taken off in 1826, and Leon in 1832. It lies upon the W. border of the co., S. of the centre. The surface in the S. W. and W. parts is level and swampy, the Conewango Swamp being 30 to 50 feet below the bed of Allegany River at its nearest point. The remaining parts are hilly. It is drained S. by Conewango, Little Conewango, and Clear Creeks, and other small streams. **Rutledge**, (Conewango p. o.,) in the N. W. part, on Conewango Creek, is a small village. **Clear Creek**, is on the line of Chautauqua co. **Axville**, is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in 1816, by Eliph. Follet, near Rutledge.⁸ The first church (Presb.) was organized at Rutledge, in 1816.

¹ Presb., Meth. Episc., Free Meth., German Lutheran and R. C.

² Finished in 1869, and located half a mile S. of the village near the R. R. It has 7 Professors, 7 tertiaries, and 120 students. St. Elizabeth's Academy, 80 rods N. of the college, is under the Sisters of the 3d Order of St. Francis, has 60 pupils. A donation of 200 acres and \$5,000 was made to the college by Nicholas Devereux.

³ Among the other early settlers were Andrew L. Allen, Hiram Wood, James Strong, Isaac Eggleston, Amos B. and David Orton, who located on Five Mile Creek, in 1821. The first child born was Nathan Reed, Oct. 2, 1820; the first marriage, that of Wm. B. Fox and Sally Strong, in 1825; and the first persons who died were children of Isaac Eggleston, in 1823. Leonard Cronkhite taught the first school, in a house of James Strong's, in the winter of 1825-26. Ebenezer Reed kept the first inn, in 1820; Aaron Wheeler the first store, in 1833; and Reuben Lambertson erected the first sawmill, on Five Mile Creek, in 1826.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were John Goodemote, Saml. Flagg, Griffin and David Wyley, Amos, David, Thomas and Mable Sampson, David Oyer, Augustus Van Slyke, Isaac Woodruff, Marcena Brooks, Jacob and Michael Houghstader, John Quackenbush and his son Peter, all from Herkimer and Montgomery cos., and all of whom located in town in 1818. The first birth was that of Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob H. Frank, in the fall of 1817; and the first death that of Phebe, a child of Andrew Frank, Aug. 30, 1818. Dan'l Thomas and Norman B. Carter taught the first school, in 1822-23.

⁵ 1 F. W. Bap., 1 Cong., 1 Free Meth., 2 Luth. and 1 R. C.

⁶ John and Wm. Moore, Elias Stone, Peter Zeluff.

⁷ Hecock, Isaac Farr, Aaron Kellogg, and Wm. Smith settled on Tuna Creek in 1828. The first birth was that of Merit Zeluff, in June, 1829; the first marriage, that of — Brown and Emeline Fuller, in 1828; and the first death, that of Enoch Fuller, in 1828. The first school was taught by Milton Northrop, at Limestone, in the winter of 1830-31. Elias Stone kept the first inn, near the mouth of Tuna Creek, in 1828, and Charles Lewis the first store, in 1832. The first sawmill was built by Marcus Leonard, in 1826.

⁸ Sampson Crooker, from Cairo, Greene co., settled near Rutledge in 1813; and Calvin Treat, H. Camp, Wm. Holbrook, and John Darling about the same time. The first school was taught by Olive Cheney, in the summer of 1819. Eliphalet Follet kept the first inn, in 1817, near Rutledge, and H. Camp and Wm. Holbrook the first store, in 1822, at Olds Corners. The first sawmill was erected by Sampson Crooker, on Mill Creek, in 1819, and the first grist mill by Calvin Treat, near the centre of the town, in 1821. Mrs. Crooker, wife of Sampson Crooker, killed a wildcat at her hen roost with a pair of tongs in the winter of 1813.

DAYTON—was formed from Perrysburgh, Feb. 7, 1835. It lies upon the w. border of the co. near the n. w. corner. Its surface is generally a rolling and hilly upland. It is drained s. by two branches of Conewango Creek and other small streams. Lumbering and dairying are the leading pursuits. There are 3 cheese factories in town. **Dayton**, (p. o.) on the Erie Railway, in the n. e. corner of the town, contains 1 church, 3 stores, a hotel, a large creamery, and about 30 dwellings; and **West Dayton**, (Cottage p. o.) in the n. w. corner, a church, 2 sawmills, and 20 dwellings. **South Dayton**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Silas Nash and Simeon Bunce, from Otsego co., in 1810.¹

EAST OTTO—was formed from Otto, Nov. 30, 1854. It lies upon the n. border of the co., a little w. of the centre. The surface is hilly and broken; Cattaraugus Creek forms the n. boundary; and South Middle Branch flows w. through the town, s. of the centre. There are 5 cheese factories in town. **Otto Corners**, (East Otto p. o.) a little s. w. from the centre, contains 3 churches (Bap. Meth. Presb.) and several stores and shops, and 27 dwellings, 3 m. north is a Free Meth. Ch. The first settlements were made by Ahaz Allen, before 1812.²

ELLICOTTVILLE—(named from Joseph Ellicott, agent of the Holland Land Co.,) was formed from "*Ischna*," now Franklinville, April 13, 1820. Ashford was taken off in 1824. A part was annexed to East Otto, in 1858. It is an interior town, lying a little n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep and narrow ravines of the streams. The principal stream is Great Valley Creek, flowing s. through near the centre. **Ellicottville**, (p. o.) on the creek, in the s. w. part of the town, was incorp. 1837, contains 4 churches,³ 1 newspaper office,⁴ and a graded school, and a few shops. Pop. in 1870, 579. **Plato** and **Ash Park**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1815, by David Waldo, from Oneida co., and Orin Pitcher, from Mass.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed Sep. 10, 1822.

FARMERSVILLE—was formed from "*Ischna*," now Franklinville, March 29, 1821. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, forming the watershed between the streams flowing n. w. into Lake Erie, and those flowing e. into Genesee River, and s. into Allegany River. **Farmersville**, (p. o.), near the centre, is a small village. **Fairview**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Peter and Cornelius Ten Broeck, and Richard Tozer,—all from Otsego co., on lots 4 and 36, in 1817.⁶

FRANKLINVILLE—was formed from Olean, June 16, 1812, as "*Hebe*." Its name was changed to "*Ischna*," April 17, 1816; and to Franklinville, March 3, 1824. A part of Perrysburgh was taken off in 1814, Ellicottville, Freedom, and Yorkshire, in 1820, Farmersville in 1821, and Lyndon in 1829. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating and hilly. It is drained s. by Ischna and Great Valley Creeks, and several other small streams. **Franklinville**, (p. o.) on Ischna Creek, in the n. e. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, and about 500 inhabitants. The Ten Broeck Free Academy was incorp. April 19, 1862, and received an endowment from the late Peter Ten Broeck. **Cadiz**, (p. o.) a church and several mills. The first settlement was made at the village of Franklinville, by Joseph McClure, originally from Vt., in March, 1806.⁷ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1823. There are three churches in town; Bap., Scotch Presb., and M. E.

¹ Joshua Webb, from Madison co., settled on lot 56, Le-man H. Pitcher, on lot 58, in the s. w. part; Ralph Johnson, Heman and Anson Merrill, and Timothy M. Shaw in the n. e. part—all in 1815. The first child born was Amos Nash, in June, 1811; the first marriage, that of Benj. Parcell and Mary Redfield, in March, 1819; and the first death, that of De Witt, son of Silas Nash, in Feb. 1812. Caleb Webb kept the first inn, in 1827, at West Dayton, and Wm. H. Leland, the first store in 1833, in the s. e. part of the town. Silas Nash erected the first sawmill, in 1817, at West Dayton.

² Soon after, Moses T. and Tyler M. Beach, Justice Bartholomew, Abraham Gibbs, and Sam'l. Tuthill, settled in the town. The first children born were Arzan and Britannia—twins—son and daughter of Justice Bartholomew; the first marriage was that of P. L. Pratt and Roby Shilly in 1823; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. John Darling, in Dec. 1824. Hezekiah Seovel kept the first inn, near Otto Corners, in 1823, and Vine Plumb the first store, near the same place, in 1824. Moses T. Beach built the first sawmill in 1823, and the first gristmill, in 1824, on South Middle Branch, in the s. part of the town.

³ There are now 4 churches here, viz: R. C., Episc. Presb., and Meth. Episc.

⁴ The *Cattaraugus Union*, (Dem.) weekly, Robert H. Shankland & Son, Edr's. and Pubs. Size 23 by 33 inches. Terms \$2.00.

⁵ Grove Hurlbut built the first house, in 1815, on lot 57, and settled in March, 1816. Rickartson Barlingame and Ephraim Fitch settled in 1816. The first child born was Orlando F. Pitcher, in June, 1816. The first school was taught by Emilee Carpenter, at the house of Orin Pitcher, in the summer of 1817. Baker Leonard kept the first inn, in 1817, and the first store, in 1818. Orin Pitcher erected the first sawmill, in 1821, on Great Valley Creek.

⁶ Levi Peet and Peleg Robins, from Otsego co., settled on lots 36 and 3, in 1817. The first child born was Addison, son of Richard Tozer, in 1817: the first marriage, that of Peter Ten Broeck and Polly Tremain; and the first death, that of Mrs. Magdalene Adams, Nov. 7, 1820. The first inn was kept in 1817, by Richard Tozer, and the first store, by Jacob Comstock, in 1823. James Worden erected the first sawmill, in 1824, on the outlet of Mud Lake.

⁷ Mr. McClure was an agent and surveyor of the Holland

FREEDOM—was formed from "*Ischua*," now Franklinville, April 13, 1820. A part of Yorkshire was taken off in 1844. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. The surface is a rolling or moderately hilly upland. Clear Creek and the s. branch of Cattaraugus Creek are the principal streams. Several quarries of good building stone are found in different parts of the town. **Sandusky**, (p. o.), on Clear Creek, in the N. part, and **Elton**, (p. o.), near the S. W. corner, are small villages. **Freedom**, is a hamlet. The first settlements were made in 1811, by Warren Stanley, Ezekiel Reynolds, from N. H., and Earl Lawyer, Rufus Metcalf, and Enoch Howlett, from Vt.¹ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1820.

CREAT VALLEY—was formed from Olean, April 15, 1818. "*Burton*," now Allegany, was taken off in 1831, and Carrolton in 1842. Part of Allegany Reservation was taken off in 1847. It is an interior town, lying a little S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a mountainous and hilly upland. The highest summit, near the S. W. corner, is 1,300 feet above the river. The declivities are generally very abrupt, and many of them are too steep for cultivation. Allegany River flows through the S. W. corner, and receives as tributary Great Valley Creek. The manufacture of lumber, staves, shingles and chairs, form important items of business, although less than formerly. **Creat Valley Station**, (Kill Buck p. o.) at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, in the S. part, contains 25 dwellings; and **Peth**, (Great Valley p. o.) 15. Settlement was commenced at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, by Judge James Green, in 1812.² There is but one church, (M. E.).

HINSDALE—was formed from Olean, April, 14, 1820. *Ischua* was taken off in 1846. It lies on the E. border of the co., S. of the centre. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The hills are 500 to 600 feet above the valleys and are bordered by abrupt declivities. The highest points, on lots 23 and 24, are 500 feet above the R. R. at Hinsdale Village. Reservoir Lake is a small sheet of water near the S. E. corner. *Ischua* and Oil Creeks—the former from the N. E. and the latter from the N. W.—form a junction near the centre, and thence the united stream takes the name of Olean Creek, flowing S. through the town. **Hinsdale**, (p. o.), at the junction of *Ischua* and Oil Creeks, contains 2 churches and several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 321. It is a canal village and a station upon the Erie Railway, and on the proposed of the Buffalo N. Y. and Phila. R. R. **Scotts Corners**, in the N. part is a small village. **Haskel Flatts**, is a p. o. The first settlers were Horace Noble, Chas. Foot, and Thos. Lusk, who located near the present site of the village in 1806.³

HUMPHREY, named from Charles Humphrey, then speaker of Assembly—was formed from "*Burton*," now Allegany, May 12, 1836. It is an interior town, lying a little S. E. of the centre of the co. The surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the R. R. at Olean. Its streams are Great Valley, Five Mile, Wrights, and Sugar Town Creeks. **Humphrey Centre**, is a hamlet. **Humphrey**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in the N. W. corner, on lot 56, by Russel Chappell, in 1815.⁴ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1834.

ISCHUA—was formed from Hinsdale, Feb. 7, 1846, as "*Rice*." Its name was changed March 27, 1855. It lies upon the E. border of the co., a little S. of the centre. Its surface

Land Co., and located his lot in 1805. He was a leading man in the town for many years, filled the principal town offices, served with the rank of captain on the Niagara frontier in the war of 1812, and represented the co. in the Assembly of 1814-15. His brother David settled in the town in 1806, Thos. Morris and Henry Conrad in 1807, and Timothy Butler, Jeremiah Burroughs, and Daniel Cortwright, soon after—all in the valley of the *Ischua* Creek. The first child born in the town and co. was Hiram W., son of David McClure, April 30, 1806. John McClure taught the first school, in 1809; Joseph McClure kept the first inn, in 1806, and Thos. Morris the first store, in 1816, at or near Franklinville Village. Henry Conrad built the first gristmill, in 1806, and sawmill, in 1809, at Cadiz.

¹ These settlers made improvements and put up log houses in 1811, and moved in with their families, in the spring of 1812. The first child born was Rufus Metcalf, Jr., Dec. 24, 1812; and the first death of an adult was that of Peter Davis, Dec. 17, 1816. Elihu Daggart and Sally McKee, and Sylvester Davis and Miss Daggart, were all married at the same time, in 1817. The first school was taught in 1816, by Jemima Clark. Enoch Howlett kept the first inn and the first store, in 1824. He also erected the first sawmill, in 1821, on Clear Creek. Dr. Elihu Crittenden erected the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1822.

² Among the other early settlers were Dan'l McKay, Judge Benj. Chamberlin, and ——— Hibbard, who located in 1813;

Lewis Worcester and Laurin Norton, in 1814. The first child born was Ira Green, in 1813; and the first death, that of Mrs. Hibbard, the same year. The first school was taught at the house of James Green, by Joel Fairbanks, in the winter of 1817-18. James Green kept the first inn, in 1813, at the mouth of Great Valley Creek, and Lewis Worcester the first store, in 1815, at Peth. The first sawmill was erected by James Green, in 1812. Zachariah and Seymour Noble also settled in 1806. All the settlers at this time were from Ontario co., and originally from Mass. The first child born was Clarissa, daughter of Horace Noble, in the fall of 1808; and the first death, that of Bibbin Pollett, in 1809. Rachael Turner taught the first school, at Scotts Corners, in 1818. Elihu Murray kept the first inn, near Hinsdale Village, in 1810, and Emery Wood the first store, in 1825. The first sawmill, was erected by Lewis Wood, in 1815; and the first gristmill, by Henry Conrad, in 1825.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Alonzo Berry, Abijah Rowley, Nathan Howe, Thomas Scott, and Stephen S. Cole. The first school was taught by John Howe, at Sugar Town, in 1820. Mr. Howe has since been a member of Congress from Penn. Russel Chappell kept the first inn, in 1824, and Averill Sawyer the first store, at Humphrey Centre, in 1843. The first sawmill was erected by Foster B. Salisbury, on Wright Creek.

is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the valleys. Ischua Creek flows s. through the town and receives several tributaries. The Buffalo & Washington R. R. is under construction through the town. Quarries of good building stone are found in the town. **Ischua**, (p. o.), formerly called "*Rice*," on Ischua Creek, in the n. part, contains a gristmill and 22 dwellings. The first settlement was made on lot 45, on the creek, by Abraham M. Farwell, from Mass., in 1812.¹ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1827. There are 2 churches in town, (Meth. Ep. and Free Meth.)

LEON—was formed from Conewango, April 24, 1832. It lies on the w. border of the co. a little n. of the centre. Its surface in the w. and n. w. is level and marshy, and in the remaining parts moderately hilly. It is drained s. by Conewango Creek and its tributaries. **Leon**, (p. o.), near the centre, contains 2 churches and 18 dwellings. **East Leon**, is a p. o. **Thompsonville**, is a hamlet in the s. e. part. Settlements were made on Mud Creek, in 1819, by James Franklin and his son James, from Riga, Monroe co., and Abner Wise and his son Abner W., Thos. W. Cheney, and Ed. Dudley, from Otsego co.² The first church (Ref. Meth.) was formed by Rev. Ezra Amadon, in 1822.

LITTLE VALLEY—was formed from "*Perry*," now Perrysburgh, April 10, 1818. Conewango and Napoli were taken off in 1823, Mansfield and New Albion in 1830, and Bucktooth in 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, divided into two principal ridges by the deep valley of Little Valley Creek. The highest summits are 500 to 600 feet above the creek. Upon lot 77, in the s. e. part of the town, is a peculiar rock formation, known as "*Rock City*."⁴ **Little Valley**, (p. o.), in the n. w. corner, contains the new county buildings, a Meth. and a Cong. church, a private bank, a newspaper,³ cheese box fac. sash & blind fac. steam mill, &c. and about 500 inhabitants. It is an important station upon the Erie Railway. **Little Valley Creek**, near the centre, contains a church and a few dwellings. The first settlements were made in the valley, in 1807, by John Green, Judge Benj. Chamberlin, and several other families, who left during the war of 1812.⁵ The first church (F. W. Bap.) was formed by Elder Richard M. Cary, Oct. 8, 1826.

LYNDON—was formed from Franklinville, Jan. 24, 1829. Its name was changed to "*Elgin*" April 7, 1857, and back to Lyndon April 16, 1858. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is hilly, the highest ridges, near the centre, being about 500 feet above the R. R. at Olean. It is drained by Oil Creek and branches of Ischua Creek. **Elgin**, (p. o.), near the centre, and **Rawson**, (p. o.), in the e. part, are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Solomon and Wm. Rawson, who located upon lots 6 and 7 in 1808.⁶ There are 3 churches in town: Free Will Bap. Wesleyan Meth. and Presb.

MACHIAS—was formed from Yorkshire, April 16, 1827. A part of Yorkshire was annexed in 1847. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface

¹ Seymour Boughton, from Westchester co., settled at the village in 1815, and William Kimball, Amos Pitcher, and Jonathan Davis, about the same time. The first child born was C. Adeline, daughter of A. M. Farwell, in 1816; and the first death, that of Henry Boughton, by the fall of a tree, in 1811. The first school was taught on the premises of Mr. Farwell, by Caroline Putnam, in the summer of 1821. Mr. Farwell erected the first sawmill, on lot 45 in 1814, and Cook & Tyler the first gristmill, in 1826, both on Ischua Creek. The first store was opened by Albert Lawrence and Henry Stephens, in 1832, and the first inn by Seymour Boughton, in 1816.

² Robert Durfee, from R. I., settled on lots 50 and 57, in 1819, where he still resides; and John Fairbanks and John Battles, in 1819-20. The first birth was that of Edward Dudley, July 26, 1820; the first marriage, that of Abner W. Wise and Laura Davison, in 1823; and the first death that of Laura, daughter of Capt. John Fairbanks, in 1821. Richard Outthout taught the first school, in the winter of 1822-23. Asa Franklin kept the first inn, in 1823, and Johnson Noyes the first store, in 1828. Ebenezer Collar erected the first sawmill, in 1824, on Mud Creek; and Jabez Thompson, the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1832.

³ Rock City is situated upon the nearly level summit of a hill 400 feet above the valley and 2,000 feet above tide, and covers an area of about 100 acres. The rock, consisting of conglomerate, is arranged in regular blocks, with sharp angles and perpendicular sides, presenting the appearance of courtyards or squares in the midst of numerous streets and alleys. In a more minute description of the place, Prof. Hall, in his "*Geology of New York*," says,

"The large trees which stand upon the top of the immense blocks have often sent their roots down the sides, where they are sustained by the deep soil, supporting the huge growth above upon an almost barren rock. The rectangular blocks, composed of pure white pebbles conglutinated, are from 30 to 35 feet in thickness, and, standing regularly arranged along the line of outcrop, present an imposing appearance."

⁴ *Cattaraugus Republican*, (Rep.) weekly, A. W. Ferrin, Ed. & Pub. Size 24 by 36. Price \$2.00. Circulation 2,800. Removed from Ellicottville May, 1868.

⁵ Among the first settlers before the war, were Luther Stewart, Wm. Gilmore, David Powers, and Alpheus Bascom. After the war, Stephen Crosby from Madison co., located on lot 30, in Feb. 1816; and Noah Culver, Enoch, David and Alvin Chase, and John Stratton, from New England, soon after. David Fowers built the first saw and gristmill, in 1809, on Little Valley Creek.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were J. Simons, David, Seth and Jephtha Markham, from Penn., who settled on lot 7, in 1809. The Markhams were originally from Conn. The first child born was Natiella, daughter of Solomon Rawson, in Aug. 1809; the first marriage, that of Wm. Markham and Rachael Phillips, March 1, 1815; and the first death that of James Markham, the father of the 3 Markhams among the first settlers in 1811. Sally Osborne taught the first school, in the summer of 1815, in the e. part of the town. The first inn was kept by Wm. Rawson, in the n. part, in 1825, and the first store by Chas. Gilmore, at the centre, in 1827. The first sawmill was built by Jason Sherman, in 1843.

forms a portion of the elevated table land dividing the waters of Allegany River from those of Cattaraugus Creek. Lime Lake, in the N. E. part, 1,100 feet above Lake Erie, discharges its waters N. into Cattaraugus Creek. Ischua Creek flows S. into the Allegany. Maple sugar is largely produced. **Machias**, (p. o.), in the N. E. part, is a small village. **Lime Lake**, is a hamlet at the head of the lake of the same name. Timothy Butler and Jeremiah Ballard, from Me., located on lots 13 and 14, on the creek, below the village, in 1813.¹ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1822.

MANSFIELD—was formed from Little Valley, Feb. 23, 1830. It is an interior town, a little N. W. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly. The S. branch of Cattaraugus Creek flows W. through the N. part, and several small streams S. into the Allegany. **Eddyville**, is a small village, (p. o.), in the N. part. The first settler was Amos Morgan, who located in the S. part in 1817.²

NAPOLI—was formed from Little Valley, Jan. 20, 1823, as "*Cold Spring*." Its name was changed April 15, 1828; and the present town of Cold Spring was taken off in 1837. Its surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 600 feet above the valley. The principal stream is Cold Spring Creek. **Napoli**, (p. o.), S. of the centre, contains a church and about a dozen houses. The first settlement was made on lot 27, by Major Timothy Butler, in 1818.³ The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1820.

NEW ALBION—was formed from Little Valley Feb. 23, 1830. It is an interior town, N. W. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland. It is drained by streams flowing into Cattaraugus Creek on the N. and into the Allegany on the S. The soil is a clay loam on the hills, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **New Albion**, (p. o.), is a little S. of the centre. **Cattaraugus**,⁴ (p. o.), in the N. part, contains a bank, several mills, a R. C. and a Meth. church, a tannery and several shops. It is an important station upon the Erie Railway, and has grown up since this road was completed. The first settlement was made on the S. W. corner of lot 57, by Mathew Dimmick, in 1818.⁵ There are 3 churches in town: Meth. Wesleyan Meth. and Meth. Prot.

OLEAN—was formed March 11, 1808, and at first included the whole territory of Cattaraugus co. "*Ischua*," now Franklinville, was taken off in 1812, a part of Perrysburgh in 1814, Great Valley in 1818, Hinsdale in 1820, and Portville in 1837. It lies upon the S. line of the co., near the S. E. corner. The surface is a hilly upland, separated by the Allegany. It has 2 banks, a newspaper,⁶ 2 foundries and machine shops, a flour mill, 3 saw mills, a tannery and many mechanic shops. An academy at this place has been merged in the public schools. Pop. in 1870, 1,327. Lumbering is the leading occupation. **Olean**, (p. o.), on the Allegany, at the mouth of Olean Creek, was incorp. in 1854. It is a station upon the Erie Railway, and an important commercial point upon the river and canal. The first settlement was made prior to 1805. In that year Robert Hoops, agent of Adam Hoops, and David Heusten were residents near the river on small improvements, as early as 1804.⁷ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1820.

¹ Joseph Kenney settled in 1815; Obadiah Vaughan in 1818; E. T. Ashcraft, Chas. Button, Chas. H. Briggs, and Wigen M. Farrer soon after. The first marriage was that of Brigham Brown and Polly Mason, in April, 1823; and the first death, that of Esther Ashcraft, in Dec. 1819. Nath'l. Bowen taught the first school, in 1819, on lot 25. Andrew McBuzzell erected the first sawmill, in 1822, and Daniel Potter the first gristmill, in 1822.—Both on the outlet of Lime Lake. The first store was kept at the same place, by Howard Peck and Alva Jefferson; and the first inn, on Ischua Creek, by Widow Freeman, in 1820.

² Among the other early settlers were Nathaniel Fish, Sewell Gunn, and — Bennett, who located in the S. part in 1817; and Samuel L. Hollister, from Great Valley, who located in the N. E. part in 1822. The first child born was Mahala Fish, Dec. 6, 1820; and the first marriage, that of Prince W. Fish and Lois Grover, Jan. 1, 1824. The first school was taught by Leo Chase, in 1821. Nathaniel Fish kept the first inn, on the old Johnson Road, in the S. E. part, in 1818, and Thos. H. McKay, the first store in 1848, at Eddyville. The first sawmill was erected by George and Emerson Clark, in 1857, on the S. branch of Cattaraugus Creek.

³ In 1819, Geo. Hill located on lot 29, Harvey Parmalee and Harlow Butler on lot 51, Sargent Morrill on lot 50, and Timothy Boardman on lot 43. The first child born was Joseph Foy, in June, 1820; the first marriage, that of Dr. Noble and Statura Canfield, in 1821; and the first death, that of a child of Timothy Butler, in 1820. The first school was taught by Fanny Boardman, in the summer of 1819. Moses Cook kept the first store, in 1826, and Eastman Pres-

cott the first inn, in 1831. James Wait erected the first sawmill, in 1829, on a branch of Cold Spring Creek.

⁴ Joseph Plumb, the owner of the lands on which the village is built, deeded the lots with the condition on penalty of forfeiture that no intoxicating liquors should be sold on the premises. It is, of course, a temperance village.

⁵ David Hammond, Jr. located on lot 33, and Jonathan Kincaid on lot 10, in 1818; A. Smith Waterman on lot 25, and James Godard on lot 9, about the same time; Benj. Chamberlin on lot 1, and David Hill and John A. Kincaid on lot 18, in Dec. 1820; Robert and Timothy P. Gay, subsequently located on lot 33. The first birth was in the family of Matthew Dimmick, in Dec. 1818. Capt. Roscerantz, an Indian trader, froze to death in this town in the winter of 1819, while on his way from the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek to Olean. The first inn was kept by Jas. Godard, on lot 9 in 1819, and the first store by Erastus Hooth, in 1833, at the centre. Mathew Nealy built the first sawmill on S. branch of Cattaraugus Creek, and Charles Sibley the first gristmill, on lot 49, in 1836.

⁶ The *Olean Times and Cattaraugus Freeman*, (Rep.) weekly; C. F. Dickinson, ed. and pub.; size 26 by 41; terms \$2.00. Established in 1860.

⁷ *Golden Rule*, (Temperance) monthly; 32 pages 8vo.; terms \$1.50. Established in 1869. Martha B. Dickinson, ed. and pub.

⁸ John Brooks, Jas. Green, Cornelius Brooks, Wm. Shepard, and Willis Thrall located in 1806. Jas. G. Johnson was the first settler in the village, in 1808. The first lumber was rafted down the Allegany in 1807, by Bibbins Follet, Jedediah Strong, and Dr. Bradley. The first birth in town

OTTO, (named from Jacob S. Otto, agent of Holland Land Co.)—was formed from Perrysburgh, Jan. 29, 1823. East Otto was taken off in 1854, a part of Perrysburgh in 1823, and a part of Ashford in 1835. It lies on the n. line of the co., w. of the centre. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. It is drained w. by Cattaraugus Creek, which forms its n. boundary, and several tributaries, the principal of which is the South Branch, forming the w. boundary. The town has 4 cheese factories. **Waverly**, (Otto p. o.) in the s. part, contains a banking house. Meth and a Cong. ch. a woolen fact. tannery, flouring mill, foundry, sash and blind fac. sawmill, cheese fac. 2 wagon shops, 2 hotels, 11 stores, etc., and about 325 inhab. The first settlement was made on Cattaraugus Creek, in 1816, by Joseph Adams and his son Bina, and Joseph Bartlet.¹ The first church (Christian) was formed about 1826. There are now 3 churches in town: 2 Meth. Ep. and 1 Cong.

PERRYSBURGH—(named in honor of O. H. Perry of the navy)—was formed from Olean and "*Ischua*," now Franklinville, April 13, 1814, as "*Perry*." Its name was changed April 10, 1818. Little Valley was taken off in 1818, Otto in 1823, and Dayton and Persia in 1835. Part of Otto was annexed in 1823. It is the n. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. Cattaraugus Creek forms the n. boundary. The streams are small branches of Cattaraugus and Silver Creeks. **Perrysburgh**, (p. o.) s. of the centre, contains 2 churches. It is a station on the Erie Railway. **Versailles**, (p. o.) on Cattaraugus Creek, in the n. e. part, is a small village. The rapid descent in the creek at this point affords an extensive water-power. The first settlement was made in 1815, by John Clark.² The first church was formed in 1821.

PERSIA—was formed from Perrysburgh, Feb. 7, 1835. It lies on the n. line of the co., w. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, with a general inclination toward the n. The highest points are about 650 feet above Lake Erie. The principal streams are Cattaraugus Creek, forming the n. boundary, and South Branch. **Cowanda**,³ (p. o.) formerly "*Lodi*," on Cattaraugus Creek, in the n. w. corner, was incorp. Dec. 7, 1847. It contains 2 churches, a newspaper office,⁴ and several mills and other manufacturing establishments. The population of that part of the village in this county, was 581 in 1870. **Persia**, (p. o.) is a R. R. Sta. The first settlement was made a little above Gowanda Village, in 1811, by John Russell, from Vt. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1826, at Gowanda.

PORTVILLE—was formed from Olean, April 27, 1837. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 600 feet above the valleys. The Allegany River enters the town upon the s. border, flows n. to near the centre, and thence n. w. to the w. border. It receives as tributaries Osway Dodges, and Haskell Creeks. Lumbering is the leading pursuit. **Portville**, (p. o.) on the Allegany, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, a tannery, and several stores, etc. Pop. 450. **Mill Grove**, s. of Portville, on the Allegany, contains 2 sawmills, a shingle mill, a gristmill, and 20 dwellings. **Westonville**, is the seat of an extensive lumbering establishment. Pop. about 300. The first settlement was made in 1805, by James Green, on Haskell Creek, in the n. part of the town.⁵ The town has 3 churches: Meth. Presb. and 7th Day Bap.

RANDOLPH—was formed from Conewango, Feb. 1, 1826, and named from a town in Vt. A part of South Valley was taken off in 1847. It lies upon the w. border of the

¹ was that of Olean, daughter of Wm. Shepard, May 22, 1807; and the first death, that of Wm. B. Shepard, Sept. 21, 1809. Sylvanus Russell kept the first inn, in 1806, at Olean Point, and Levi Gregory the first store, in 1811, at Olean Village. Wm. Shepard and Willis Thrall erected the first sawmill, in 1807, on Olean Creek; and Adam Hoops the gristmill, in 1808, at the mouth of the Creek. Mr. Hoops was a proprietor of lands, and a pioneer settler.

² Stephen, Isaac, and Benj. Ballard, from Vt., and Ephraim Brown, settled in 1818, in different parts of the town. David S. Elliott kept the first inn, and Vine Plumb the first store, in 1823, at Waverly. The first sawmill was erected by Isaac W. Sherman, in 1822; and the first gristmill, by Stephen Rogers, in 1828, at Waverly.

³ Among the other early settlers were Edward Russell, Phineas Spencer, Hugh Campbell, Ralph Griswold, William Cooper, John Sprague, and Simon Waterman, who came in about 1816; and Elisha Ward, Stephen Crocker, and Freeman Edwards, who located near Perrysburgh Village, in 1817. The first school was taught by Oliver Barto, in the summer of 1819. Benjamin Waterman kept the first inn, in 1816, and Cobb, Cook & Pelton the first store, at the village, in 1827. The first sawmill was erected on the branch of

Silver Creek, by Isaac Balcomb; and the first gristmill, at Versailles, about 1820.

⁴ Thomas Farnsworth located in 1814, and Merrill Aldrich and Daniel Wheeler in 1815. The first child born was Anice Farnsworth, in the summer of 1815. The first school was taught by Polly Reddick, in 1817. Abaz Allen erected the first sawmill in 1841; the first clothing works, in 1821, and first gristmill, in 1823, on Cattaraugus Creek. Phineas Spencer kept the first store, about 1825, at Gowanda. "Point Peter" is the name given to a locality 1 1/2 mi. above Gowanda, that marks the site of an ancient fortification.

⁵ *Gowanda Gazette*, (Repub.) weekly; J. S. Fidler, pub., W. B. Howland, ed.; size 24 by 36; terms \$2.00.

⁶ The first child born was Hannah, daughter of James Green, April 28, 1807; the first marriage was that of Jonathan Dodge and Eunice Atherton, in 1809; and the first death, that of David Heusten, in the spring of 1807. Anna Carpenter taught the first school, in 1822. Luman Rice kept the first inn, in 1822, and Allen Rice the first store, in 1823. The first sawmill was erected by James Green and Alpheus Dodge, on Haskell Creek, in 1807; and the first gristmill, by Samuel King, on Dodge's Creek, in 1830.

co., s. of the centre. Its surface is an undulating and hilly upland. Little Conewango Creek is the principal stream. **Randolph**, (p. o.,) incorp. in 1867, on Little Conewango Creek, in the n. part, contains a sawmill, 3 churches, and about 800 inhabitants. **East Randolph**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner contains a newspaper office.¹ Several mills and shops, a furnace, machine shop, tannery, and about 800 inhabitants. Chamberlain Institute situated upon an eminence about midway between the villages, was named from Benj. Chamberlain who intended to endow it largely, but the institution in part failed to realize the grant. Its name was changed April 10, 1866, from the Randolph Acad. Assn. The first settlement in town was made at Randolph Village, by Edmund Fuller, from Oneida co., in 1820.² The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1823.

RED HOUSE—was formed from Salamanca, Nov. 23, 1869. It lies on the Southern border of the co. and consists mostly of a broken upland, chiefly watered by the Red House and Tunessassa Creeks. It has 5 large lumber mills and 3 shingle factories. **Red House**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Erie Railway in the n. w. corner of the town.

SALAMANCA³—was formed from Little Valley, Nov. 19, 1854, and derives its present name from a Spanish banker. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a broken and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 800 to 1,000 feet above the valleys. Allegany River flows w. and s. w. through the central part. Much of the town is forests still; and lumbering forms the leading pursuit. **Salamanca**, (p. o.,) contains an Episcopal and a R. C. ch., a barrel fac. and several stores. **East Salamanca**, (p. o.,) derives its importance from its being the Junction of the Atlantic & Great Western, with the main line of the Erie Railway. There is here an extensive tannery and lumbering establishment, repair shops, &c. In both villages there are about 1,500 inhabitants. There are in town 2 large and several smaller sawmills, and about half a dozen shingle factories. The Allegany Reservation which extends along the river on both sides of the R. R. many miles retards the growth of this town.

SOUTH VALLEY—was formed from Randolph and Cold Spring, April 2, 1847. A part of Cold Spring was annexed in 1848. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface is mountainous and broken. Allegany River flows s. w. through the town and receives as tributaries Split Rock, Hotchkiss, Tunessassa, Pierce, Sawmill, and Bone Run Creeks. Lumbering is the principal occupation.⁴ **Onoville**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made under the auspices of the Friends' Mission, upon the Allegany Indian Reservation. The Mission was established in 1798, by the Yearly Meeting of Philadelphia Friends; and Joel Swayne, Holiday Jackson, and Chester Simmons, from Chester co., Penn., settled upon the Reservation, in the n. part of the town.⁵ The Presb. missions on the Reservation, however, have an extensive range in the valley of the Allegany.

YORKSHIRE—was formed from Franklinville, April 13, 1820. Machias was taken off in 1827. A part of Freedom was annexed in 1844, and a part of Machias was taken off in 1847. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Cattaraugus Creek forms the n. boundary. South Branch flows through near the centre and receives several tributaries. There are 3 cheese factories in this town. **Yorkshire Corners**, (Yorkshire p. o.,) on Cattaraugus Creek, contains 38 dwellings. **Yorkshire Centre**, (p. o.,) a little e. of the centre, **West Yorkshire**, (p. o.,) on the n. line, are small villages. The first settlement was made in 1810, on lot 1, in the n. e. corner, by Abner Bomp, from Vt.⁶ The first church (M. E.) was formed about 1814.

¹ Randolph Register (Repnh.) weekly; A. L. Topliff, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms \$2.00.

² The first child born was Jas. Fuller, in June, 1822; and the first death was that of Zalmon C. Smith, June 17, 1824, while at work on mills of Chauncey C. Helms. The double marriage of David Salisbury and Clement Russell with daughters of Thos. Harvey, at the same time, was the first in town. The first school was taught by Sally Morton, at Randolph Village, in the summer of 1822. Benj. Clark kept the first inn, in 1823, and Robert Helms the first store, in 1837. Thomas Harvey erected the first sawmill, in 1823; Chauncey C. Helms, the first gristmill, in 1826; and Jonathan Wood, the first carding and cloth dressing mill, in 1827.

³ Changed from "Bucktooth" April 17, 1862.

⁴ There were in 1870, ten sawmills and 3 shingle mills in town now mostly converted to the coarser kinds of lumber.

⁵ Soon after the first settlement the Yearly Meeting at Philadelphia purchased 300 acres of land of the Holland Land Company and built a saw and gristmill. The mills did work for white settlers on the usual terms, and furnished lumber and ground corn for the Indians free. The Indians were also instructed in agriculture and the arts of civilized life. The mills were built by Jacob Taylor and Jonathan Thomas. Robert Clendenen, from Chester co., Penn., occupied the Mission Station in 1812.

⁶ Benj. and Wm. Felch, Edward Bomp, Thos. Dow and Luther Thompson were among the first settlers. Saml. G. Sutton and Robert Steel, from N. H., settled in 1818, and are now the oldest residents in town. The first store was kept by Henry L. Baker, in 1823, and the first inn by Prescott Williams, in 1826,—both at Yorkshire Corners. Isaac Williams erected the first grist and sawmill, in 1814, on Cattaraugus Creek.

CAYUGA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Onondaga, March 8, 1799. Seneca was taken off in 1804, and a part of Tompkins in 1817. It is a long, narrow co., lying w. of the centre of the State, and extending from Lake Ontario s. to near the head of Cayuga Lake. It is centrally distant 140 mi. from Albany, and contains 756 square mi. The co. is named from one of the Six Nations of Indians that once inhabited here. The n. half is mostly level, or gently undulating, and contains numerous marshes, especially along the outlet of the Cayuga Lake, across which the canal, two railroads, and a few other communications have been made at great expense. A series of small ponds or lakes connects with these waters, the principal of which is Cross

Lake. The s. half is rolling, and gradually rises until it attains an elevation of 500 to 800 ft. above the level lands of the n. These highlands are divided by Oswasco Lake into two general ridges which have an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. Their e. declivities are often steep, forming in some places bold bluffs upon the shores of the lakes, but their w. declivities are more sloping. The s. part of the w. ridge is divided near its centre by the valley of Salmon Creek, which is bordered by steep banks 50 to 200 feet ft. high. Skaneateles Lake, upon the e. line, is 840 ft. above tide, and is bordered by bluff shores within the limits of the co. Owasco Lake, near the centre, is 758 ft. above tide, and its shores are bordered by cultivated farms, and present a beautiful scenery. Cayuga Lake, on the western border, is 387 ft. above tide, and along nearly its whole extent in the co. the land slopes beautifully and evenly upward from its surface to the summits of the ridges. The water of these lakes is clear, and this lake region, with its beautifully rolling surface of rich and productive soil, with its green lawns and cultivated farms, presents some of the finest landscapes in this country. Seneca River flows eastward and receives Cayuga and Owasco Outlets from the s. and numerous smaller streams from both the n. and s. The swamp region, known as the Montezuma Marshes, extends along the whole course of the river.¹ The streams that drain the central ridges are small brooks.

The lowest formation is the Medina sandstone, which outcrops upon the shore of Lake Ontario and covers the n. half of Sterling. Above this successively appear the Oneida, conglomerate, and Clinton groups in the s. part of Sterling; the Lockport group in Victory; the red shale of the Onondaga salt group in Cato, Brutus, Conquest, and Mentz; the gypsum of the same group in Auburn, Aurelius, and Springport, and for a distance of 10 miles along Cayuga Lake; the waterlime and Oriskany sandstone in Owasco, Auburn, Fleming, and Springport; and, successively above the Onondaga and corniferous limestone, the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and the Portage and Ithaca groups, the last occupying the summits of the southern hills. Weak springs of brine are found in the Medina sandstone upon the borders of Lake Ontario, and also in the red shale of the salt group along the course of Seneca River. The salt springs of Montezuma, have been wrought to some extent, and are reserved and owned by the State. They are quite insignificant in extent and value, when compared with the Onondaga salines. In the central part of the co. and along the shores of Cayuga Lake, are numerous quarries, which furnish a good quality of waterlime, quicklime, and gypsum. The red sandstone and the Onondaga and corniferous limestone, are quarried extensively for building stone. Thin layers of corniferous limestone and of sandstone, are extensively quarried along Cayuga Lake, and make an excellent quality of flagging. The rocks in this co. generally are nearly horizontal, but in some places they are broken. Their edges appear one above the other, forming the declivities of the hills that rise toward the s.

The soil in the n. half of the co. is generally a fine quality of sandy or gravelly loam, intermixed with clay, muck, and alluvium; and in the s. it is a gravelly and clay loam, and very productive. The whole co. is well adapted to either grain raising or pasturage. Until

¹ Efforts have been made by the State to drain these marshes, with but partial success. A company was organized | some years since to utilize the peat and vegetation of these marshes, but without profitable result.

within a few years wheat has been the staple production; but the business of dairying is becoming important.¹ The cultivation of fruit, for which the climate and soil are admirably adapted, is beginning to receive considerable attention. Its manufactures are becoming very important, especially at Auburn.

The county seat is located at the city of Auburn. The court house, built in 1836, at a cost of about \$30,000, is an elegant stone building surmounted by a circular lantern, with Ionic columns and dome. It is located upon a commanding site in the s. w. part of the city, and presents a fine view from the country around. A fireproof clerk's office is adjacent, and a substantial stone jail, (erected in 1833,) in the rear. The county poorhouse is located upon a farm of 96 acres, in Sennett, 3 miles n. e. of Auburn. It is of brick, 4 stories with basement, 100 feet front, with 2 wings, each 70 ft; valued at \$20,000 with the farm. The *Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children*, was founded in 1852, and the present building erected in Auburn, in 1857. By act of March 28, 1862, the supervisors were directed to support the children liable to public charge, at this place. It is well managed by a Board of Trustees and lady managers. Average number of inmates about 80. The school in this institution is under the charge of a teacher employed and paid by the Board of Education of the city of Auburn. The Erie Canal crosses the towns of Brutus, Mentz, and Montezuma. The direct branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., extends through Brutus, Mentz, and Montezuma, and the Auburn branch through Sennett, Auburn, and Aurelius. The Southern Central R. R. has been recently opened through from Athens, Pa. to Auburn and Weedsport, and it is expected that it will be finished to Fair Haven, on Little Sodus Bay, during the present year. The projected Shore Line R. R., from Oswego westward, will cross the town of Sterling. A branch of the N. Y. & Oswego Midland, s. e. from Auburn, has also been surveyed.

This co. formed a portion of the Military Tract, and included the original townships of *Cato*, (now Victory, Venice, and the n. parts of Conquest and Cato); *Brutus*, (now Mentz and Brutus, and parts of Conquest, Cato, Montezuma, Throop, and Sennett); *Aurelius*, (now Fleming, Auburn City, and Owasco, most of Throop, and Sennett, part of Aurelius, and one lot in Montezuma); *Scipio*, (now Scipio and Venice, s. part of Ledyard, 5 lots in Niles, and a small point (n. w. cor.) of Moravia); *Sempronius*, (now Moravia, Sempronius, and the greater part of Niles); and parts of *Milton*, (Genoa); and *Locke*, (Locke, and Summer Hill.) *Sterling*, afterwards granted as a compensation for parts of the original grant, which upon survey had been found to fall within a tract known as the "Boston Ten Towns," in the southern border of the State, included the present town of Sterling, and the e. part of Wolcott and Butler, in Wayne co.

Before the advent of the whites it formed the chief hunting grounds of the Cayuga Nation. The first white settlers were soldiers, who had served during the Revolution, and who drew lots upon the Military Tract, or those who had purchased soldiers' warrants. The first immigration was by the way of Oneida Lake and River, and from the s. by way of Cayuga Lake; but in 1796 a State road, extending from Whitestown to Geneva by way of Auburn was cut through; and in 1800 the celebrated Cayuga Bridge² was built, the new route speedily becoming the great highway of Western emigration, great impulse being given to it by the completion of the Erie Canal in 1825. The first inhabitants were principally from New England and the eastern cos. of New York.

Early in 1861, (the first year of the war,) the 19th Vols. (3d Artillery,) was raised in this co. A regimental camp was formed at Auburn, Sept 5, 1861, under Col. John Dodge, and the 75th Regiment was formed there. The 1st Independent Battery was also formed in this county, in 1861. Auburn was designated by G. O. 152, dated July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous for the 25th Senatorial District, comprising Cayuga and Wayne counties. The 111th, 138th, [9th Artillery,] and 160th Regiments N. Y. Vols., were organized under that order, and partly by enlistments from this county. The 24th Cavalry regiment was organized at Auburn, in January, 1864, by enlistments from Oswego, Erie, Monroe, Chemung, Oneida, Otsego, Ontario, Onondaga, Livingston, and Albany counties.

¹ There were 6 cheese fac. in this co., in 1869, of which 5 used the milk of 1,700 cows.

² The Cayuga Bridge was finished Sept. 4, 1800, by the Manhattan Company. It was 1 mi. and 8 rods long, 22 feet wide and 22 feet between the trestles. It was built in 18 months, and cost \$150,000. The bridge was destroyed in

1808, but afterward rebuilt. For a great number of years it was considered one of the greatest public improvements in the State. It was abandoned in 1857, and the lake is now crossed by a ferry in summer, and usually upon the ice in winter. Further up, towards the head of the lake, Cayuga lake seldom freezes.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Auburn,) since 1860 and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Auburn (city).....	10,966	12,567	17,225	1,195	742	1,056	692	1,296	916	1,463	843	1,726	1,142	1,717	1,249
Aurelius.....	2,588	2,470	1,952	230	250	232	271	234	372	236	263	290	311	164	223
Brutus.....	2,598	2,586	2,621	349	205	292	134	338	216	371	172	294	229	376	251
Cato.....	2,350	2,192	2,091	339	117	306	147	341	158	352	109	358	167	284	168
Conquest.....	1,892	1,809	1,821	262	206	207	196	229	186	233	199	226	222	200	222
Fleming.....	1,231	1,248	1,207	210	44	172	79	204	84	182	66	187	92	179	104
Genoa.....	2,429	2,362	2,295	495	101	404	120	440	130	447	125	447	151	381	142
Ira.....	2,238	2,175	2,014	321	227	254	185	303	207	275	191	294	214	275	190
Ledyard.....	2,219	2,065	2,221	353	72	267	112	349	99	333	107	346	119	312	110
Locke.....	1,325	1,125	1,077	215	81	198	79	205	63	215	61	229	72	202	73
Mentz.....	2,252	2,366	2,278	277	231	218	239	293	244	292	251	292	267	276	298
Montezuma.....	1,439	1,314	1,292	202	154	141	157	154	163	117	128	150	169	114	169
Moravia.....	1,917	1,881	2,169	315	159	258	168	205	160	313	158	337	188	311	202
Niles.....	2,013	1,876	1,912	312	182	244	203	258	195	286	195	297	224	239	226
Owasco.....	1,351	1,284	1,261	175	96	154	91	162	103	161	91	167	97	263	75
Scipio.....	2,066	2,047	2,070	325	107	296	95	295	127	286	46	293	131	252	149
Sempronius.....	1,262	1,203	1,165	204	76	163	91	190	80	199	81	187	98	142	91
Sennett.....	1,923	1,722	1,743	253	114	199	129	249	145	252	117	262	128	210	128
Springport.....	2,129	2,184	2,174	317	148	239	172	270	189	251	210	292	229	226	198
Sterling.....	8,008	8,915	8,840	435	212	328	211	379	217	468	109	411	232	325	176
Summer Hill.....	1,194	1,112	1,036	222	62	200	58	217	73	213	61	212	69	165	70
Throop.....	1,308	1,291	1,302	156	123	118	138	157	149	156	113	165	144	133	120
Venice.....	2,912	1,943	1,890	369	87	320	91	373	91	352	90	356	107	292	115
Victory.....	2,077	1,991	1,893	309	162	240	154	296	115	300	150	304	196	247	157
Total.....	55,767	55,730	57,549	7,922	3,954	6,441	4,072	7,560	4,408	7,723	4,075	8,193	4,971	7,120	4,906

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CAYUGA COUNTY during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.....	415,823	\$15,562,727	\$3,633,228	\$19,214,844	\$.....	\$12,871.10	\$46,726.56	\$14,411.13	\$33,625.90	0.56
1860.....	415,823	15,562,727	3,633,228	19,214,844	19,214,844	12,871.10	46,726.56	14,411.13	59,245.77	0.68
1861.....	416,045	15,234,595	3,418,399	18,652,994	19,214,814	10,317.64	38,490.63	14,411.11	60,046.29	0.64
1862.....	416,045	15,234,595	3,418,399	18,652,994	21,942,079	10,317.64	38,490.63	16,856.55	87,768.32	0.70
1863.....	416,073	15,437,247	3,784,806	19,222,053	22,292,079	64,674.50	47,040.12	16,719.05	94,741.34	1.00
1864.....	414,762	15,711,353	4,348,241	20,059,594	21,784,806	298,773.89	211,139.47	16,338.60	98,031.63	2.85
1865.....	414,762	15,711,353	4,384,241	20,059,594	20,743,701	298,773.89	211,139.47	15,557.77	81,159.73	2.81
1866.....	414,447	15,756,778	4,293,697	20,050,475	20,952,475	111,596.71	306,320.80	15,714.36	100,833.78	2.55
1867.....	414,397	16,019,177	4,311,950	20,331,127	20,986,841	43,813.88	207,509.08	26,233.55	133,266.43	2.43
1868.....	413,597	16,182,342	4,167,794	20,350,136	21,131,127	73,072.52	201,650.58	26,413.91	96,146.64	1.88
1869.....	413,446	16,281,182	4,068,698	20,350,519	22,150,136	101,498.69	173,015.94	27,687.67	96,906.84	1.80
1870.....	413,446	16,281,182	4,068,698	20,350,519	21,068,698	101,498.69	173,015.94	26,335.87	126,682.30	2.03

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 414,673. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	296,633	99,863	396,496
1855.....	315,798	87,238	403,034
1860.....	315,193	91,325	406,508
1865.....	323,105	97,267	420,392



AUBURN CITY—was formed as a town from Aurelius, March, 28, 1823. It was incorp. as a village April 18, 1815, and as a city March 21, 1848. A part of Aurelius was annexed in 1869, and a part of Sennett in 1871. It lies upon Owasco Outlet, near the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, with an inclination toward the N. Owasco Outlet, flowing N. W. through near the centre, descends about 180 ft., and furnishes an abundance of water-power, which is used at 10 dams. Along its course are valuable quarries of waterlime, Oriskany sandstone, and Onondaga and corniferous limestone. The city is finely laid out upon both sides of the creek, is situated in the midst of a rich farming country, and

it has a large share of internal trade. Its manufactures are very extensive,¹ and it supports 5 national banks, 1 banking house not incorp. 2 savings banks, 8 public schools, one of which forms the high school and 1 the primary department, 16 churches,² a theological seminary,³ an orphan asylum, a home,⁴ and a private ladies seminary. Its educational affairs are under a board of education, and its police consists of about a dozen men, appointed by the mayor. There are 2 daily and 4 weekly papers published in the city.⁵ The city has a bonded debt of \$500,000 contracted in aid of the Southern Central R. R. Its charter was revised and amended in 1869, and again in 1870. It is divided into 7 wards, and in 1870 had a population of 17,225: of whom 3,519 were in the 1st ward; 2,034 in the 2d; 2,882 in the 3d; 3,485 in the 4th; 1,590 in the 5th; 1,830 in the 6th; and 976 in the 7th. The city is supplied with water by a company who use the Holley apparatus, and draw their supply from Owasco Outlet above the city.⁶ The works furnish water under pressure sufficient for the fire department. There is a fire alarm system with 15 stations. The city is supplied with gas, of which about 12,000,000 cubic feet are used annually. It is the seat of the oldest State prison now existing in the State. This prison was located in 1816, mainly through the influence of John H. Beach, then in Assembly. Its site was given by Samuel Dill, Davis Hyde, John H. and Ebr. Beach, on the outlet of Owasco lake. Their deed (Dec. 22, 1816,) was for 6 acres, 20 perches of land and half the water power. The first prisoners (53 in no.) were received in 1817, and 87 more in 1818. It was mostly done in 1823. The other half of the power was bought in 1829, but the s. side was afterwards sold. In 1834, 12 acres were bought. An *Asylum for Insane Convicts* was opened February 2, 1859, and by law of 1867, insane female convicts from Sing-Sing and Utica were to be removed to this asylum, and an enlargement of the premises is in progress. The asylum is on a lot adjacent to the prison grounds, 500 feet square separately enclosed by a wall 12 feet high. The main building is 44 by 60 feet, with wing 27 by 100 feet and transepts 25 by 26 feet. The front is of stone and the side and rear walls of brick.

In the prison proper, there are shops for the manufacture of hames, shoes, tools, cabinet ware, sash and blinds and machinery. The convicts are hired to contractors, and work under the eye of keepers. The main central building is 387 feet long, with extensive shops extending at right angles from this to the rear. The property is valued at \$706,211, and the average number of convicts about 950. The entire premises are enclosed by a high stone

¹ According to the census of 1870, the principal of these are: four manufactories of reapers and mowers, employing 850 hands; 3 of shoes, 325; 1 of woollens and carpets, 222; 2 of woolen goods, 200; 2 of tools, 182; 1 of saddle hardware, 140; 1 of carriage axles, 35; 2 of castings and machinery, 33; 2 of files, 43; 1 of carriage bolts, 42; 3 of carriages, 40; 1 of reaper knives, 40; 1 of horse collars, 35; 5 of tobacco and cigars, 34; 2 of brick, 26; 3 of beer, 12; 1 of machine cards, 9; and various other shops of less extent, employing altogether about 2,500 persons, besides convicts in the State Prison, employed in mechanical businesses.

² Four Presb., 3 R. C., 2 Meth., 2 Prot. Episc., 2 Bap., 2 Af. Meth., and 1 Disciples.

³ The Theological Seminary of the Presb. ch. of central and western N. Y., on elevated grounds in the northern part of the city, is a large stone structure, of 168 ft. front, 3 stories, and consists of a central building, with wings and transept. It has 5 professors, about 40 students, and a library of 4,000 volumes.

⁴ The Orphan Asylum, at the corners of Walnut, Bradford and Owasco streets, is a fine 3 story brick building, surrounded by ample gardens and grounds. It was first

opened in 1852, in a wooden house on the E. side of James street, until the erection of the present edifice in 1857.

The *Home for the Friendless*, established in 1864, as a home for aged and indigent females, and young girls out of employment. Expenses about \$2,500 per annum.

⁵ *Auburn Daily Advertiser*, (Repub.) Knapp & Peck, proprietors; size 28 by 40; terms \$8.50.

Auburn Journal, (weekly issue by the above), size 31 by 49; terms \$2.00.

Auburn Daily Bulletin, (Ind.) daily, Sundays excepted; K. Vail & Co., eds. and pubs.; size 20 by 27; terms \$5.00. Established in 1870.

Auburn Weekly Democrat, (Dem.) G. N. Bailey & Co., eds. and pubs.; size 28 by 41; terms \$2.00.

Northern Christian Advocate, (Religious,) weekly; under auspices of Meth. Episc. Gen. Conference, by Wm. J. Moses; Rev. D. D. Lore, D. D., editor; 8 pages; size 29 by 42; price \$2.00.

Northern Independent, (Religious,) weekly; Wm. Hosmer, ed. and pub.; 8 pages; size 24 by 36; price \$1.50.

⁶ Company formed in 1859, but not begun till 1863. They have 18 miles of mains, and about 1,000 customers. The works serve the purpose of a forcing engine in case of fires.

wall, and power is supplied from a dam on the Owasco Outlet. The settlement of Auburn was commenced in 1793, by Col. John Hardenburgh from Ulster Co., and the place first known as "Hardenburgh's Corners," until 1805.¹ **Clarksville**, a suburb, was annexed to Auburn in 1869, from Aurelius.

AURELIUS—was formed Jan. 27, 1780. Brutus, Cato, Owasco, and "Jefferson" (now Mentz) were taken off March 30, 1802, Auburn and Fleming in 1823, a part of Springport in 1833, and a part of Throop in 1859. A small part was added to Auburn in 1869. It lies upon Cayuga Lake, near the centre of the w. border of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a slight inclination toward the N. and W. Owasco Outlet flows through the N. E. corner; and upon its course are several fine mill privileges. Hugh's Creek and several other small streams take their rise in the town. **Cayuga**, (p. o.), upon Cayuga Lake, near its outlet, was incorp. in 1858. It is an important station upon the "Central" R. R., and is connected with Ithaca by two daily lines of steamers. It contains 4 churches,² a store house, malt house, and 435 inhabitants. **Fosterville**, (p. o.) in the N. part, contains a church and about a dozen dwellings; and **Aurelius**, (p. o.) in the S. E. part, is a small village. **Aurelius Sta.**, is on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. near the centre of the town. The first settlement was made at Cayuga in 1788, by John Harris, from Harrisburgh, Penn.³ The first church was formed in 1804, by Rev. David Higgins.

BRUTUS—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Sennett was taken off in 1827. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. In the N. and W. its surface is level, with an average elevation of not more than 10 feet above Seneca River, which forms its N. boundary. The portions immediately bordering upon the river are generally swampy. In the S. E. the surface is rolling and broken by isolated drift hills 50 to 75 feet above the general level. The principal streams are Bread Creek and Cold Spring Brook, both flowing into Seneca River. The former is a canal feeder, and along its banks are outcrops of limestone and plaster, which are quarried to some extent. **Weedsport**,⁴ (p. o.), was incorp. April 26, 1831. It is situated upon the Erie Canal, and is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and the S. C. R. R. It contains a bank, 2 newspaper offices,⁵ union school, 4 churches, and a considerable amount of manufactures. The Southern Central R. R. crosses the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. at this place. Pop. 1,348. The first settlement was begun in 1800, by Wm. Stevens, from Mass., on lot 76.⁶ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1816.

CATO—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. Sterling was taken off in 1812, and Conquest, Ira and Victory, in 1821. A part of Ira was annexed in 1824. It lies upon the N. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is level in the S. and gently rolling in the N. Cross Lake, upon the E. border, is a shallow body of water about 5 mi. long, through which flows Seneca River. Otter Lake and Parkers Pond, in the N. part, discharge their waters through Otter Creek, into Seneca River. **Meridian**,⁷ (p. o.), in the N. part of the town, was incorp. Oct. 17, 1854. Pop. 249. **Cato**, (p. o.) is on the line of Ira, in the N. W. corner, and contains 2 churches, (Bap. and Presb.) Pop. 550. It is a R. R. sta. on the S. C. R. R. The first settlement was begun in 1800, by Samson Lawrence, on lot 32.⁸ The first church (Bap.) was formed Oct. 26, 1810; Rev. Daniel Palmer was the first Pastor.

CONQUEST—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. It lies on the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. The surface is gently rolling, the ridges extending N. and S. The S.

¹ Among the early settlers were Col. Brinkerhoff, Dr. Hackeliah Burt, William Bostwick, Barnabas Caswell, and Lyman Paine, who came about 1795. John Hardenburgh built the first gristmill, in 1794; and Wm. Bostwick kept the first inn, in 1796.

² Presb., Meth., R. C., and Prot. Episc.

³ Mr. Harris established the first ferry across Cayuga Lake. Wm. Harris and John Richardson came in the same year. The first marriage was that of John Harris and Mary Richardson, in 1789; the first birth, that of John Harris, Jr., in 1790; and the first death, that of — Depuy, in 1797. Hugh Buckley taught the first school, in 1797; John Harris kept the first inn, in 1790, and the first store, in 1793.

⁴ Named from Elisha and Edward Weed, first settlers at the village.

⁵ *Weedsport Dispatch*, weekly; R. S. Blanchard & Co., eds. and pub.; size 22 by 29; terms 50 cts. Established in 1869.

⁶ *Weedsport Sentinel*, weekly; S. D. Lee, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms \$1.50. Established in 1867.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were Caleb, Nathan, and Jonah Root, and — Powers, from Saratoga co., who located at and near Weedsport; John Hamilton, from Washington co., on lot 64, in March, 1802; Edward Horton, Peter Douglass, and Samuel Moore, from N. J., on lot 86; Adam

Helmer, from Herkimer co., on lot 67, in 1804; and — Van Dyck and Daniel Miller, from N. J., on lot 76, in 1805. The first child born was Burnett Stevens, Nov. 13, 1801; the first marriage, that of Peter Douglass and Polly Hamilton, Jan. 12, 1804; and the first death, that of an infant child of Sander and Sweet, in 1800. Harriet Phelps taught the first school in 1806; Walter and Elisha Weed kept the first store; and Lewis Putnam built the first sawmill and gristmill, on Bread Creek.

⁸ Formerly *Cato Four Corners*.

⁸ Among the other early settlers were Solomon Knapp, on lot 100, L. Sheldon, on lot 84, Jacob Labertaux, from Penn., on lot 57, in May, 1803; Jesse Ellwell and Abner Hollister, at Meridian, in 1805. The first child born was Elvira Stockwell, May 4, 1805. She and her mother were burned to death in 1867, on the farm where she was born. The first marriage, that of Andrew Stockwell and Sybil Root, June 4, 1804; and the first death, that of Stephen Olcott, in 1805. Solomon Knapp kept the first inn at Cato, in 1803; and Jesse Ellwell, the first at Meridian, in 1805. Daniel M. Bristol kept the first store, in 1806; and Samuel Woodford erected the first gristmill, on the outlet of Otter Lake, in 1811.

part along the course of Seneca River is marshy, and a swamp about one-fourth of a mi. wide extends n. and s. through the town along the course of the small stream which flows through Mud Pond. Duck Pond, in the n. w., is about 1 mi. in diameter. Howlands Island, in Seneca River, contains 2,700 acres, one-third of which is swampy, and overflowed during high water. **Conquest Centre**, (Conquest p. o.,) and **Pineville**, in the w. part, are small villages. The first settlers were George Snyder, from Schoharie co., who located on lot 37, and Israel Wolverton, from Tompkins co., on lot 4, in 1800.¹ The first church (Prot. Meth.) was formed at Conquest Centre, in 1803; Rev. Joshua Beebe was the first settled preacher.

FLEMING, (named from George Fleming, an early resident,)—was formed from Aurelius, March 28, 1823. It lies w. of the foot of Owasco Lake, a little s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, with inclination toward the n. and e. The banks of the lake slope upward for about three-fourths of a mi. The highest portions are 150 to 250 feet above the lake, and 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. Wheeler and Crane Creeks are the principal streams. The S. C. R. R. passes through this town. **Fleming**, (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and about 30 dwellings. **Owasco Lake**, is a p. o. **Wyckoffs**, is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. The first settlements were made in 1790-91.² The first religious services were held by Elder Daniel Irish (Bap.) about 1794.

CENOA—was formed as "*Milton*," Jan. 27, 1789; and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Locke was taken off in 1802. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., lying upon the e. bank of Cayuga Lake. The surface is a rolling region, gradually rising from the lake to a height of about 600 ft. and divided into ridges by the valleys of Big and Little Salmon Creek, which extend through near the centre.³ The declivities that border upon the streams in some places are steep and 50 to 150 ft. high. **Cenoa**, (p. o.,) on Big Salmon Creek, is a thriving village, with several mills and other manufactories. **Northville**, (Kings Ferry p. o.,) is situated in the n. w. part of the town. **Five Corners**, (p. o.,) contains about 40 dwellings. **East Cenoa**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settlements were made anterior to the organization of the co. Jabez Bradley was the first settler at Northville.

IRA—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821, and a part was annexed to Cato in 1824. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is rolling, the summits of the ridges being 50 to 75 ft. above the valleys, and 225 to 275 feet above Lake Ontario. The streams are small brooks and creeks. **Ira**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church, and about 150 inhabitants. **Bethel Corners**, (p. o.,) is a small village in the n. w. corner of the town. **Cato**, (p. o.,) on the s. line, has three churches, and 180 inhabitants. The first settlements were made by David, Eleazur, and Andrew Stockwell, 3 brothers from Whitehall, on lot 58, Wm. Patterson, on lot 32, and Henry Conrad, (a German,) on the same lot, all in 1800.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was formed at Ira Corners, July 7, 1807, by Rev. Francis Pomeroy; Rev. Silas Barnes was the first preacher.⁵

LEDYARD—named from Benjamin Ledyard, clerk and agent for disposal of military lots, was formed from Scipio, Jan. 30, 1823. It lies upon the e. bank of Cayuga Lake, s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface inclines toward the w., its extreme e. border being ele-

¹ Among the other early settlers were Jas. Perkins, from Onondaga co., on lot 3, Ephraim Witherill, from Tompkins co., on lot 4, Theophilus Emerson, on lot 27, and Clement B. Emerson, on lot 15, in 1802; Dijas Wilcox, from Saratoga co., on lot 74, McCollom and John Crowell, from Newburgh, on lot 76, in 1803; and William Crowell, on lot 77, in 1807. The first child born was Amos Wolverton, in 1803; the first marriage, that of Gilbert Perkins and Betsey Snyder; and the first death, that of a traveler and stranger, at Musquito Point. John Perkins taught the first school, at Conquest Centre, in 1807; Ephraim Witherill kept the first inn, in 1803; Jonathan Davis, the first store, at Conquest Centre, in 1827; — Twitchell erected the first saw-mill, in 1808, and Abram Cherry the first gristmill, in 1810. The first settlers joined in making a canoe which would hold 60 bush. of grain; and in this they carried the grists of the whole neighborhood to Springport, by the way of Seneca River, to be ground. The journey usually took 4 days. In 1813 John Perkins took a load of wheat to Albany, but was obliged to sell the wheat and one horse to defray the expenses of the journey. In 1804 James Perkins built the first framed house, sawing out the whole lumber with a whip saw. The building still stands (1859) a monument of persevering industry.

² Among the early settlers were Benj. Irish, Joseph Grover, Edward Wheeler, Ichabod and Abel Wilkinson, and James Herrington. The first child born was Aurelius Wheeler, in 1791; and the first death, that of Mrs. West, in 1762.

John Herring taught the first school, in 1794; Abel Wilkinson kept the first inn, in 1792; and Joseph Grover the first store, in 1797.

³ The s. part of the town was settled by emigrants mostly from Penn. and N. J., and the s. part by emigrants from New England. In 1800 the town had a population of 3,553; in 1810 it rose to 5,425; in 1820, after its territory was reduced to its present limits, the pop. was 2,565; and in 1855, 2,352.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Daniel Parker, on lot 69, John C. Barnes and Rev. Silas Barnes, on lot 70, and Zaddock Barnes, on lot 63, all from Marcellus, and Edward Wood, from Sennett, on lot 69, in 1802; Archibald and Chas. Green, on lot 70, in 1803; Eli Mattison and Abraham Wiley, from Conn., on lot 34, Henry Ferris and his son, Augustus, from Saratoga co., on lot 71, in 1804; and Thomas Barnes, from Washington co., at Ira Corners, in 1805. Dr. Squire, the first physician, taught the first school, in 1805; David Stockwell kept the first inn, in 1800; Samuel and Israel Phelps the first store, at Ira Corners, in 1813; and John Hooker erected the first gristmill, in 1818. The first child born was Polly, daughter of David Stockwell, in April, 1802; the first marriage was that of Eleazur Stockwell and Margaret Noble, March 7, 1802; and the first death, that of the wife of Rev. Silas Barnes, in 1802.

⁵ There are 4 churches in town: 2 Methodist, Bap., and Christian or Disciple.

vated 500 to 600 ft. above the surface of the lake. The slopes of the hills are generally gradual, but are steep in a few places. Its streams are small, rapid brooks, the principal of which is Paines Creek, flowing through a narrow ravine in the s. part. **Aurora**, (p. o.,) incorp. May 5, 1837, is beautifully located on the e. bank of Cayuga Lake. Its fine situation and the comparative mildness of its climate have made it a place of considerable resort; and it contains some of the finest residences to be found in the interior of the State. It has a national bank, several manufactories, &c., and is the seat of Wells College,¹ and of the Cayuga Lake Academy. Pop. 450. **Talcotts Corners**, (Ledyard p. o.,) near the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches and about a dozen dwellings. **Levana**, (p. o.,) is a steamboat landing 2 mi. n. of Aurora. Roswell Franklin, from Wyoming, settled at Aurora in 1789, and was the first settler in Cayuga co. Benj. Avery was the first settler at Talcotts Corners.² Rev. Seth Williston (Presb.) conducted the first religious services; and Rev. H. Woodruff was the first settled minister.

LOCKE—was formed from "*Milton*," (now Genoa,) Feb. 20, 1802. Summer Hill was taken off in 1831. It lies upon the high ridges which border upon Owasco Inlet, in the s. part of the co. The inlet flows through near the centre in a deep, narrow valley, bordered by steep hills rising 200 to 400 ft. above it. The summits of the hills spread out into a beautifully undulating region with a mean elevation of about 1,000 ft. above tide. **Milan**, (Locke p. o.,) situated on the s. branch of Owasco Lake Inlet, contains 2 churches, 2 woolen factories, 2 gristmills, and several mechanics' shops. **Centreville**, is a hamlet. **Locke**, is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. The first settlement was made by Ezra Carpenter, Jas. Cook, Jas. Durell, and Solomon Love, in 1790.³ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1819.

MENTZ—was formed from Aurelius, as "*Jefferson*," March 30, 1802. Its name was changed April 6, 1806. Montezuma and a portion of Throop, was taken off in 1859. It lies upon Seneca River, n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is generally flat, with a few low sand ridges near the s. border. A swampy region extends along Seneca River. Owasco Outlet, flowing through the centre, is the principal stream. Limestone, gypsum, and red shale are the underlying rocks. **Port Byron**, (p. o.,) incorp. 1837, and 1855, is situated upon the Owasco Outlet and Erie Canal, near the centre of the town. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. station is 1 mi. n. of the village. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,⁴ a woolen factory, manufac. of staves and heading, a flouring mill, &c. Pop. 1,089. **Centerport**, is a canal village on the e. line. The first settlement was made in 1797.⁵ There are three churches in town; Bap., M. E., and Presb.

MONTEZUMA—was formed from Mentz, April 8, 1859. It lies on the n. w. angle formed by the great easterly bend in Seneca River, on the w. border of the co. Its surface is mostly low and flat. An extensive swamp, known as the Montezuma Marshes, extends along the river. The only considerable stream is Cayuga Brook. Brine springs are found along Seneca River. **Montezuma**, (p. o.,) was incorp. in 1866, and is located upon Seneca River, in the w. part of the town. The Seneca and Cayuga Canals here unite with the Erie Canal. Salt and some other articles are manufactured.⁶ Pop. 473. The first settlement was made in 1798.⁷ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1803, by Rev. John Jeffries. There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Bap.

MORAVIA—was formed from Sempronius March, 20, 1833. It lies upon Owasco Lake and Inlet, in the e. part of the co. The greater part of its surface is a rolling upland.

¹ Incorporated March 26, 1868, as a female seminary, with power to confer degree, and char. from "Wells Seminary" to the present name, March 29, 1870.

² Elijah Durkee, and Atwell and Edward Paine, settled at Aurora, in 1790. The first settler, Mr. Franklin, was in the battle of Wyoming, at which his wife was killed, and his youngest child taken prisoner by the Indians. He died at Aurora, in 1791, under the weight of his misfortunes. Betsey Durkee, (née Mrs. Swett) was the first child born in town. The first inn was kept by Joshua Patrick, at Aurora, in 1793, in a house still standing. Abiathar Hull kept the first store, and T. Wheeler erected the first mill, a little n. of Aurora.

³ A daughter of James Durell was the first child born; Aaron Kellogg kept the first store, at Milan; James Cook, the first inn; Lyman Brown erected the first factory, at Milan, in 1810, and Mr. Durell the first gristmill. The traces of an Indian burying ground, half a mi. w. of Milan, between 2 deep gulfs, covering about 2 acres, are still visible. The graves are ranged in rows e. and w.

⁴ *Port Byron Times*, (Rep.) weekly; R. S. Blanchard, ed., T. S. Longyear & Son, publs.; size 22 by 30; terms \$3.00.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Philip King, Seth Higby, from Saratoga co., on lot 72, Josiah Partridge, from Mass., on lot 73, in 1797; Charles Ames, Aboliah and Elijah Buck, from Chemung co., on lot 73, (now Port Byron,) in 1798; Daniel Loveland, from Vt., on lot 49, in 1799; Peter Ransier and Moses Lent, from Oswego, on lot 62, in 1800; James Dixon and Joseph Hamilton, from Washington co., Caleb Hopkins, from N. J., and Ira Hopkins, from Washington co., on lot 85, from 1800 to 1804.

⁶ Salt was first manufactured in Montezuma about 1798; but the business was abandoned about 1840, in consequence of the brine becoming too weak to successfully compete with the salt springs of Syracuse and Salina. The salt was also found too deliquescent for profitable use.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Peter Clark, from New York city, Comfort Tyler, and Abram Morgan, at Montezuma, in 1798, who located there to manufacture salt.

broken by the deep and narrow valleys of Owasco Inlet and its branches.¹ These valleys are 300 to 400 ft. below the summits of the hills, and are bordered by steep and in many places nearly perpendicular sides. Upon the streams in their course through the ravines are several beautiful cascades, furnishing an abundance of water-power. Mill Brook, just below its junction with Trout Brook, flows over a precipice of 80 ft. Upon the e. tributary of the outlet, near the s. border, is a cascade known as Dry Falls which presents points of interest to the traveler. A large spring of inflammable gas occurs upon the lowlands near the lake. **Owasco Valley**, (p. o.,) is a small village on the line of Venice. **Moravia**, (p. o.,) is situated on Mill Brook, in the valley 3 mi. s. e. of the head of Owasco Lake, is a station on the S. C. R. R. The rapids and cascades in the stream at this point furnish an abundance of water-power. The village is incorp. and contains a bank newspaper office,² the Moravia Institute, and Union school, and several mills and other manufacturing establishments. **Montville**, a small village 1 mi. e. of Moravia, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was made at Moravia Village, by John Stoyell, in 1791.³ The first church (Cong.) was formed March 12, 1806.

NILES—was formed from Sempronius, March 20, 1833. It lies between Owasco and Skaneateles Lakes, s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally a rolling and hilly upland. The highest summits are 700 ft. above Owasco Lake. The declivities are gradual toward Owasco but more abrupt toward Skaneateles Lake. Dutch Hollow Brook, flowing n. through near the centre, is bordered by high, steep banks.⁴ **Kellogsville**, (p. o.,) in the extreme s. part, contains 2 churches and about 30 dwellings. **New Hope**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, and a dozen dwellings. **Niles**, (p. o.,) in the N. part, **West Niles**, **Twelve Corners**, and **Nine Corners**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1793.⁵ There are 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Bap., and Univ.

OWASCO—was formed from Aurelius, March 30, 1802. It lies e. of the foot of Owasco Lake, s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling and inclined to the n. w. From the lake it slopes gradually upward, and the highest summits attain an elevation of 500 feet. Owasco Creek, flowing w. across the s. part, and Millers Brook, in the n. part, are the only streams. **Owasco**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches and about 50 dwellings. The first settlements were made in 1792.⁶ The first church was formed in 1798, by Rev. Abram Brokaw.⁷

SCIPIO—was formed March 5, 1794. Sempronius was taken off in 1799, a part of Marcellus (Onondaga co.) in 1804, Ledyard, Venice, and a part of Springport, in 1823. It lies on the w. shore of Owasco Lake, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, the highest summits being 500 ft. above the lake. A steep bluff, 20 to 50 ft. high, extends along the lake, and from the summit the surface slopes gradually upward for about one mi. The streams are mere brooks. **Scipio Centre**, (Scipio p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 80 inhabitants. **Scipioville**, (p. o.,) near the w. line, about 90 inhabitants. **Sherwoods**, (p. o.,) is a small village near the s. w. corner. **The Square**, is a (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, and **Bolts Corners**, a hamlet in the s. **Culvers Point**, and **Cascade**, are stations on the S. C. R. R. The first settlements were made in 1790.⁸ The first religious services were held by Elder David Irish, in 1794; and the first church (Bap.) was formed the same year.

SEMPRONIUS—was formed March 9, 1799. A part was annexed to Marcellus (Onondaga co.) March 24, 1804, and Moravia and Niles, March 20, 1833. It lies upon

¹ The Owasco Flats were in part cultivated by the Indians anterior to the settlement by the whites, and still bear traces of the ancient occupancy.

² *Moravia Valley Register*, (Rep.) weekly, Manville E. Kenyon Ed. & Pub., size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50.

³ Among the other early settlers were Winslow Perry, Amos Stoyell, and John L. Bottom, in 1793; Gurshom Morse in 1794; and Cotton Skinner, in 1795. The first child born was Seth Perry, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Jonathan Eldridge and Sally Perry, in 1795; and the first death that of Cynthia Wright, in 1795. Levi Goodrich taught the first school, in 1797; Zadock Cady kept the first inn, in 1801, David Wright the first store, and John Stoyell built the first mill.

⁴ On the highest point of land, 3 mi. e. of Owasco Lake, is a quarry of fine flagging stone.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Garret Conover and his

sons John and Aaron, Isaac Selover, James Brinkerhoff, and William Bowen. The first child born was Sally Amerman, in 1798.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Samuel and Benj. De Puy, Moses Cartwright, and Jacob and Roeliff Brinkerhoff. Cornelius Delamater kept the first inn, in 1800; James Burrows the first store, in 1807; and Daniel Bovier built the first gristmill, in 1798.

⁷ There are 3 churches in town: M. E., Reformed and Baptist.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Elisha Durkee, Henry Watkins, Gilbert and Alanson Tracy, Sam'l Branch, Ebenezer Witter, and Gideon Allen. The first child born was Betsey Durkee, Dec. 5, 1790; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Allen and Betsey Watkins, June 25, 1793. Wm. Daniels taught the first school, in 1798, and Dr. Strong kept the first store, in 1808.

Skaneateles Lake, in the s. e. part of the co. From the valley of the lake and inlet the hills rise abruptly to a height of 800, to 1,000 feet, and from their summits the surface spreads out into a rolling and hilly upland. The highest points are about 1,700 ft. above tide. Mill Brook, flowing w., Bear Swamp Brook, n., and Fall Brook, s., all have excavated deep valleys in the drift deposits and shales. **Dresserville**, (p. o.,) located on Mill Brook, in the s. part of the town, contains about 30 dwellings. **Vansville**, (Sempronius, p. o.,) is a hamlet. **Clen Haven**, is a small village near the head of Skaneateles Lake. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Ezekiel Sales,¹ Lotham Bassett, and Seth Burgess. The first church (Bap.) was formed Feb. 29, 1798; Rev. John Lasure was the first preacher.

SENNETT—was formed from Brutus, March 19, 1827; it was named from Judge Daniel Sennett, a pioneer settler. A portion of Throop was taken off in 1859 and a part was annexed to Auburn in 1871. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is level or gently undulating, the ridges rising in long, gradual slopes 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys. The streams are all small brooks. **Sennett**, (p. o.,) a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., contains 2 churches and about 40 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Ebenezer Healy, Jos. Atwell, Thos. Morley, and Thos. Morley, jr., from Conn., on lot 21.² The first church (Bap.) was organized Sept. 12, 1799, by Rev. Manasseh French, who was the first preacher. There are now 3 churches in town; Presb. Bap. and Meth.

SPRINGPORT—was formed from Scipio and Aurelius, Jan. 30, 1823. It lies upon the e. shore of Cayuga Lake, s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface rises in gradual slopes from the water to the e. border, where it attains an elevation of 400 to 500 ft. Waterlime, plaster, and limestone used for building, are quarried along the shore of the lake and in the adjoining ravines. Two immense springs flow from the ground near the village, furnishing a valuable water-power.³ The lake is so deep that it rarely freezes, and the warmth of the water essentially moderates the intensity of the frosts of winter.⁴ **Union Springs**, (p. o.,) is beautifully situated upon Cayuga Lake, s. of the centre of the w. border of the town. It contains a bank, an insurance office, the Howland School for young women,⁵ an Academy for both sexes, and a union school, several manufactories, a newspaper office,⁶ and many fine residences. Pop. 1,150. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Frederick Gearheart, Thos. Thompson, and Jas. Carr.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Joshua Lane, the first preacher.

STERLING—named from Lord Sterling, of the Revolution—was formed from Cato, June 19, 1812. It lies upon Lake Ontario, in the extreme n. part of the co. Its surface is rolling and has a slight inclination toward the n. The summits of the ridges in the s. are 200 to 300 ft. above the lake; and Big Bluff, upon the lake shore, has about the same elevation. The streams are Little Sodus Creek and its branches, flowing into Little Sodus Bay, and Cart-right Brook, flowing into Blind Sodus Bay.⁸ Little Sodus Bay is about 2 mi. long by 1 mi. wide, and is one of the best harbors upon the s. shore of the lake. An extensive swamp, covering several hundred acres, extends along the lake shore, e. of the bay, and another lies on the s. border of the town. Outcrops of Medina sandstone⁹ and Oneida conglomerate are quarried in this town for building stone. **Sterling Centre**, (Sterling p. o.,) is a village of 237 inhabitants. **Fair Haven**, (p. o.,) on Little Sodus Bay, is the northern terminus of the Southern Central R. R. **Martville**, (p. o.,) near the s. e. corner, has 126 inhabitants.

¹ The first child born was Benf. Sales, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Benf. Rice and Matilda Sumner; and the first death, that of Saml Rice. Cyrus Powers taught the first school, in 1800; John Husted kept the first inn and store, and Artimus Dresser erected the first mill.

² In 1795, Judge Danl Sennett, Amos Bennett, and Jacob Rufus, and Danl Sheldon, from Conn., settled on lot 90. In 1797 Jacob Hicks, a Revolutionary soldier, who drew lot 90, settled on it; Benf. Miller, also a Revolutionary soldier, on lot 17; and Jabez Remington and Ezekiah Freeman, from Vt., on lots 21 and 10. The first child born was Sally Smith in 1795; the first marriage, that of Nehemiah Smith and Mindevill Morley, in 1794; and the first death, that of Thos. Morley, in 1795. Betsey Morley taught the first school, in 1795; Joseph Atwell kept the first inn, the same year; and Sheldon & Lathrop the first store.

³ These springs are about ten rods apart. From the larger flows a stream of sufficient size to furnish water-power for running a flouring mill with 6 run of stones, a plaster mill, sawmill, and several other kinds of machinery. The stream from the smaller spring drive the ma-

chinery of a planing mill, sawmill, and tannery. From the springs the town and village both derive their names.

⁴ Fruit growing, to which the climate and soil are admirably adapted, begins to attract attention. The vine is successfully cultivated.

⁵ Endowed by Geo. Howland, of New Bedford, Mass. It has a competent corps of professors, and an endowment of \$100,000.

⁶ *Union Springs Advertiser*, weekly, J. B. Hoff, Ed & Pub. Size 22 by 32 inches. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1866.

⁷ Amos Comely taught the first school, near Union Spgs; Thomas Collins kept the first inn; Labau Haskins and Walter Low, the first store; Philip Winegar erected the first woolen factory.

⁸ After work commenced on the Ontario, Auburn & N. Y. R. R. an effort was made to change the name of this bay to Ontario Bay.

⁹ This stone is much used for the underpinnings of houses and farm buildings. It has been observed that hogs are very fond of licking the stone whenever they have access to it, and in consequence they foam at the mouth, and can only be fatted with great difficulty.

Sterling Valley, (p. o.), has 172 inhabitants. **North Sterling**, (p. o.), is a hamlet. The first settler was Peter Dumas, who located upon lot 19 in 1805.¹ The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1818.

SUMMER HILL—was formed from Locke, as "Plato," April 26, 1831; its name was changed March 16, 1832. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, 1,000 to 1,100 ft. above tide. Fall Brook, the principal stream, flows s. through the e. part. Its valley is 300 to 400 ft. below the summits of the hills, and forms the only considerable break in the general level of the surface. Summer Hill Lake is a small pond in the n. e. part, discharging its waters into Fall Brook. **Summer Hill**, (p. o.), in the s. part of the town, is a small village. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Hezekiah Mix, from Genoa, on lot 37, near the village.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1807; Elder Whipple was the first pastor.

THROOP, (named from Gov. Enos T. Throop,)—was formed from Aurelius, Mentz, and Sennett, April 8, 1859. It is an interior town, lying a little n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is generally level, broken in a few places in the w. and n. by sand and gravel ridges. Its principal streams are Owasco Outlet and Cayuga Brook. **Throopsville**, (p. o.), on Owasco Inlet, s. e. of the centre, contains 2 churches, (Meth. and Disciple,) grist and 2 saw mills, a cheese fac., wheelbarrow fac. &c. Pop. 126. The first settlement was made on lot 2, in 1790, by Ezekiel Crane and his son Shadrach, from N. J.³

VENICE—was formed from Scipio, Jan. 30, 1823. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, the highest summits being 300 to 400 ft. above Owasco Lake. Salmon and Little Salmon Creeks flows s. in deep valleys, dividing the surface into distinct ridges. Owasco Lake borders upon the n. e. corner. The declivities bordering upon the lake and upon the w. bank of Salmon Creek, are steep, but generally the hillsides are long, gradual slopes. **Venice**, (p. o.), in the n. e. part of the town, is a small village, and **Poplar Ridge**, (p. o.), upon the highest summit in the n. w. contains several small manufactories. **East Venice**, (p. o.), and **Venice Centre**, (p. o.), are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1800.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed at Stuarts Corners, in 1800, by Elder Irish, the first preacher. Upon the ridge e. of Salmon Creek, near the s. border of the town, are the remains of an ancient fortification. Upon the creek, near the centre of the town, were cleared and cultivated fields at the first advent of the whites. Near these fields was an Indian burial ground.

VICTORY—was formed from Cato, March 16, 1821. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. w. of the centre. Its surface is gently undulating, the highest points being scarcely 50 ft. above the general level. Little Sodus and Red Creeks are the principal streams. The underlying rocks are red shale and blue limestone, covered deep with drift. A swamp in the s. w. part covers several hundred acres. **Victory**, (p. o.), near the centre of the town, has 170 inhabitants; and **Westbury**, (p. o.), on the line of Wayne co. **North Victory**, is a p. o. The settlement of the two was commenced in 1800, by John McNeal, from Montgomery

¹ Mr. Dumas was a Frenchman, who came to this country with La Fayette and served during the Revolution. For his services he received a lot in the Military Tract, and drew lot 19, in Sterling. Capt. Andrew Rasmussen, settled the same year on lot No. 1. He was killed on board of an American vessel, on Lake Ontario, during the War of 1812. Francis Decamp located near Martville, in 1806; Wm. Divine, Nathan Wilmot, and Jehiel Peck, on lot 11, in 1807; Jacob Wilsey, from Saratoga co., on lot 34, in 1806; John Cooper on lot 12, John Dusenbury, on lot 44, Curtis Stoddard, on lot 19, John McFarland and son, from Washington co., on lot 27, John and Matthew Harsha, from Washington co., at Martville, in 1810; Wm. Cooper, Jos. Bunnell, and John Turner, from Long Island, in 1811; and Geo. Cooper, from Saratoga co., in 1812. The first child born was Isaac Hopkins, March 16, 1807; the first marriage, that of Matthew Harsha and Charita Turner; and the first death, that of Ezra, son of Peter Dumas, July 21, 1806. The first school was taught by Benj. Clark, in 1812; Wm. Cooper kept the first inn in 1810; John Cooper erected the first sawmill, in 1817, and the first gristmill, in 1815.

² Among the early settlers were Nathl. Fillmore, (father of Millard Fillmore, Ex-Pres. U. S., who was born in this town.) Martin Barber, Wm. Webster, Jos. Cone, Wm. Honeywell, Jas. Savage, Harvey Hough, and Josiah Walker. The first child born was Millard Fillmore or Anson Cone; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Crowl and Rosanna

Mix, in 1803; and the first death, that of Amos Mix, killed by the falling of a tree, in 1798. Jos. Cone kept the first inn, in 1803; Chas. Crane, the first store; and Ebenezer Bennett erected the first mill, in 1816.

³ Among the other early settlers were Isaac Barnum, Othniel Palmer, and his son, from Conn., Israel Clapp, from Mass., on lot 16; Jas. Leonard and Wm. Duvall from N. J., on lots 2 and 4, Benoni Clark, from Oneida co., on lot 4, Jonas Ward and his son Caleb, from N. J., on lot 92, in 1796; Christopher and Rev. John Jeffries, from Saratoga Springs, on lot 16, Ephraim Wethy, from Dutchess co., on lot 4, in 1799; Amos and David Codner on lot 14, in 1801. The first marriage was that of Shadrach Crane and Hannah Palmer; and the first birth, that of Ezekiel Crane. Edward Carpenter taught the first school, in 1800; Israel Clapp kept the first inn, in 1800; Luther Harden the first store, in 1804; and Prentice Palmer erected the first saw and gristmill, in 1798.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Henry Hewitt, Ezekiel Landon, Samuel Robinson, and Zadock Barenam, at Stuarts Corners, Samuel Childsey, and Amos Rathbun, at Poplar Ridge, Luke Taylor, and Thomas Carman, all of whom came between 1790 and 1800. The first child born was Lemon Cole; and the first death, that of Herriek, one of the pioneer settlers; he was killed by the fall of a tree. The first inn was kept by Samuel Robinson. The first mill was erected at Venice Village, in 1835.

co., and John and Samuel Martin, from Ireland, on lot 65.¹ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1813, Rev. Zenas Jones, the first preacher.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.



This county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, and is the s. w. corner co. of the State. It is centrally distant 288 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,099 sq. mi. The surface is mostly a hilly and rolling upland. A bluff, with a mean elevation of 20 ft., extends along the lake; and from its summit the land spreads out into an undulating region, gradually rising for a distance of 3 or 4. mi. This comparatively level tract is bordered by the declivities of a hilly upland, which occupies the centre and s. part of the co. The highest summits are 1,000 to 1,200 feet above Lake Erie, and 1,800 to 2,000 ft. above tide.

The uplands are broken by several deep valleys, the principal of which are those of Chautauqua Lake and Conewango Creek. The summits of the hills, 4 to 6 mi. s. of the lake shore, form the watershed which divides the waters of Lake Erie from those of Allegany River. The declivities bordering upon the valleys are in many places too steep for profitable cultivation.

Conewango Creek, flowing along the e. border and receiving Cassadaga Creek and Chautauqua Outlet, is the largest stream in the co. The other principal streams are Cattaraugus, Silver, Walnut, Canadaway, Little Cattaraugus, and Twenty Mile Creeks, flowing into Lake Erie. French and Little Broken Straw Creeks, tributaries of Allegany River, and Prendergast Creek, flowing into Chautauqua Lake. Besides these and their tributaries are numerous smaller streams flowing directly into Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, 18 mi. long and 1 to 3 mi. wide, occupying a deep valley in the highland region about 10 mi. s. e. of Lake Erie. It is 726 feet above Lake Erie. The hills that surround it are 500 to 600 ft. above its surface. Its outlet forms a branch of Conewango Creek, which latter stream is a tributary of Allegany River. Several other small lakes are located among the highlands, the principal of which are Bear, Cassadaga, Mud, and Finleys Lakes, all 700 to 900 ft. above Lake Erie.

The rocks of this co. belong to the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former occupying the n. half of the co. and the latter the s. half. The summits of the highest hills in the s. are crowned with conglomerate, belonging to the Chemung group and affording the only good building stone in the s. part of the co. The sandstones of the Portage group are quarried to some extent in the n. part. Lime is obtained in limited quantities from limestone boulders and Marl beds. One of the most peculiar geological features of the co. is the numerous springs of carburetted hydrogen gas found in various localities, and especially along the shore of Lake Erie. It comes from the shales of the Portage group, and in some places it has been used for illumination. An attempt was made many years since to use this gas in one of the lighthouses on the shore of Lake Erie, but the illuminating power was found to be insufficient, and the supply uncertain. This gas has, from an early period, been used for purposes of illumination in Fredonia village.

¹ Patrick Murphy, from Ireland, settled on lot 54, in Feb. 1806; Matthias Vanderhuyden, from Albany co., on lot 62, and Asahel Carter, from Vt., on lot 66, in 1810; John Ramsey, and Wm. and Dan'l Griswold, from Herkimer co., on lot 25, in 1811; Jacob W. and Martin De Forrest from Washington co., Conrad Phrozzine, from Newburgh, on lot 43,

Manasseh French, from Scipio, Judge C. Smith, from Saratoga co., on lot 40, Philander Phinney, from Saratoga co., Silas Kellogg, from Brutus, on lot 39, and Ebenezer Bird, from Onondaga co., on lot 29, all in 1812. Mrs. Jane Wood was the first child born in town, in 1804; and the first death, that of John McNeal, in 1806.

The soil upon the uplands is principally clay mixed with disintegrated shale, generally known as *flat gravel*; and in the valleys it is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam mixed with alluvium. Along the lake shore is a strip of productive clay loam. The uplands are arable to their summits, but are generally much better adapted to pasturage than tillage, and dairying has become an important business, more particularly in the southern and eastern part of the co. The Lake Erie slope is found admirably fitted for fruits and especially grapes, of which about 730 acres are under cultivation in Portland, 600 in Pomfret, and 270 acres in other towns on the Lake Erie slope. The manufactures are becoming quite important at Dunkirk, Jamestown and other points.¹

The county seat is located at Mayville, in Chautauqua at the head of Chautauqua Lake.² The courthouse is a brick edifice erected in 1834. The jail is a brick building, with stone cells, south of the courthouse. The clerk's³ and surrogate's offices are opposite the C. H. in separate buildings.

The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 231 acres, near De Wittville, 3½ mi. s. e. from Mayville, and is new and very well arranged. A building for the insane is about to be erected. The location of this establishment is unusually fine.

The Erie Railway extends through Hanover and Sheridan, to Dunkirk, and was formerly the main terminus of this great thoroughfare. But since the connections with Rochester, Buffalo, and the southwest have been established, this branch has become quite unimportant. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. extends along the border of the co. a mile or two from the lake, through Hanover, Sheridan, Dunkirk, Pomfret, Portland, Westfield and Ripley. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway connecting with the "Erie" at Salamanca, passes through Poland, Ellicott, Busti and Harmony. It has been for some years managed as a part of the Erie Railway, but changes in this regard are probable. The Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh R. R. connects with the Lake Shore road at Brocton, and extends through Portland, Chautauqua, Sherman and Clymer, into the oil regions of Western Penn. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R. passes through Dunkirk, Pomfret, Stockton, Gerry, Ellicott, Poland and Carroll, and at time of writing is not fully completed. A horse R. R. extends from Dunkirk to Fredonia. The best harbor on the lake in this co. is at Dunkirk, where large sums have been expended upon improvements in former times. Barcelona and Silver Creek, are harbors of less note. Chautauqua lake (18 mi.) and its outlet as far as Jamestown, (4 mi.) are navigated by small steamers, and form a pleasant route. One of the two steamers on the lake was wrecked by an explosion in August, 1871.

Settlement began in this co. about 1794. In 1802 a road was opened to the co. and soon after through it, which soon became the principal route of emigrants going west. A mail route was opened in 1806, between Buffalo and Erie, Pa. The lands were all embraced in the Holland purchase. A tract of 60,000 acres in the s. e. part was sold to Levi Beardsley, James O. Morse and Alvan Stewart. In 1835 the Holland Land Company sold their outstanding contracts and unsold lands to Trumbull, Cary & Co., of Batavia; and the new conditions imposed by them upon the extension of contracts became the pretext for a mob, which demolished the land office at Mayville and burned the records in the street. In 1838 the interests of the co. were transferred to Duer, Morrison & Seward, and the troubles were satisfactorily settled. Six of the towns of this co. are named from signers of the Declaration of Independence.

At the beginning of the late war, this co. took its full share in raising troops, and a regimental camp was organized at Westfield, Sept. 9th 1861, under Capt W. H. Knapp. The 9th cavalry regiment, (Stoneman's cavalry) was formed at this camp. Jamestown was designated in 1862, as the rendezvous for those enlisted in the 32d Senatorial district (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua cos.) The 112th, and 159th regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized in the summer and fall of 1862 at that place. Besides these, portions of the 15th and 22d cavalry, the 49th, 64th and 187th infantry and the 7th Independent Co. of sharpshooters, were raised in this county.

¹ In 1865, 13 cheese factories were reported in this co., of which 10 used the milk of 3,003 cows, and 8 produced 762,259 lbs. of cheese. In 1869 there were 14, using the milk of 8,246 cows.

² This co. was united with Niagara from the date of its organization in 1808 until 1811. The first court was held June 25, 1811. The commissioners to locate the co. build-

ings were Jonas Williams, Isaac Sutherland, and Asa Ransom. The first co. officers were Zethu Cushing, *First Judge*; Matthew Prendergast, Philo Orton, Jonathan Thompson, and Wm. Alexander, *Associate Judges*; David Eason, *Sheriff*; and John E. Marshall, *Co. Clerk*.

³ In 1858 the supervisors authorized the erection of a new clerk's office at a cost of \$2,500.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Arkwright...	1,103	1,116	1,030	202	59	142	62	161	79	162	79	180	100	136	83
Busti.....	2,011	1,976	1,844	327	91	267	86	318	99	326	116	331	103	310	90
Carroll.....	1,525	1,454	1,548	291	34	261	35	297	44	310	42	326	65	260	63
Charlotte....	1,711	1,664	1,682	212	138	192	175	210	206	209	217	202	238	152	213
Chautauqua...	2,837	2,698	3,064	409	169	328	176	404	225	416	209	447	244	353	286
Cherry Creek.	1,359	1,304	1,359	211	109	143	112	211	93	218	80	277	95	199	105
Clymer.....	1,330	1,322	1,486	235	37	208	38	273	36	265	26	242	35	240	36
Dunkirk.....	5,616	7,452	6,912	429	489	386	537	539	597	492	555	586	735	430	628
Ellery.....	1,751	1,609	1,616	323	89	299	88	324	101	349	95	335	99	250	109
Ellicott.....	5,112	5,586	6,679	742	221	683	225	911	235	778	281	1,020	378	921	854
Ellington....	1,937	1,722	1,556	372	72	318	65	367	64	340	59	364	67	286	74
French Creek.	968	901	973	142	55	115	55	162	53	139	49	165	59	136	57
Gerty.....	1,315	1,129	1,099	290	34	238	32	267	31	269	33	239	45	198	39
Hanover.....	4,254	4,087	4,037	596	371	461	353	555	396	563	362	605	410	498	393
Harmony.....	3,606	3,653	3,416	681	130	690	124	739	120	739	116	790	127	652	127
Kiantone....	552	574	539	82	47	83	29	86	36	96	28	91	30	79	29
Mina.....	1,200	1,188	1,092	168	73	157	74	188	69	166	71	182	79	139	62
Poland.....	1,794	1,575	1,418	265	31	238	36	268	49	268	33	305	53	288	47
Pomfret.....	4,293	4,065	4,306	516	330	419	393	534	357	555	390	554	412	469	410
Portland....	1,964	1,916	1,987	226	170	190	167	264	188	258	168	332	165	231	134
Ripley.....	2,013	1,870	1,946	251	133	178	147	236	142	216	127	260	174	206	149
Sheridan....	1,716	1,688	1,686	211	151	178	169	221	156	196	127	212	167	158	140
Sherman....	1,394	1,353	1,470	224	36	228	54	250	60	258	57	297	66	24	62
Stockton....	1,887	1,665	1,639	301	152	266	138	285	153	281	160	285	162	253	155
Union.....	1,514	1,503	1,401	258	105	199	106	218	134	217	116	244	133	210	126
Westfield..	3,640	3,559	6,645	497	247	401	241	484	259	369	222	508	262	431	281
Catt'gus I. R.	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	58,422	58,528	59,328	3,481	3,673	7,178	3,712	8,762	3,952	8,750	3,814	9,339	4,503	7,770	4,252

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ²	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	651,962	\$12,750,564	\$1,911,403	\$14,661,967	.....	\$19,020.40	\$29,671.06	\$10,702.58	\$24,972.68	0.59
1860..	650,613	12,651,102	1,831,362	14,482,464	\$14,270,102	23,342.20	24,220.93	10,702.58	43,999.48	0.71
1861..	650,613	12,512,403	1,791,236	14,303,639	14,270,102	19,853.56	27,049.88	10,702.58	44,594.07	0.72
1862..	650,613	12,424,736	1,827,257	14,251,993	14,208,799	22,452.02	25,697.95	10,656.60	46,335.19	0.81
1863..	650,613	12,425,070	1,677,083	14,102,153	14,316,820	63,431.10	26,899.10	10,737.62	60,846.48	1.13
1864..	650,613	12,549,516	2,252,000	14,801,516	14,277,983	744,311.31	32,059.75	10,708.49	64,250.92	5.96
1865..	650,613	12,904,010	2,204,165	15,108,175	14,579,488	279,397.33	41,827.72	10,934.62	57,042.24	2.68
1866..	650,613	12,966,776	2,450,927	15,417,703	14,955,165	63,765.32	47,853.42	11,216.37	71,971.74	1.30
1867..	651,171	13,401,347	2,191,091	15,592,438	14,781,104	66,444.83	70,976.92	18,476.38	93,860.01	1.69
1868..	651,171	13,470,935	1,989,583	15,460,518	15,342,438	75,541.96	63,961.99	19,178.05	69,008.10	1.49
1869..	651,171	13,619,890	1,706,875	15,326,765	15,478,575	69,846.95	71,629.23	19,348.22	67,718.75	1.48
1870..	651,171	13,922,429	1,832,016	15,754,445	15,606,765	67,095.01	69,261.34	19,508.45	93,840.68	1.60

ARKWRIGHT—was formed from Pomfret and Villanova, April 30, 1829. A part of Pomfret was annexed in 1830. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is an elevated upland, broken and hilly in the S. W., and rolling in the N. E. The highest summit—near the centre, said to be the highest land in the co,—is 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above Lake Erie. The principal streams are Canadaway and Walnut Creeks. Mud Lake, on

¹ The Census of 1870 gives the population of villages in this county as follows: Busti Corners, 278; Fentonville, 82; Frewsburg, 379; De Wittville, 262; Harfield, 59; Mayfield, 70; Cherry Creek, 271; Clymer, 460; Dunkirk, 523; Dexterville, 358; Jamestown, 5,336; Ellington, 314; Forestville, 722; Irving, 355; Silver Creek, 666; Smith's Mills, 129; Ashville, 350; Blockville, 200; Panama, 650; Kiantone, 62; Fredonia, 2,546; Laona, 216; Brocton, 329; Centreville, 141; Quiney, 350; Sherman, 610; Cassadaga, 225; Delanti, 245; Hamlet, 159; and Westfield, 3,000.

² The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 650,620. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	310,733	281,581	592,314
1855	360,110	294,146	654,256
1860	388,154	210,083	598,237
1865	380,414	216,904	597,318

the e. border, covers about ten acres. **Arkwright Summit**, is a p. o., in the e. part of the town. **Arkwright**, is a hamlet in the n. part. The first settlement was made in the n. w. corner by Byron T. Orton, Benj. Perry, and Augustus Burnham, from the eastern part of the State, in 1807.¹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Aaron Wilcox, in 1810, by Rev. John Spencer. The first church (Bap.) was organized by Elder Thos. Grennell, in 1820.

BUSTI—named from Paul Busti, agent of the Holland Land Co., was formed from Ellicott and Harmony, April 16, 1823. A part was annexed to Ellicott in 1845. It lies upon the south border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is hilly and broken. It is drained by Stillwater and several other small streams flowing into Chautauqua Lake, which lies along the n. border, and by others flowing e. into Conewango Creek. The Atlantic and Great Western Railway crosses the northern border. **Busti Corners**, (Busti p. o.,) is a small village a little east of the centre of the town. The first settlement was made on lot 61, in 1810, by John L. Frank, from Herkimer co.² The first church (Cong.) was formed Aug. 30, 1819; Rev. Samuel Smith was the first minister.

CARROLL—named in honor of the last surviving signer of the declaration of independence, was formed from Ellicott, March 25, 1825. Kiantone was taken off in 1853. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is broken and hilly in the n. e. and e., and rolling in the s. and s. w. The highest summits are 900 ft. above Lake Erie. The principal stream is Conewango Creek, forming part of the w. boundary. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R., crosses this town. **Frewsburgh**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, is a small village on the line of the D. W. & P. R. R. **State Line**, is on the line of Penn. **Fentonville**, is a (p. o.) near the s. w. corner. Joseph Aikep from Rensselaer co., the first settler in town, located on Lot 29 in Jan. 1807.³

CHARLOTTE—was formed from Gerry, April 29, 1829. Is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is moderately hilly and divided into several ridges by the valleys of the streams. **Luce Hill**, 2 mi. n. of Charlotte Centre, is the highest point in town, and about 1,000 ft. above Lake Erie. It is drained by Mill Creek and tributaries. **Charlotte Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a cheese fac., and some small manuf. and dwellings. **Sinclearville**,⁴ (p. o.,) a sta. on the D. W. & P. R. R. near the s. line, and partly in Gerry, contains 4 churches, 2 gristmills, and 3 sawmills, a cheese fac. and two tanneries. Pop. 575. The first settlement was made near the centre, in April, 1809, by John and Daniel Pickett, Alva O. Austin, John and Taylor Gregg, and Abel Prior.⁵ The first religious org. was in 1816 by Methodists. In 1839, the Baptists built the first church. There are now 6 churches in town.⁶

CHAUTAUQUA—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) April 11, 1804, and embraced all the territory now included within the limits of Chautauqua co. Pomfret was taken off in 1808, Portland in 1813, Harmony in 1816, and Clymer, Ellery and Stockton in 1821. It is an interior town, lying a little w. of the centre of the co. The surface is elevated and moderately hilly, occupying the watershed between the waters of Chautauqua Lake and those of Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake is on the e. border, and chiefly within the limits of the town. The Buffalo Corry, and Pittsburgh R. R. passes through this town. **Mayville**, (p. o.,) near the head of Chautauqua Lake, was incorp. in 1860, and again in 1867. It con-

¹ Aaron Wilcox settled in 1809, Nathan Eaton in 1810, Uriah L. Johnson, Jonathan and Benj. Sprague, from Otsego co., near the centre, in 1811, and Simeon Clinton, from Otsego co., at the centre, in 1813. The first child born was Horatio Nelson Johnson, May 11, 1811; the first marriage, that of Asaiah Burnham and Luania Eaton, May 11, 1815; and the first death, that of Augustus Burnham, in 1813. The first school was taught by Lucy Dewey, near the centre, in the summer of 1813. Simeon Clinton kept the first inn, in 1817; and Benj. Orton built the first sawmill, in 1818, on the e. branch of Canadaway Creek.

² Lawrence Frank settled on lot 62, in 1810, Heman Bush and John Frank, from Herkimer co., and Theron Plumb, from Mass., on lot 66, in 1811. The first marriage was that of Zebrick Root and Polly Farmer, in 1813; and the first death, that of Lawrence Frank, in 1811. Eve Frank, a young lady, was carried off by the Indians in 1811, and was gone 3 years, when she returned home and was married. Soon after, her husband was taken by the Indians, and detained about the same length of time. These incidents are noted upon a tombstone in the graveyard at Busti. The first school was taught by Olive Marsh, on lot 61, in 1813. Capt. Heman Bush kept the first inn and store, and erected the first mill, on Stillwater Creek, in 1815.

³ Laban Case settled on lot 31, Wm. Akins on lot 21, in 1807; Jas. Akins on lot 13, in 1818; James Hall on lot 11, in 1810, and William Sears on lot 11, in 1811. The first child born was Hamilton Tyler, in 1810; the first marriage, that of Wm. Bowles and Jerusha Walton, in 1811; and the first death, that of Woodcock, killed by the fall of a tree in 1810. Stephen Rogers taught the first school, in 1815, on lot 51. The first sawmill was built by John Fren and Thos. Russell, on lot 61, in 1811, and the first gristmill by John Fren, on the same lot, in 1817. Wm. Sears kept the first inn, on lot 11, in 1814, and James Hall the first store, on the same lot, in 1824.

⁴ Named from its first settler, Maj. Samuel Sinclear, who came in from Madison co., in 1810. He built in 1810 the first sawmill and framed house, and in 1811 the first gristmill, in town.

⁵ About the same time in 1809, Robt. W. Seaver and Wm. Devine, from Oneida co., settled at Charlotte Centre. The first child born was Phebe Austin, Jan. 25, 1810; the first death, Mrs. Arnold, and her sister Jerusha; the first marriage, that of Moses Cleveland and Sally Anderson, in 1811.

⁶ Two Meth. Cong., Bap., Universalist, and R. C.

tains the co. buildings, 3 churches, a new and very fine graded school, 2 newspapers,¹ 1 banking house, a foundry, edge tool fac., mill, saw mill, and about 800 inhabitants. **De Wittville**, (p. o.) in the e. part, contains a church, the co. poorhouse, and 200 inhabitants. **Hartfield**, (p. o.) on the lake inlet, contains a church, a few mills, etc. **Magnolia**, is on the lake, near the s. line. **Prospect Station**, (p. o.) is on the Buff. Corry and P. R. R. affording a fine distant view of Lake Erie. The first settlement was made at Mayville, in 1804, by Dr. Alexander McIntyre.² The first church (Bap.) was formed at Mayville, in 1820, by Elder Wilson.

CHERRY CREEK—was formed from Ellington, May 4, 1829. It lies on the e. border of the co., a little N. of the centre. The surface is hilly in the N. W., and rolling in the S. E. Along the s. border are several small swamps. It is drained by Conewango Creek and several tributaries, flowing s. **Cherry Creek**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, contains a State bank, 3 churches, and several mills and small establishments. **Shattuck's Corners**, is a small village. The first settlement was made on lot 15, in 1812, by Joshua Bentley, from Rennselaer co.³ The first religious services were held at the house of Ward King, in 1817; the Rev. Mr. Hadley (Bap.) was the first preacher.

CLYMER—(named from one of the "signers") was formed from Chautauqua, Feb. 9, 1821. Mina was taken off in 1824, and French Creek in 1829. It lies upon the s. border of the co., W. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of Broken Straw Creek and its tributaries. **North Clymer**, is a p. o. **King's Corners**, is a hamlet on the e. borders. **Clymer**, (p. o.) near the s. w. corner, contains 2 churches, and about 150 inhabitants. **Clymer Centre**, is a sta. on the B. C. and P. R. R. John Cleveland settled on lot 58 in 1820.⁴ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Mr. Cleveland, in 1820, by Elder Powers. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1830.

DUNKIRK—was formed from Pomfret, November 17, 1859. The village of **Dunkirk**, (p. o.) was incorp. in 1837, and its present charter was granted in 1867. It is a lake port, and the w. terminus of the original line of the Erie Railway. Its harbor is entirely artificial, there being no river or stream available for navigation. It has been formed by piers and a breakwater; and extensive wharves and warehouses have been built for a large amount of commerce. Since the completion of other divisions of the Erie Railway, and the withdrawal of the lines of steamers which formerly ran from this point, it has lost its importance as a lake port, and is now chiefly dependant upon its manufactures. The village has 2 banks, 3 newspapers,⁵ an extensive locomotive manufactory, a large foundry and machine shop, sash factory; several planing mills, an extensive lumber trade, and a considerable number of smaller establishments. It has an armory, a graded school system, a Young Men's Association,⁶ two catholic institutions,⁷ and about a dozen churches.⁸ The village is regularly laid out, and in former days was the scene of much speculation in real estate. A street R. R. connects it with Fredonia.

ELLERY—(named from one of the "signers,") was formed from Chautauqua, Feb. 29, 1821. A part was annexed in 1850. It is the central town in the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being about 400 ft. above the valleys, and 1,000 ft. above Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake forms the s. w. boundary, and into it flows several small streams,

¹ *Mayville Sentinel*, (Dem.) weekly; John F. Phelps, pub.; size 24 by 34; terms \$1.50.

² *The Chautauqua News*, (Repub.) weekly; B. D. Southworth, ed.; size 25 by 37; price \$1.50.

³ *Rural Miscellany*, monthly; G. R. Dean, ed. and pub.; size 23 by 35; terms 50 cents. Established in 1868.

⁴ Jonathan Smith settled about the same time, near the w. shore of the lake, and Peter Barnhart, from Penn., on the e. shore; Martin Prendergast and Messrs. Griffith and Bensus, also on the e. shore, in 1806. Judge Peacock was also an early settler. John Scott kept the first inn, at Mayville, in 1806, and J. & M. Prendergast the first store, in 1811.

⁵ Jos. Kent settled on lot 9, in 1815, and Willard Cheney on lot 10, Wm. Weaver on lot 16, Anson Hendrick on lot 16, and Cogabill Brown on lot 15, in 1816. Reuben Cheney taught the first school, in 1818; George H. Frost kept the first inn, in 1823, and Seth Grover the first store, in 1821, at the village. Wm. Kilbourn built the first sawmill, in 1824, on Cherry Creek, near the village. The first death was that of Lydia Page; she was buried in the woods near the village. Joshua Bentley lost a daughter, 2 years old, in 1817, supposed to have been carried off by the Indians.

⁶ William Rice, from Washington co., settled on lot 59, in 1821, Horace and Anson Starkweather, from Vt., on lot 43, in 1822. The first birth was that of Patience Russell, in 1823; the first marriage, that of Walter Freeman and Rowena Brown, in 1823. Alvin Williams kept the first inn, in 1826, at the village; John Stow the first store, in 1823; and Peter Jacques built the first mill, in 1825.

⁷ *Dunkirk Journal*, (Rep.) weekly; Isaac George, proprietor; 8 pages; size 27 by 42; terms \$2.00.

⁸ *Advertiser and Union*, (Dem.) weekly; Benton & Cushing, eds. and pub.; size 30 by 46; terms \$2.00. *Advertiser* begun in 1851, *Union* in 1860; consolidated in 1868.

Our Visitor, weekly.

⁹ Incorporated in 1867.

¹⁰ *St. Mary's Retreat*, (Passionists,) has 9 clergymen, 6 clerics, and 3 lay brothers.

¹¹ *St. Mary's Orphan Asylum and School*, under 8 Sisters of St. Joseph, has 35 orphans and 400 pupils. Org. 1837; incorp. 1852.

¹² The census in 1865 reported 2 Meth. Episc., 2 R. C., Prot. Episc., Prot. Evan., Bap., and Presb. ch. There are understood to be also a Lutheran, Reformed, Universalist, and some other societies in town.

which form the principal drainage. The soil is a clay loam upon the uplands, and a gravelly loam in the valleys. **Ellery Centre**, (Ellery p. o.), is a small village. **Bemus Point**, (p. o.) is a landing on Chautauqua Lake. There is a fine cemetery here. The first settlements were made on the lake by Wm. Bemus and Jeremiah Griffith, from Rensselaer co., in 1806; the former located at Bemus Point, and the latter farther s.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1809, by Elder Asa Turner, the first minister.²

ELLICOTT—named from Joseph Ellicott, agent of Holland Land Co., was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. A part of Busti was taken off in 1823, Carroll in 1825, Poland in 1832. A part of Busti was annexed in 1845. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, with a gentle inclination towards the s. w. The foot of Chautauqua Lake extends into the s. w. corner; the outlet is navigable 4 miles. Cassadaga Creek as a tributary of the outlet, is a sta. on the A. & G. W. R. R. **James-town**, (p. o.), on the outlet, was incorp. 1827. It contains 3 banks, 3 newspapers,³ a fine graded school.⁴ It has eight churches,⁵ 2 furnaces, 2 woolen fac. (under same owners;) 2 saw mills, 3 sash fac., 3 furniture fac., a chair fac., stove fac., pump fac., a piano fac., a flouring mill, &c. A street R. R. is projected from Jamestown to the junction of the Dunkirk, Warren, and Pittsburgh, with the A. & G. W. R. R., near Dexterville. **Fluvanna**, (p. o.), is at the foot of the lake, near the w. line. **Levant**, is on the e. border, at the junction of Cassadaga Creek with the lake outlet. **Dexterville**, is a suburb of Jamestown.⁶ The first settlement was made on the outlet of Chautauqua Lake, in 1806, by Wm. Wilson.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was formed July 6, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer, a missionary preacher from Conn.

ELLINGTON—was formed from Gerry, April 1, 1824. Cherry Creek was taken off in 1829. It lies upon the e. border of the co., a little s. of the centre. Its surface is an undulating and hilly upland. Clear Creek flows through near the centre, and, with its tributaries, forms the principal drainage. Conewango Creek flows through the n. e. corner. **Ellington**, (p. o.), near the centre, contains an academy, and 2 gristmills. **Clear Creek**, is a (p. o.) Jos. Bently made the first settlement, on lot 7, in 1814.⁸ The first religious services was held at the house of James Bates, in 1817, by Rev. Daniel Hadley. The F. W. Bap. denomination organized the first church.

FRENCH CREEK—was formed from Clymer, April 23, 1829. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., and of the State. The surface is hilly and broken by the deep valley of French Creek. **French Creek**, is a p. o. in the n. part, and **Marvin**, a p. o. in the s. Andy Nobles, from Oswego co., made the first settlement on lot 44, in 1811.⁹ The first religious meeting was held on lot 46, in 1818, by Elder Ashford; and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1821. There is a Meth. church in this town.

GERRY—(named from one of the "signers,") was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. Ellington was taken off in 1824, and Charlotte in 1829. It is an interior town, lying a little e. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits, in the n. e. corner, being 900 ft. above Lake Erie. It is drained by Cassadaga Creek and its tributaries, Mill Creek, and several smaller streams. There are several sulphur springs in town. Upon lot 44, s. w. of the centre, of the town, a gas spring has been found; and the owner,

¹ Isaac Young, from Genesee co., settled on lot 3, near the lake, in 1806. About the same time, or soon after, Daniel Cheneay, Alan Wood, Abijah Bennett, John Putnam, and Nalium Aldrich settled in town. Clark Parker, from Washington co., located near the centre, in 1810. The first school was taught by Dr. Cary, in the s. w. part, in 1808. Wm. Bemus kept the first inn, in 1811; erected the first sawmill, in 1808, and the first gristmill in 1811, on Bemus Creek. David Bellamy kept the first store, at the centre, in 1830.

² There are in town 4 churches: Bap., M. E., Univ., and United Brethren.

³ Jamestown Daily Journal, (Independent) A. M. Clark, Pub. Size 18 by 26 inches. Terms \$7.00. Begun in 1870. *Jamestown Journal*, (weekly issue from same press) (Rep.) 4 pages. Size 31 by 45 inches. Terms \$2.00. *Chautauqua Democrat*, (Rep.) weekly, A. B. Fletcher, Ed. & Prop. 4 pages; size 32 by 48 inches. Terms \$2.00.

⁴ The central building cost \$75,000, (600 scholars.) Central Branch in old Acad. (200) and 4 school houses, (60 each.) There are 30 teachers and 1,050 scholars.

⁵ Presb., Cong., Episc., E. C. Bap., Meth., Luth. and Swed. Meth.

⁶ It has an ax factory, grain measure fac., wheelbarrow fac., a gristmill, sawmill and carding mill.

⁷ Thomas R. Kennedy and Edward Works located upon

the outlet, in 1807, and Wilson Ellicott, Jas. Culbertson, and Geo. W. Fenton, in 1808. Edward Works built the first sawmill, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1809—this being the first improvement of the water-power of the outlet. The first school was taught in the house of John Bloover, in Jamestown, in 1815, by Rev. Amasa West.

⁸ Among the other early settlers were Jas. Bates, from Mass., Sam'l McConnell, from Cayuga co., and Joshua Bentley, Jr., from Rensselaer co., in 1816; Simon Lawrence, from Vt., Abner Bates and Ward King, from Mass., in 1817. The first child born was Simon Lawrence, Jr., in 1817; the first marriage, that of Rufus Hitchcock and Ranah Hadley, in 1817; and the first death, that of Mr. Hitchcock, who fell from a building and was killed six weeks after his marriage. Jas. Bates kept the first inn, at Ellington Village, in 1814, and Lewis Holbrook the first store in 1821. Ward King built the first gristmill, near the village, in 1821.

⁹ John Cleveland settled on lot 31, in 1812; Roswell Coe on lot 39, and Nath'l Thompson on lot 9, in 1813; and Paul Colburn, from Oneida co., on lot 44, in 1814. The first death was that of a son of Nath'l Thompson, drowned in French Creek. The first school was taught by ——— Chitsey, in 1818. William Graves kept the first inn, and built the first gristmill, in 1822; and John Dodge opened the first store in one end of the gristmill.

James H. Wicks, uses the gas for lighting his house. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R. passes through the w. part of this town. **Bucklins Corners**, (Vermont p. o.) on the line of the D. W. & P. R. R. in the south part, contains a church, inn, 2 stores, cheese fac., steam saw mill, and 40 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1811, by John Love, jr. and Stephen Jones, in the n. w. part.¹ The first religious meeting was held in the spring of 1818, by Elder Jonathan Wilson. The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1819, and drew the lot appropriated by the Holland Land Company for religious purposes. There are two churches in town: Meth. and Union.

HANOVER—was formed from Pomfret, June 1, 1812. Villanova was taken off in 1823, and a part of Sheridan in 1827. It lies upon Lake Erie, in the n. e. corner of the co. A part of Cattaraugus Indian Reservation lies in the n. e. part of the town. The surface along the lake is level or undulating, and in the centre and s. it is hilly, with an inclination toward the n. Cattaraugus Creek forms a portion of the n. boundary. Silver Creek flows in a n. w. direction through the town into Lake Erie, receiving Walnut Creek and several other tributaries. This town is finely adapted for dairying. **Silver Creek**, (p. o.), a R. R. sta. at the mouth of Silver Creek, was incorp. June 8, 1848; it contains 2 churches, a weekly newspaper office, 2 mills, 2 tanneries, a large smut machine fac. and other manufacturing establishments. **Irving**, (p. o.), a R. R. sta. on Cattaraugus Creek, near its mouth, contains 2 churches, a grist mill, and planing mill, &c. At the mouth of the creek is a harbor admitting of the entrance of vessels. **Smith Mills**, (p. o.), a little n. from the centre, is a small village. **Forestville**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, was incorp. in 1849. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,² a free acad., 2 grist-mills, a planing mill and several shops. It is recovering from a severe fire which occurred in 1870, but the village is recovering from its effects. Pop. 1,200. It is a station on the Erie Railway. **Nashville**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, contains a Meth. and Bap. ch. and 30 dwellings. **Hanover**, is a hamlet. Amos Cottle settled at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek in 1797.³ The first religious meetings (Bap.) were held by Rev. Joy Handy, in 1811; and the first church (M. E.) was organized in 1816, at Forestville.

HARMONY—was taken from Chautauqua, Feb. 14, 1816. A part of Busti was taken off in 1823. It lies upon the s. border of the co., a little w. of the centre. The surface is a moderately hilly upland, the highest summits being about 900 ft. above Lake Erie. Chautauqua Lake forms the n. e. boundary. It is drained by Goose Creek and several smaller streams, flowing n. into the lake, and by Little Broken Straw Creek, flowing s. to Penn. Quarries of a fine quality of sandstone for building purposes are found in several localities. **Ashville**, (Harmony p. o.) on Goose Creek, near Chautauqua Lake, contains 3 churches, a grist-mill and sawmill. Pop. 350. **Panama**, (p. o.) upon Little Broken Straw Creek, near the centre, was incorp. in 1861, and has a union school, 3 churches, a hotel, and 7 stores. **Blockville**, (p. o.) is a small village. **Stedman** is a p. o. in the n. part of the town. **Crant Station**, (Broken Straw p. o.) is a small village. **Panama Station**, (Watts Flatts p. o.) is a small village with steam mills, handle fac., 2 stores, a hotel, and 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made on lot 43, in 1805, by Reuben Slayton, from Otsego co.⁴ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held in a schoolhouse at Blockville, by Rev. Simon Bowers.⁵

¹ Jesse Dexter, David Cobb, and Hugh B. Patterson were among the early settlers. The town settled slowly until after the close of the war in 1851, when the settlements progressed rapidly. The first death was that of Alva Eaton, who was killed by the fall of a tree in the spring of 1818. Jas. Bucklin kept the first inn, in 1820, and Howard B. Bledsoe the first store, in 1826, at Bucklins Corners. John Hines and Wm. Newton erected the first sawmill, on Casadaga Creek, in the s. w. part, in 1819, and the first grist-mill, in 1822.

² *The Chautauqua Farmer*, (Agricultural) weekly. Parker & Russell Pubrs., 8 pages, size 27 by 40 inches. Price \$1.50. Began Jan., 1866.

³ Among the first settlers were Wm. Sidney and Capt. Rosecrantz, in 1801; Sylvanus Maybee, Benj. Kinyon, and Amos Avery, at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, Nathan Cass, from Boston, Jehiel More and Jonas Green, at Forestville, in 1805; Abel Cleveland and David Dickerson, in 1802; John E. Howard, in 1806; and Artemus R. Cloutier, in 1809,—all at Silver Creek. The first child born was Caroline Sidney, in 1800; the first marriage that of Richard Smith and Sally Mark, in 1807; and the first death, that of

Wm. Sidney, in Jan. 1807. John Mack kept the first inn, in 1807, at the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek, and Parker Brownell the first store in 1811. Abel Cleveland and David Dickerson built the first sawmill, in 1804, and the first grist-mill, in 1806, at Silver Creek. In 1805 Mr. Dickerson erected a sawmill at Silver Creek, to which he attached a mortar and pestle, for the purpose of pounding corn for food.

—Moore erected a gristmill at Forestville about the same period.

⁴ Daniel B. Carpenter, from Washington co., settled on lot 64, in 1806; Jonathan Cheney on lot 52, in 1807; Theron Bly, from Otsego co., on lot 44, and Wm. Mattison on lot 52, in 1811; and Jas. Carpenter on lot 56, in 1816. The first child born was Thos. Slayton, in Nov. 1807; the first marriage that of Reuben Slayton and Clarissa Slayton, in 1808; and the first death, that of Thomas Slayton, Nov. 26, 1807. Eben Pratt taught the first school, in 1817; Jas. McCallen kept the first inn, in 1816, on lot 43; and Tibbets & Kellogg the first store, on the same lot, in 1818. Reuben Slayton built the first sawmill on lot 42, as early as 1810.

⁵ There are in town, 5 Meth., 3 Bap. and 2 Pres. churches.

KIANTONE—was formed from Carroll, Nov. 16, 1853. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. The surface is undulating in the e., and hilly in the w. The highest summits are about 100 ft. above Chautauqua Lake. Conewango Creek forms the greater part of the e. boundary. Kiantone and Stillwater Creeks are the other principal streams. **Kiantone**, (p. o.,) contains about 25 dwellings. **Could's Corners**, is a small village near the N. border. The first settlement was made on lot 1, in 1807, by Robt. Russel.¹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Joseph Akins, in 1814, by Rev. Mr. Smith; and the first church (Cong.) was formed in 1815. There are 3 churches in town; Cong., M. E., and Univ.

MINA—was taken from Clymer, March 23, 1824. Sherman was taken off in 1832. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The principal streams are French and several smaller creeks, flowing s. and w.; Findleys Lake is a fine sheet of water in the s. w. part. **Mina Corners**, (Mina p. o.,) a little e. of the centre, contains 15 dwellings; and **Findleys Lake**, (p. o.,) near the outlet of the lake, 20 dwellings. **Friends**, is in the n. w. part. The first settlement was made on lot 52, in 1816, by Alex. Findley, from Penn., originally from Ireland.² The first religious services (Ref. Prot. D.) were held in the barn of Benj. Hazen, by Rev. Mr. Bradley, in 1826. The first and only church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1853, and the church edifice was erected in 1857.

POLAND—was formed from Ellicott, April 9, 1832. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several distinct ridges. The principal streams are Conewango and Cassadaga Creeks, which unite near the s. line. **Kennedy**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. sta. on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, on Conewango Creek, contains a union church, gristmill, sawmill and 50 dwellings. It is sometimes known as Falconer, **Poland Centre**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made at Kennedy, (formerly Falconer,) in 1805, by Dr. Thos. R. Kennedy, from Meadville, Penn.³

POMFRET—was formed from Chautauqua, March 11, 1808. Ellicott, Gerry, and Hanover were taken off in 1812, a part of Sheridan in 1827, and parts of Arkwright in 1829 and '30. Dunkirk was taken off in 1859. It lies upon Lake Erie, a little e. of the centre of the co. A strip of comparatively level land extends along the lake, and the remaining part of the surface is a rolling upland, the higher summits being 700 to 800 ft. above the lake. It is principally drained by Canadaway Creek and several smaller streams flowing into the lake. Several small branches of Cassadaga Creek take their rise in the s. part. Quarries of excellent building stone are found along the lake shore. The town has 6 saw mills, 4 gristmills, a tannery, 5 planing mills, a paper mill, a foundry, 4 carriage shops, and several other manufactories. **Fredonia**, (p. o.,) upon Canadaway Creek,⁴ 3 mi. s. of Dunkirk, was incorp. May 2, 1829. It contains 4 churches, 2 banks, a State Normal School, 2 newspapers,⁵ and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2,546. The village is partly lighted by natural gas. A street R. R. connects it with Dunkirk, 3 miles. The Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburgh R. R. passes through the village. **Laona**, (p. o.,) on Saw Creek, near the e. border, contains 2 churches, several manufactories, and 216 inhabitants. **Brigham**, in the s. part, is a p. o. **Shumla**, is a hamlet, near the s. e. corner. **Morians**, is a small sta. on the B. C. and P. R. R. **Van Buren Harbor**, was a hamlet on the lake. David Eason and

¹ James Hall settled on lot 29, in 1810. The first school was taught by Stephen Rogers, in 1814. Jas. Hall kept the first store, on lot 28, and Wm. Sears the first inn, on lot 11. Robert Russel built the first sawmill, on Kiantone Creek.

² Aaron Whitney, from Dunnville, Canada, settled on lot 59. Zina Reckford on lot 28, and Roger Haskill on lot 50, in 1821; James Ottaway, from Kent co., England, on lot 14, in 1823. The first birth was that of a daughter of Nathaniel Throop, in 1823; the first marriage, that of Isaac Stedman and Nancy Wilcox, in April, 1826; and the first death, that of the mother of Nathaniel Throop, in 1825. The first school was taught by Elisha Moore, near Finleys Mills, in 1826. Cullin Barnes kept the first inn, on lot 20, in 1827, and Horace Brockway the first store, in 1824, on lot 52. Alex. Finley built the first mill, in 1824, on the outlet of Finleys Lake.

³ Edward Shillitto settled about the same time at the mills on the Conewango; Amos Ives, Isaac Young, — Owens, — Miles, Jos. and Daniel Wheeler, Nicholas Dolloff, and Joshua Woodward were also early settlers. Dr.

K. erected the first sawmill, in 1805, and the first gristmill in 1806, on the Conewango. The first lumber rafted down the Allegany was from his mill.

⁴ Upon the banks of the creek—just below the bridge, in the village—is a spring of carburetted hydrogen gas, yielding about 10,000 cubic ft. of gas every 24 hours. This gas is collected in a gasometer, and distributed in pipes, affording sufficient light for about one-half of the village. About one mi. e. of the village, the gas oozes from the shale rocks on the banks of the creek over the space of an acre. The amount of gas escaping here is supposed to be much greater than at the spring in the village, and a company has been formed to collect it for use.

⁵ *Fredonia Censor*. (Rep.) weekly; W. McKinstry & Son, publishers; size 27 by 44; terms \$2.00. Established in 1821.

Active Christian, monthly; Rev. O. C. Payne, ed. and pub.; 12 pages, octavo; terms 50 cents.

Good Templars' Journal, monthly; P. R. Bartram, ed. and pub.; size 16 by 24; terms 75 cents.

Thomas McClintock, from Penn., settled at Fredonia, in 1804.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized Oct. 20, 1808, at the house of Judge Cushing.²

PORTLAND—was formed from Chautauqua, April 9, 1813. Ripley was taken off in 1817, add a part of Westfield in 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, a little w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level along the lake shore, but broken and hilly in the centre and w. Its streams are small creeks and brooks flowing into Lake Erie. It is found to be admirably suited to grape culture. **Centerville**, (Portland, p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches³ and about 500 inhab. **Brocton**, (p. o.,) is a village of 285 inhab. with 2 churches, and a few shops, etc., near this place at the depot, and towards the lake, a religious community holding peculiar views has been established.⁴ The place called **Salem-on-Erie**, (p. o.,) n the N. E. part, contains 2 churches and 258 inhabitants. The first settlement was made a little w. of the centre, by Capt. Jas. Dunn, in 1805.⁵

RIPLEY⁶—was formed from Portland, March 1, 1817. A part of Westfield was taken off in 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, in the N. W. corner of the co. Its surface is level along the lake shore, and broken and hilly in the S. E. The highest summits are 800 ft. above the lake. It is drained by Twenty Mile Creek and its tributaries and a large number of small streams flowing into the lake. Along the lake shore are several valuable stone quarries. The position of the State line on the W. border of this town was marked by a stone monument in 1790, but this becoming defaced, and being in danger from encroachment of the lake, a new one was placed in 1869, at a distance of 440 feet S. of the former, by commr's of the two States. **Quincy**, (Ripley p. o.,) about 1 mi. E. of the lake, is a thriving village. **State Line**, is a station on the L. S. and M. S. R. R.. Josiah Farnsworth, from the E. part of the State, settled at Quincy in 1804. The first religious services (Bap.) were held at the house of Nathan Wisner, by Rev. Samuel Wisner, in 1806; the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1820.

SHERIDAN—was formed from Pomfret and Hanover, April 16, 1827. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, E. of the centre of the co. The surface is level in the N. W., and hilly in the S. E., with a gradual inclination toward the lake. A nearly perpendicular bluff, 50 to 200 ft. high, extends along the lake shore. It is drained by Scott's Creek, and several smaller streams, flowing into Lake Erie. **Sheridan Centre**, (Sheridan p. o.,) is a station on the Erie Railway and a small village. The first settlements were made on lot 17, at the centre, by Francis Webber, from Mass., in 1804.⁷ The first religious meeting (Presb.) was held at the house of Orsamus Holmes, by Rev. John Spencer, in 1807; and the first church (Presb.) was organized by Mr. Spencer, in 1816.

SHERMAN—named in honor of Roger Sherman one of the "signers," was formed from Mina,⁸ April 17th, 1832. It is an interior town, lying S. W. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and hilly, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. It is drained by French Creek and its tributaries. Considerable lumber is manufactured in the town. **Sher-**

¹ Low Minegar, Benj. Barrett, Zattu Cushing. — Barnes, — Cole, and — Geer, settled in 1804 and '5, at and near Fredonia. Timothy Goulding settled one mi. W. of the harbor, in 1808. Solomon Chadwick located at Dunkirk, in 1809, and — Gaylord, Daniel Pier, and Luther Goulding, soon after. Samuel Perry brought the first vessel into the harbor, in 1810. The first death was that of a daughter of Oliver Woodcock, twelve years of age, killed by the fall of a tree, in 1808. The first school was taught by Samuel Perry, at Fredonia, in the winter of 1809-9. Thomas McClintock kept the first inn, in 1809, and E. Risley the first store, in 1808, at Fredonia. Baker, Berry & Co. built the first sawmill and gristmill, in 1807, on Canadaway Creek.

² The census reports 11 churches: 3 Bap., 2 Prot. E., 2 Presb., 2 M. E. Christian, and R. C.

³ Meth., Presb., and Episc.

⁴ This settlement was formed under the Rev. Thos. Lake Harris, (formerly a Universalist minister in N. Y. city,) in 1807, and most of them came from Wasco and Chautauq co., where they had located in 1801. They own nearly 2,000 acres; have 50 acres in grapes, a wine press and wine cellar, a floral green-house for the sale of plants, a hotel, restaurant, and other property. They do not assume any name, but are known by others as the "Harris Community." They profess to regard the family relation as sacred, and aim in all affairs to do God's holy will, as taught in the Scriptures. They receive, to some extent, the doctrines taught by Swedenborg, Wesley, and others, and appear strongly averse to having any communication with others relative to their peculiar tenets, or theories of the "new life." They number about one hundred and twenty-five in all, of various nationalities.

⁵ In 1806, Nathan, Elisha, and Nathaniel Fay settled on lot 25, Peter Kane on lot 38, John Price on lot 34, David Eason on lot 37, and Benj. Hutchins in the same vicinity. The first birth was that of George W. Dunn, Jan. 18, 1807; the first marriage, that of Absalom Harris and Polly Kane, in 1810; and the first death, that of Mrs. Nathan Fay, in 1807. The first school was taught by Anna Eaton. There are 2 Bap., Meth., Presb., and Episc. churches in town.

⁶ Named in honor of Gen. Eleazar W. Ripley. Among the other early settlers were Perry G. Ellsworth, on lot 12, near Quincy, Samuel Truesdell, near the Penn. line, Alexander Cochrane, on lot 10, and Wm. Alexander, all of whom came in 1804; Silas Baird settled on lot 6, and Ira Holmes in town, in 1806; Chas. Forsyth in 1808. The first school was taught by Ann Riddle, a little W. of Quincy, in 1810. The first inn was kept near the State line, by Sam'l Truesdell, in 1805.

⁷ Gerrard Griswold, John Walker, Orsamus and Alanson Holmes, and Uriah Lee, from Eastern New York, settled near the centre in 1804-5; Wm. Griswold, from Conn., on lot 35, in 1805; and Rev. John Spencer, from Conn., at the centre, in 1807. The first birth was that of Jos. Eliott, son of Alanson Holmes, in the spring of 1805; the first marriage, that of Benj. Barrows and Betsey Stebbins, in 1807-8; and the first death, that of Alanson Holmes, in the fall of 1805. The first school was taught by Wm. Griswold, in the winter of 1808-9, at his own house. Orsamus Holmes kept the first inn, W. of the centre, in 1808, and Elisha Gray the first store, the same year. Haven Brigham built the first gristmill, in 1807, on Brigham's Creek.

man, (p. o.), in the N., contains 4 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 401. **Centre Sherman**, is a p. o. **Pleasant Valley**, and **Waits Corners**, are hamlets. In 1824,¹ Alanson Weed settled on lot 31. The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Jonathan Reynolds, by Elder Spencer; and the first church (Cong.) was formed in 1820.

STOCKTON—named in honor of Richard Stockton, one of the "signers," was formed from Chautauqua, Feb. 9, 1821. A part of Ellery was annexed in 1850. It is an interior town, lying a little N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Cassadaga and Bear Lakes, two small bodies of water near the N. border, give rise to Cassadaga and Bear Creeks. These streams unite in the S. part of the town. **Delanti**, (Stockton p. o.), near the centre, contains 3 churches, a grist and saw-mill, and 180 inhabitants. **Cassadaga**, (p. o.), upon Cassadaga Lake in the N. E. corner, contains a church, a sawmill, and 151 inhabitants. **South Stockton**, is in the S. E. part, and **Oregon**, in the S. is a p. o. The first settlement was made in the S. part of the town, in 1810, by Shadrack Scofield, David Waterbury, and Henry Walker, from Saratoga co.² The first church (Bap.) was organized in the S. part, in 1815.

VILLENova—was taken from Hanover, Jan. 24, 1823. A part of Arkwright was taken off in 1829. It lies upon the E. border of the co. N. of the centre. Its surface is rolling in the S. E., and broken and hilly in the centre and N. The highest summit is 900 ft. above Lake Erie. Two small lakes—one on the N. and the other on the W. border—form the sources of the two branches of Conewango Creek, which unite in the S. E. corner. **Omar**, (Hamlet p. o.), a little S. W. of the centre, is a small village. **Villanova**, is a p. o. at Conewango Forks, in the S. E. part. The first settlement was made in 1810, on lot 3, by Daniel Whipple, from Herkimer co., originally from Mass.³ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. Mr. Dunham; and the first church (M. E.) was formed in 1812. There are 3 churches in town; M. E., Wes. Meth., and F. W. Bap.

WESTFIELD—was formed from Portland and Ripley, March 19, 1829. It lies upon Lake Erie, W. of the centre of the co. The surface is level or rolling along the lake, and hilly in the centre and S. It is drained by Chautauqua and Little Chautauqua Creeks and several smaller streams flowing into the lake. **Westfield**,⁴ (p. o.), upon Chautauqua Creek, about 2 mi. from the lake, was incorp. April 19, 1833. It contains 5 churches, a Union School costing \$60,000, with capacity for 1,000 pupils, 2 banks, 2 newspapers,⁵ a lock factory, paper mill, woolen fac. foundry and machine shop, ag. implement fac., 2 flouring mills, planing mill, tannery, etc. and various shops. Pop. about 3,000. **Barcelona**, is a small village on the lake. **Volusia**, is a p. o. in the S. part of the town. The first settlement was made in 1801, by Edward McHenry, from Penn.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1807, by Rev. John Linsley.⁷

¹ In the same year, Harvey W. Goff settled on lot 80, Lester R. Dewey on lot 31, Otis Skinner on lot 32, and Hiram N. Gleason on lot 24. The first child born was Amasa Dornas, in 1824; the first marriage, that of Lester R. Dewey and Fanny Patterson, in 1825; and the first death, that of — Arnold, in 1826. Otis Skinner taught the first school, in his own house, in 1828. Josiah Keeler kept the first store and inn, on lot 27, in 1827. Alanson Weed erected the first mill, on lot 30 in 1825.

² The first child born was Wm. Walker, Aug. 25, 1811; Abigail Durfee taught the first school, in the S. part, in the summer of 1815. The first inn was kept by Ichabod Fisher, at Cassadaga, in 1811, and the first store by James Haywood, at Delanti, in 1817. Hines, Lazell & Nelson built the first gristmill, at Delanti, on Bear Creek, in 1813. Among the other early settlers were Daniel Wright, from Herkimer co., on lot 19, Villeroi Balcomb, John Kent, and Eli Arnold. The first child born was Electa Whipple, May 5, 1812; the first marriage, that of Jas. Maffit and Mary Dighton; and the first death, that of John Arnold, in 1811. Mrs. Battles taught the first school, in her own house, near Wrights Corners, in 1815. Norris & Grover kept the first store, and Villeroi Balcomb the first inn, at Wrights Corners, in 1829. John Kent erected the first sawmill, in 1815 on the Conewango, below the Forks; and a gristmill was attached in 1818.

⁴ The business of this place was injured by the finishing of the N. Y. & Erie R. R. to Dunkirk. A lighthouse here is lighted by gas obtained from a gas spring on the bank of the creek, about a mile distant.

⁵ *Westfield Republican*, (Rep.) weekly, M. C. Rice ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1855. *Lake Shore Enterprise*, (Rep.) weekly, S. O. Hayward, ed. & pub. Size 26 by 40 inches; terms \$1.50. Established in 1865.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were Arthur Bell and James Montgomery, from Penn., who located a little W. of Westfield Village, Abraham Fredrick, from Penn., on lot 71 and Dan'l Kinkaid, on lot 14, all in 1802; and Gen. John and Jas. McMahan, on the present site of the village, in 1803. The first child born was John McHenry, in 1802; the first marriage, that of James Montgomery and Sarah Taylor, June 30, 1805; and the first death, that of Edward McHenry, drowned by the upsetting of a small boat on Lake Erie, in 1803. John McMahan erected the first sawmill and gristmill, in 1804, on and near the mouth of Chautauqua Creek. Edward McHenry kept the first inn, in 1802, and Jas. Atkins the first store in 1808, at Westfield Village. The first school was taught by Wm. Murray, in 1803. The churches in Westfield village, are Meth., Bap. Presb., Episc., and R. C.

CHEMUNG COUNTY.



THIS county is named from the river which flows through the county, said to signify "Big Horn," or "Horn in the water," and by the Delawares, "Con-on-gue," said to be of similar meaning, and probably named from some circumstance of finding the horns of deer upon its banks. The co. was formed from Tioga, March 29, 1836. A portion of Schuylcr was taken off in 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the State, is centrally distant 158 mi. from Albany, and contains 406 sq. mi. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest points are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys, and 1,300 to 1,500 feet above tide. The ridges extend in a general n. and s. direction, and have steep declivities and broad and rolling summits. A deep valley, extending s. from Seneca Lake, divides the highlands into two general systems, and forms an easy communication between the Susquehanna Valley and the central portions of the State. Chemung River flows s. e. through the s. part of the co. and cuts the ridges diagonally. Wide alluvial flats, bordered by steep hillsides, extend along nearly its whole course. Catharine Creek flows n. through the central valley and discharges its waters into Seneca Lake. The other principal streams, all tributaries of the Chemung, are Post, Sing Sing, Newtown, Goldsmith, Wynkoops, and Cayuta Creeks from the n., and Hendy and Seely Creeks from the s. The valleys of these streams are generally narrow, and are bordered by steep hills. The valleys of the smaller streams are mere ravines and gulleys.

The principal rocks in the co. belong to the shales and sandstones of the Chemung group. In the n. part the rocks of the Portage group are exposed in the ravines. The sandstone is quarried in several places, and furnishes a good quality of stone for building and flagging. The soil is a gravelly and sandy loam, intermixed in some places with clay. The valleys are covered with a deep, rich alluvium. The highlands are best adapted to pasturage. Lumbering was once a leading pursuit; but this business has been mostly superseded by agriculture, grazing, and dairying. The cultivation of tobacco has received much attention along the Chemung Flats. Since the completion of the railroads and canals, commerce and manufactures have received great attention, especially at the city of Elmira, where the carshops of the Erie railway, and various manufactures, employ a great number of persons.

The county seat is located at Elmira, on the Chemung River. The courthouse is a fine structure near the centre of the village, and a new jail is to be built. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 160 acres, at Breesport, 6 mi. from Horseheads. The buildings are of wood, 50 by 70 feet, 2 stories, with wings of the same height, 24 by 100, and 24 by 60 feet. The Chemung Canal extends from Seneca Lake through the valley to Chemung River at Elmira, connecting with the Erie Canal. A navigable feeder from Corning, forms a junction at Horseheads Village. The Junction Canal (owned by a company,) extends about 20 mi. along the Chemung, using slack water in places. The Erie Railway extends along Chemung River through Chemung, Ashland, Elmira, Horseheads, and Big Flats. The Chemung R. R. extends n. from Elmira through Horseheads and Veteran. The Northern Central Railway, of Pa., (formerly Williamsport and Elmira R. R.,) extends s. from Elmira into Penn., and n. by Chemung R. R. &c., to Rochester. The Lehigh Valley R. R. extends along the line of the Erie, from Waverly to Elmira, by using a third rail on the Erie Railway track, it being of the 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge. The Ithaca & Athens R. R. touches the eastern part of the co. The Elmira & Horseheads R. R. has been lately constructed between these places. It is a street railroad. The "Horseheads & Elmira Avenue R. R.," is a newly devised Street R. R. project. Length 10 miles.

In 1779, Gen. Sullivan and his army entered the co. from the s. by the way of Chemung River, and fought a battle seven or eight miles below Elmira city, in which the Indians and Tories were defeated, Aug. 29, 1779. The Indians were commanded by Joseph Brant, and the Tories by Colonels Butler and Johnson. The first settlements were made from 1787 to 1790, by immigrants from Penn., who had become acquainted with the fertility and beauty of the Chemung Valley through the account brought back by the soldiers of Gen. Sullivan's

army. At a somewhat later period, settlers began to arrive in great numbers from Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware. The portion of the co. lying s. of the Chemung River was included in a royal grant made previous to 1775. The remaining parts were included in the Watkins and Flint purchase.

At the beginning of the late war, by General Orders No. 28, (May 1, 1861,) Elmira was designated as one of the three recruiting rendezvous in the State, and Brig. Gen. Van Valkenburgh was assigned to the command. Extensive wooden barracks were erected under the above and subsequent orders, and various changes of command. The 12th, 13th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 33d, 35th, 50th, 64th, 85th, 86th, 89th, 103d, (in part,) 107th, 138th, 141st, 161st, 179th, 189th, and 194th, (in part,) volunteer Infantry; the 7th and 15th Cav. (in part) the 10th Cavalry; the 1st, 2d, and 9th Regiments of Artillery; the 19th, 22d, and 33d Batteries of Light Artillery, and the 28th, 58th, 77th, 98th, 99th, and 102d Militia regiments, were organized there during the war. Elmira was also designated by G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous of recruits enlisted in the 27th Senatorial District, comprising Chemung, Schuyler, and Steuben counties, and the 107th, 141st, and 161st regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized there in the summer and fall of that year, under this order. Portions of the 23d, 35th, 38th, 103d, 107th, 141st, 161st, 179th, and 194th Infantry, 1st Veteran Cavalry, 3d, 10th, and 24th Cavalry, 1st Artillery, and 19th and 22d batteries of artillery, were from this county.

In 1864-5, a part of barracks No. 3, was fitted up as a military prison, and in all 11,916 prisoners were confined here, of whom 2,950 died. The rations furnished were ample, and the medical attendance sufficient, but a part of the prisoners had previously been held at Point Lookout, Md., where the water was poor, and the site unhealthy. Others had been worn down by previous hardships in the field. The small pox took off 300 to 400. Many were taken home for burial by friends, and the Woodlawn Cemetery has 126 graves of Confederate dead. The U. S. Govt. has caused each grave to be designated by headstones, and the intention is to surround the place of their burial by an iron fence.

There is now scarcely a trace of the immense barracks where so many Union regiments were organized for the seat of war, and where many of them were mustered out upon their return. The expenditure of such vast sums of money may have been a source of transient prosperity, but it was in other respects an unmitigated evil, and unavoidably left for a time its traces upon the morals of the town. All quiet, law abiding citizens, felt happy in being relieved from the presence of troops, and the din of martial parade.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Elmira,) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time.
(R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ashland	918	923	1,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	95	129	98
Baldwin .....	...	...	94	92	73	120	94	126	110	123	116	130	130	112	112
Big Flats	1,853	1,891	1,902	200	194	165	181	168	230	195	230	210	230	204	240
Catlin	1,308	1,440	1,342	262	162	204	183	179	159	179	171	165	172	162	144
Chemung	2,126	1,950	1,907	178	118	139	141	231	186	225	168	249	171	224	177
Elmira	8,682	1,169	1,190	860	665	857	667	143	98	140	101	127	120	115	146
Elmira (city)	13,130	15,863	...	...	...	...	...	1,206	1,206	1,328	1,307	1,241	1,521	1,417	1,761
Erin	1,339	1,256	1,392	114	157	86	190	93	169	122	168	203	126	100	220
Horseheads	2,277	2,838	2,961	294	292	272	283	347	311	318	312	344	340	347	355
Southport	4,733	2,412	2,727	440	397	392	409	358	361	335	362	245	342	226	354
Van Etten	1,508	1,485	1,533	352	210	304	237	114	207	368	232	127	210	127	219
Veteran	2,171	2,429	2,479	153	182	92	220	374	233	114	218	352	249	321	256
Total	26,917	31,923	35,281	2,947	2,469	2,589	2,631	3,307	3,110	3,467	3,382	3,646	3,778	4,502	4,082

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CHEMUNG COUNTY during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	247,300	\$6,900,988	\$992,757	\$7,093,897	\$7,093,897	\$8,394.85	\$20,818.09	\$4,704.57	\$19,977.34	0.63
1860..	248,071	5,944,423	953,741	6,898,556	6,477,752	11,490.01	21,657.75	4,854.57	19,957.68	0.59
1861..	250,113	5,960,349	836,058	6,796,407	6,472,762	8,608.00	25,018.05	4,854.57	20,227.38	0.91
1862..	247,321	6,016,019	967,980	6,983,999	7,078,341	7,427.74	22,077.88	5,308.76	28,313.36	0.89
1863..	247,728	6,207,369	938,709	7,146,078	7,210,263	13,744.52	22,948.68	5,407.70	30,643.62	1.01
1864..	248,649	6,667,676	1,296,054	7,963,730	7,238,709	185,379.36	27,496.78	5,429.03	32,574.19	3.47
1865..	248,491	6,953,570	1,610,863	8,610,433	7,847,230	96,813.05	27,755.87	5,885.42	30,702.29	2.05
1866..	247,080	6,843,066	1,535,160	8,438,246	8,364,433	95,906.14	31,472.84	6,273.32	40,253.84	2.09
1867..	246,320	7,226,432	1,157,736	8,384,168	8,438,246	101,162.41	30,869.33	10,547.81	40,822.36	2.32
1868..	245,446	6,909,141	1,070,563	7,979,704	8,684,168	71,989.70	42,931.81	10,855.21	39,512.98	1.90
1869..	245,238	7,066,738	1,174,606	8,241,344	8,379,704	62,251.20	32,364.17	10,474.63	36,661.20	1.69
1870..	246,580	7,214,244	1,017,568	8,231,812	8,483,747	66,145.06	75,584.07	10,604.68	51,011.25	2.4

ASHLAND—was formed from Elmira, Southport and Chemung, by act of April 25, 1867. It lies on the s. border of the co., and its surface consist of valley and upland. **Wellsburgh**, (p. o.) is a sta. on the Erie R. R., on the line of the town of Chemung, within which the greater part lies. Settlement was begun in this town about 1738. It is mostly devoted to farming purposes.

BALDWIN—named from Baldwin Brothers, early settlers—was formed from Chemung, April 7, 1856. It lies s. e. of the centre of the co., and a narrow strip extends to the e. border. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of Baldwin and Wynkoop Creeks. **Hammonds Corners**, (North Chemung p. o.) is a small village. Henry Sice made the first settlement, a little n. of the village, in 1813, and Warren and Charles Granger settled at the village in 1814.² A Union church was formed in 1852.

BIG FLATS—was formed from Elmira, April 16, 1822. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface consists of a broken upland in the n. and s., separated by a wide intervalle, which gives name to the town, and extends from the Chemung river n. e. through the centre. There is a suspension bridge about a mile above the village. Chemung River receives several small tributaries from the n., the principal of which is Sing-Sing Creek. Tobacco is raised in considerable quantities upon the flats. **Big Flats**, (p. o.), in the valley near the w. border of the town, is a station upon the Erie Railway. The first settlement was made by Christian Miner, from Penn., in 1787.³ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1807. Rev. Roswell Goff was the first preacher.

CATLIN—was formed from Catherines, Schuyler co., April 16, 1823. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 200 to 400 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are Post and Sing-Sing Creeks and Hubbards Run. The soil is chiefly a gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing. There is no village or church in town. **Catlin Centre**, is a hamlet, **Tompkins Corner** and **Post Creek**, are p. offices. The first settlers were John Martin, from Tompkins co., and Aaron Davenport, from N. J., who located in the s. w. corner of the town.⁴

CHEMUNC—was formed Feb. 28, 1789. Elmira was taken off in 1792, Erin in 1822,

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, (including a part of Schuyler County,) according to Burr's Atlas, is 346,000. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	124,715	108,557	233,272
1855	120,220	110,336	230,606
1860	117,998	76,096	194,094
1865	133,982	91,052	225,034

² The first child born was Simeon Hammond, and the first death was that of Thos. Wheeler. The first school was taught by Polly Blandin. D. R. Harris kept the first inn, and Miles Covel the first store.

³ Caleb Gardner and Henry Starell, from Penn., settled on the river below Miner in the same or the next year. Geo.

Gardner settled at the village in 1788; Clark Winans on the river in 1789, and John Winters, Jesse and Joel Rowley, and Geo. Gardner, jr., all from Penn., in 1790. The first birth was that of Christian Miner, jr., in 1790; the first marriage that of Wm. Applegate and Christian Miner; and the first death, that of T. Nelson. Cornelius McGinnis taught the first school. John Hay kept the first store, and Capt. Geo. Gardner the first inn. The first gristmill was erected by Robert Miller.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were N. Swick, Horace Tupper, Edward Beebe, Jacob Bucher, Alanson Owen, John Woolsey, and J. M. Barker, who located in the s. part. Jacob Bucher kept the first inn on Post Creek, and John Ostrander erected the first saw and gristmill on the same stream. Reuben Barber died in the town in 1854, at the age of 105.

and Baldwin in 1856. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland broken by deep and narrow valleys. Chemung River flows s. e. through the s. part. Wynkoops Creek flows s. through near the centre, in a deep valley bordered by steep hillsides. **Breckville**, (Chemung p. o.,) on Chemung River, is a R. R. sta. and has a church, a manufactory of hemlock bark extract, and a few shops. **Chemung Centre**, is a p. o. **Baldwin**, is a hamlet in the s. w. corner. **Wellsburgh**, (p. o.,) on the s. side of the Chemung, and on the line of Ashland has 3 churches, (Baptist, Methodist and Prot. Episcopal,) a tannery, grist mill, planing mill, etc. Population, 542. There is a wire suspension bridge over the Chemung at this place. The first settlement was made at Breckville, in 1788, by Elijah Breck, Capt. Daniel McDowell, and William Wynkoop,—the first two from Penn:—the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1790, by Rev. Roswell Goff.²



ELMIRA CITY—was formed from the towns of Elmira and Southport, April 7, 1865. It lies principally on the n. bank of the Chemung, in a broad valley with hills rising to commanding heights, a mile or two distant. The city is on the line of the Erie Railway, the Northern Central Railway of Pa., and the Lehigh Valley R. R., and is connected by the Chemung Canal through Seneca Lake with the canal system of New York, and by the Junction Canal, (that is owned by a private company,) with the canals of Pennsylvania. Since the completion of the great railroads through the coal regions, much of the business of these canals have fallen off, while the supply of coal has vastly increased. The city has 6 banks

and banking houses, a savings bank, 2 daily, 2 weekly and 1 quarterly publications,³ a large amount of manufactures,⁴ and an extensive trade with the surrounding regions of country. It is supplied with water by a company, from Seely and Cars Creeks and Lake Eldridge, partly by steam power. Its fire department has 4 steamers, and its police is directly appointed by the Common Council. The city expenditures for the last year amounts to \$203, 212.24. Its bonded debt is \$33,580 incurred for bridges, sewers, and school purposes. Its school system was organized in 1859, and is under a Board of Education, and consists of an academic department, 6 school houses, and 55 teachers, with an attendance of about 2,600 pupils. The city is the seat of a large and finely endowed female college,⁵ several literary and benevolent associations,⁶ a reformatory,⁷ 12 churches,⁸ and according to the census of 1870, 15,861 inhabitants, while intelligent citizens estimate it at 18,000. The population by wards is: 1st ward, 1,652; 2d ward, 2, 778; 3d ward, 3,824; 4th ward, 2,773; 5th ward, 2,741; and 6th ward, 2,095. **Southport Station**, is in the 5th ward. Settlement was begun in 1788 by Col. John Hendy and Christian Loop.⁹

¹ The first marriage was that of Guy Maxwell and Nellie Wynkoop, and the first death, that of Wm. Bosworth. The first inn was kept by Wm. Wynkoop, on Wynkoop Creek, and the first store by Elijah Breck, at Breckville. Epineius Owen erected the first gristmill, on Wynkoop Creek. Wm. Wynkoop was from Ulster co., and settled at the mouth of the creek bearing his name. Samuel Wallace, the first school teacher, was killed by the Indians.

² The census reports 4 churches; 2 Union, Bap., and Congregational.

³ *Elmira Daily Gazette*, (Dem.) "Gazette Co.," publs.; size 27 by 41; terms \$3.00.

Elmira Weekly Gazette, same politics, size, and publishers, as above; terms \$2.00.

Elmira Daily Advertiser, (Repub.) "Advertiser Assoc'n," publs.; size 27 by 41; terms \$9.00.

Elmira Weekly Advertiser, same politics and publishers, as above; 8 pages; size 35 by 46; terms \$2.00.

The Historian, (Medical,) quarterly; 8vo. pages 6 1/2 by 9 1/2, 32 pages and cover; Thad. S. Updegraff, ed.; terms 50 cents.

⁴ Among these may be enumerated the rolling mills for making railroad and merchant iron; Erie Railway car shops, of great extent; woolen mills; 4 extensive boot and shoe factories, and several smaller ones; 3 tanneries; 3 foundries and machine shops; several tobacco and cigar factories, manufactories of furniture, pianos, carriages and wagons, saws, bark extracts, and other articles.

⁵ The Elmira Female College was opened in October, 1855, and is under the care of the Synod of Geneva. It mainly owes its origin to the efforts of Mr. Simeon Benjamin, who gave towards its endowment about \$50,000. The State has

added \$25,000, and holds in trust the sum of \$50,000 for the college. It has a faculty of 12 instructors, and about 130 students. The entire property, including investment, amounts to \$216,000.

⁶ *The Elmira Academy of Science*, org. Sept., 1861. It has an astronomical observatory in connection with the Female College, and has begun a cabinet of geology, &c.

The Elmira Academy of Medicine, organized June 29, 1852, holds monthly meetings, and is an active and useful society.

The Y. M. Christian Association, formed in 1856, has a library of 1,600 vols., a reading room, lecture course, &c.

The Southern Tier Orphans Home, changed in 1867 from the *Ladies Relief Association*, which originated in 1864, at first for the relief of needy soldiers, and their wives and children, has premises that cost \$25,000. It has about 30 inmates.

The Elmira Mechanics' Society, and *St. Peter's* and *St. Paul's Benevolent Society*, are mutual benefit societies.

A Water Cure was established in 1852, adjacent to Elmira, and has since been in successful operation.

⁷ By an Act of April 29, 1869, commissioners were appointed to locate a Reformatory in the 6th Judicial District. They selected Elmira as a site, and their decision was affirmed March 26, 1870. Commissioners have been appointed, the site located, money granted, and measures are in progress for its erection.

⁸ Two Bap., 2 Presb., 2 M. E., 2 Prot. Episc., Cong., R. C. Af. Meth., and Jewish synagogue.

⁹ Many interesting details of the early settlement of the Chemung valley are given in *Elmira Directory* for 1868, prepared by A. B. Galatian.

ELMIRA—was formed from Chemung as "*Newtown*," April 10, 1792, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Catharine, Schuyler co., was taken off in 1798, Big Flats and Southport in 1822, Horseheads in 1854, much of the city of Elmira in 1864, and part of Ashland in 1867. There is some doubt about the origin of the name of this town. It was changed from "*Newton*," in 1808, by the same act that got rid of a great number of duplicate names of towns throughout the state. Ranges of hills occupy the northern part, and intervalles extend along the river. **Lowmans**, (p. o.) is near the s. angle. There are several stone quarries, and several small manufactories, but it is mainly an agricultural town, and for the most part of excellent quality, especially along the intervalles.

ERIN—was formed from Chemung, March 29, 1822. A part of Van Etten was taken off in 1854. It extends from near the centre of the co. to the n. border. Its surface is a hilly upland broken by the deep and narrow valleys of the streams. The principal streams are Wynkoop, Bakers, Baldwin, and Newton Creeks. Upon Bakers Creek, in the s. part of the town, is a fine sulphur spring. Considerable lumber is still manufactured, little more than one-third of the surface being under improvement. **Erin, Herrington's Corners**, and **State Road**, are p. offices. **Rodbournville**, is a lumbering village. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Robert Park and John Bonfields.¹ There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

HORSEHEADS—was formed from Elmira, Feb. 17, 1854. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and level in the w. and hilly in the e. The summit level of the Chemung Canal at Horseheads Village, is 443ft. above Seneca Lake, and the summits of the hills are 200 to 400 feet higher. Its principal streams are Newton Creek and its branches. **Horseheads**, (p. o.) was incorp. May 15, 1837, as "*Fairport*," and its name was changed April 18, 1845. It has a newspaper office,² a woolen mill, foundry, planing mill, extensive brick yards, and several other manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1,410. A street railroad connects this village with the city of Elmira. The Chemung navigable feeder from Corning joins the canal at this place. **Breesport**, (p. o.) is a small village. Pop. 292. The first settlement was made at Horseheads in 1789, by John Brees.³ The first church (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Daniel Thatcher; the first settled minister was Rev. Ethan Pratt.⁴

SOUTHPORT—was formed from Elmira, April 16, 1822. Part of Elmira city was taken off in 1864, and part of Ashland in 1867. It is the southwest corner town of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Chemung River, forming most of the n. boundary, is bordered by wide, fertile alluvial flats. Seely Creek, the principal stream, receives as tributaries South, Bird, and Mud Lick Creeks; Hendy Creek flows along the n. border. **Webb's Mills**, (p. o.) is a hamlet, and **Seely Creek**, is a p. o. Abraham Miller located at Southport in 1789.

VAN ETTEN—named from James B. Van Etten—was formed from Erin and Cayuta April 17, 1854. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland. Cayuta Creek flows s. e. through near the centre, and receives as tributaries Jackson and Langford Creeks from the n. and Baker Creek from the s. **Van Ettenville**, (p. o.) contains 3 churches and about 20 dwellings; **Van Etten**, is a (p. o.) The first settlements⁵ were made along the valley of Cayuta Creek in 1795, by Alexander and Benjamin Ennis, Peter, Jacob, Emanuel, and Isaac Swartwood, from N. J. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, the first settled preacher.

¹ Among the other early settlers were Jesse L. White, Isaac Slocemaker, Alexander and John McKay, Thomas Baker, Wm. and Robert Stewart, John and Jas. Hallenbeck, B. Sperry, Thos. Van Houten, Philip Thomas, J. Boyd, Robert McDowell and his son Barnum, and Andrew Austin, Joseph, Daniel, and Samuel Vaughn. The first death was that of Mrs. Thomas Baker. The first school was kept on Newtown Creek, and the first sawmill was erected at the same place, by J. and J. McMillen.
² The *Horseheads Journal*, (Repub.) weekly; Tho. J. Taylor, ed. and prop.; size 24 by 36; terms \$2.00.

³ Jonathan S. Coneclin, Nathaniel Huntington, Asa Guildersleve, and a family named Gilbert, settled in 1791. Soon after, a company from Orange co., among whom were Jas., Ebenezer, and John Sayre, purchased a tract of 1,400 acres, covering the site of the village, and settled on it. The first child born was Susanna Coneclin, in 1792; the first marriage, that of Wm. Dunn and Mary Sayre; and the first death, that of Susanna Coneclin. Amelia Parkhurst taught

the first school at the village. Vincent Coneclin kept the first inn, in 1822, and Westlick & Dunn the first store. The first gristmill was erected by Lewis Brees, e. of the village.

⁴ The census reports 6 churches: 2 M. E., 2 Bap., Presb., and Prot. Episc.

⁵ James Van Etten, John and David Hill, Isaac and Levi Decker, Sam'l James, Daniel and Joshua Westbrook, John Lattimore, — Johnson, and — Crammer, all from Delaware River, settled on the Cayuta Flats, at and near Van Ettenville, from 1795 to 1800. Harmon White, from Litchfield, Conn., David Jayne and Gabriel Ogden, from N. J., settled in 1802, on a branch of Cayuta Creek. Most of these persons served as soldiers during the Revolution. James Van Etten and Isaac Decker were wounded by musket balls, which they carried to their graves. Flanders & Skatts kept the first store, at Van Ettenville; Isaac Swartwood erected the first gristmill, in 1803; Jacob Swartwood opened the first inn, in 1801.

VETERAN—was formed from Catharine, April 16, 1823. It lies on the N. line of the co., w. of the centre. The surface is principally a hilly upland. Catharine Creek flows N. along the w. border, affording an abundance of water power.¹ The other streams are Newtown and Beardsley Creeks. The soil is a clay and gravelly loam of good quality. **Millport**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, flouring and saw mills, and various manufacturing establishments. Pop. 741. **Sullivanville**, (p. o., in) the s. part of the town, contains a church and 157 inhabitants. **East Grove**, is a (p. o.) **Pine Valley**, (p. o.,) is a village of 260 inhabitants. The first settlements was made at about the commencement of the century, in the N. part of the town by immigrants from Conn. and in the s. part by immigrants from Penn.² The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1817.³

CHENANGO COUNTY.



THIS county, named from the river which flows centrally through, was formed from Herkimer and Tioga, March 15, 1798. Sangerfield (Oneida co.,) was taken off in 1804, and Madison co. in 1806. It is an interior co., lying s. e. of the centre of the State; is centrally distant 94 mi. from Albany, and contains 898 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highlands consist of two principal ridges, extending N. and S., the first lying between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers, and the second between the Chenango and Otselec. These ridges are subdivided by numerous parallel and lateral valleys, and their declivities are often too steep for profitable cultivation. The summits are broad

and rolling, and of nearly uniform elevation throughout the co.; and the highest points are 600 to 800 feet above the principal valleys.

Susquehanna River flows s. w. through the s. e. corner, receiving from the N. the Unadilla, which forms the greater part of the E. boundary of the co. The principal branches of the Unadilla and Susquehanna are Beaver Creek, Shawler, Great, Kent, and Kelsey Brooks. Chenango River flows in a generally southerly direction from the N. border of the co. to near the centre, and thence s. w. to the s. w. corner. It receives from the E. Handsome Eddy, Padgets, and Pages Brooks, and from the w. Canasawacta, Fly-Meadow, Ludlow and Genesetslet Creeks, and Pleasant, Fly, Cold, and Mill Brooks. Otselec River flows s. w. through the N. w. corner, receiving from the E. Middletown Brook and Brackel Creek, and from the w. Manns, Buck, and Ashbel Brooks and Mud Creek. In basins among the hills, far above the valleys, are numerous small ponds. The river valleys which are broad, fine, and highly cultivated intervals of an average width of about 1 mi., usually bordered by steep and finely wooded hillsides.

The lowest rocks in the co., appearing upon the N. border, belong to the Hamilton group. Successively above these toward the s. appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, the Portage and Chemung groups. The sandstone of the Portage group furnishes a good material for building and flagging. Several quarries have been opened along the Chenango Valley. A quarry of the same stone a little below Oxford furnishes grindstones and whetstones. The rock which crowns the summits of the s. hills is the red sandstone of the Chemung group. The soils are almost entirely derived from the disintegration of the rocks. In a few localities

¹ In the summer of 1857, a sudden and destructive flood occurred upon this stream, which swept away every dam upon it, and every lock on the canal from Horseheads to Seneca Lake. The whole valley was flooded; and at Millport and other places the people were obliged to flee for their lives.

² Among the early settlers were E. Mallary and son, Eli

and David Banks, and families named Meeker, Baldwin, and Parsons, from Conn.; Theodore Valteau, D. Shaffer, N. Botsford, and B. Lockesby, from Penn. Daniel Parsons kept the first inn, on the middle road, and E. Crandell the first store, at Millport. The first sawmill was erected by G. Bennett, on Catharine Creek, below Millport.

³ The census reports 2 churches: 1 M. E. and 1 Baptist.

is found a very limited amount of drift. Upon the hills the soil is principally a shaly loam, and in the valleys a fine quality of productive alluvium. The valleys themselves appear to have been worn by agencies much more powerful than those now existing.

The co. is almost exclusively agricultural. Dairying is the leading pursuit, and is gradually gaining upon all the other branches of agriculture. In 1865, 20 cheese factories were reported in this co., of which 19 used the milk of 6,505 cows, and produced 1,879,363 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, there were 21, of which 12 used the milk of 6,190 cows. Hops are cultivated to some extent along the river valleys.

The co. seat is located at Norwich. The courthouse is of stone, built in 1837, and situated near the centre of the village, fronting the public park. It is in the Grecian style of architecture, with a colonnade in front, supported by Corinthian columns. The jail is a stone building, contiguous to the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the courthouse lot. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 170 acres in Preston. It is of wood, 4 stories, and basement 40 by 80 ft. with 2 wings of same height, 30 by 40 ft. It was built in 1862. A building for the insane, 2 stories, 30 by 40 ft. is adjacent.

The Chenango Canal extends along Chenango River through the co. It crosses the river below Earlville, below Sherburne, and below Greene, upon wooden aqueducts, supported by stone piers. The Albany and Susquehanna R. R. passes centrally through Bainbridge and Afton, following the valley of the Susquehanna on the north bank. The Utica division of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western R. R. (built as the "Utica Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R.") extends from the north border, through the towns of Sherburne and North Norwich, to a junction with the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. in the latter town, and follows on the track of the latter to Norwich. A change of gauge from 4 ft. 8½ inches to 6 ft. here occurs, and the road under the same company, extends down the Chenango Valley to Binghamton, passing through the towns of Norwich, Oxford and Greene. The N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. passes through Smyrna, North Norwich, Norwich, Oxford and Guilford, to Sidney Plains, just over the Eastern border. The "New Berlin Branch" of this road extends up the valley of the Unadilla 22 miles from E. Guilford to New Berlin, following near the county line of Chenango and Otsego cos., but all the way in the former. The "Auburn Branch" of the Midland, extends from Norwich, N. W. across Norwich, Plymouth, Smyrna and Otselic to DeRuyter, and from thence into Cortland co. A three-foot gauge Railroad, is under construction from the mouth of Genagantslet Creek in Greene, to Smithville Flatts, and an extension is proposed North Westward. The line of the "Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R." proposes to run from Cortland Village to the Auburn Branch of the Midland in Otselic, 32 m. The troops raised in this co. during the war were as follows: Norwich was designated by G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous of the 23d Senatorial District, and the 114th Regiment was organized there, in the summer of that year. The district embraced Madison, Chenango, and Cortland counties. Besides this, parts of the 17th, 89th and 161st Volunteer Infantry, and of the 8th, 10th and 22d cavalry, were enlisted in this county.

This co. included 11 of the "Twenty Towns" or "Governor's purchase,"¹ the "Gore" lying between them and the Military Tract, the Harper Patent of 16,000 acres, Vermont Sufferers' Tract of 40,960 acres,² Livingston Tract of 16,000 acres, the French Tract of nearly the same extent, a portion of the Chenango Triangle Tract, and several smaller tracts. The "Twenty Towns" were ceded to the State in a treaty held with Gov. George Clinton, Sept. 22, 1788, and for this reason the tract is sometimes called "Clinton's Purchase."

The early settlers were principally from Vt., Conn., and E. N. Y. The settlers in the N. part of the co. came in by way of Rome, and those in the central and S. parts by way of Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers, and endured their full share of the hardships of pioneer settlement. A colony of French settled at Greene in 1792, but, from defect in title, most of them left. The greater part of the later immigration was from New England. A new source of prosperity has lately been added by the opening of important Railroads across the county.

¹ This tract was granted to relieve those persons who had lost lands in Vermont, by reason of holding under New York titles; and some of the first settlers from that State, brought with them a strong feeling of dislike towards the sturdy founders of the Green Mountain State.

² These towns in this co. were as follows: No. 7, Otselic; 8, Smyrna; 9, Sherburne; 10, Norwich and New Berlin; 11, Plymouth; 12, Pharsalia; 13, McDonough; 14, Preston; 15, Norwich; 16, New Berlin; and 17, Columbus.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Afton.....	1,770	1,827	1,931	276	154	251	165	261	182	272	157	295	210	263	213
Bainbridge.....	1,588	1,699	1,793	247	114	247	120	281	131	277	170	301	183	286	180
Columbus.....	1,407	1,273	1,197	337	243	274	48	305	62	280	54	266	55	237	64
Coventry.....	1,671	1,522	1,490	253	151	223	182	240	172	229	151	219	163	193	232
German.....	731	778	712	106	67	84	74	104	74	107	66	109	66	98	64
Greene.....	3,809	3,314	3,538	374	244	403	437	429	454	478	456	459	247	424	434
Guilford.....	2,743	2,423	2,806	432	428	346	244	384	242	350	256	382	284	346	280
Lincolnaen.....	1,094	988	926	212	47	185	55	191	52	198	44	201	51	170	49
Madonough.....	1,493	1,306	1,280	166	165	120	177	128	180	149	170	167	163	146	153
New Berlin.....	2,617	2,459	2,460	349	243	259	263	330	277	332	276	349	287	363	279
N. W. Norwich.....	1,171	1,078	1,015	186	89	136	87	164	89	158	82	635	547	700	605
Norwich.....	4,356	4,331	5,619	510	491	442	450	527	516	537	526	138	102	151	165
Otselic.....	1,752	1,468	1,733	262	33	217	124	261	133	237	134	279	118	259	117
Oxford.....	3,290	2,996	3,278	434	319	311	351	411	372	110	365	438	362	388	318
Pharsalia.....	1,261	1,112	1,141	124	168	97	178	106	174	111	170	112	174	91	160
Pitcher.....	1,276	1,186	1,124	192	124	118	119	196	123	182	130	192	123	173	112
Plymouth.....	1,668	1,487	1,523	133	113	210	126	215	133	220	139	219	139	195	135
Preston.....	1,013	982	957	254	113	408	190	124	132	109	127	111	117	104	102
Shirburne.....	2,701	2,820	2,927	421	201	161	207	457	212	463	186	474	216	433	239
Smithville.....	1,661	1,634	1,405	160	207	270	90	161	229	151	245	154	324	130	220
Smyma.....	1,822	1,677	1,668	309	75	...	...	325	82	331	76	315	97	306	91
Total.....	40,934	38,360	40,562	5,635	3,686	5,034	3,795	5,569	4,031	5,571	3,980	5,835	4,137	5,456	4,062

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CHENANGO COUNTY during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	543,996	\$9,385,434	\$1,627,108	\$11,012,542	.....	\$17,509.35	\$17,544.43	\$8,221.80	\$19,184.21	0.56
1860..	545,279	9,331,017	1,590,551	10,929,568	\$10,500,000	13,514.78	21,941.72	7,875.00	32,375.00	0.72
1861..	543,910	9,111,955	1,606,301	10,718,256	10,500,000	16,136.53	21,200.65	7,875.00	32,812.50	0.75
1862..	543,910	9,111,955	1,606,301	10,718,256	10,412,793	16,136.53	21,200.65	7,809.59	41,651.17	0.83
1863..	544,707	8,917,223	1,532,793	10,450,016	9,812,798	36,098.31	22,659.94	7,359.60	41,704.39	1.09
1864..	544,707	8,917,223	1,532,793	10,450,016	9,932,793	36,098.31	22,659.94	7,449.59	44,697.57	1.12
1865..	546,365	8,912,426	1,993,832	10,906,258	10,841,168	313,179.00	54,124.00	8,130.83	42,416.08	3.85
1866..	565,003	8,840,238	1,633,670	10,473,908	10,606,291	191,461.26	50,681.05	7,954.70	51,042.63	2.87
1867..	544,246	8,965,237	1,607,008	10,572,245	10,603,878	136,745.36	50,777.17	13,254.83	67,334.62	2.53
1868..	545,287	8,785,877	1,461,198	10,247,075	10,662,145	171,769.96	51,450.09	13,327.68	68,512.77	2.67
1869..	545,333	9,016,554	1,346,922	10,277,841	10,449,940	194,969.31	54,338.55	13,062.43	45,718.48	2.94
1870..	344,908	9,016,315	1,279,340	10,295,655	11,346,922	176,390.09	56,271.40	14,183.65	68,227.01	2.78

AFTON—was formed from Bainbridge, Nov. 18, 1857. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface consists principally of a rolling upland, separated into two nearly equal parts by the broad valley of the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through near the centre. It receives from the N. Kelseys and Harpers Brooks. Pratt's Pond, one mi. N. E. of the village, covers an area of about 40 acres. It is 25 feet above the surface of the river, and without any visible outlet. The valley of the Susquehanna across this town is very fine. **Afton**, (p. o.) is a sta. on Alb. & Susq. R. R., has 457 inhabitants. It has a spoke factory, sash and blind factory, several shops, 4 churches, and a considerable amount of business. There is a fine suspension bridge at this place; span 362 feet. It was built as a town charge. **Bennettsville**, (p. o.) on the N. line, is partly in Bainbridge. **Bettsburg**, is a hamlet in the s. part. The first settlement was made upon the Susquehanna, below Afton, in 1786, by immigrants

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 514,840. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	332,909	169,082	501,991
1855.....	347,829	182,936	530,765
1860.....	379,520	150,737	530,257
1865.....	379,872	147,419	527,291

from Conn. and Vt.¹ **Ninevah**, (p. o.) on the s. line, is partly in Broome co., but 34 inhabitants being in this town. There are 6 churches in town: 2 Meth. Epis., Cong., Prot. Epis., Bap., and Universalist.

BAINBRIDGE—was formed as part of Tioga co., by the name of "*Jericho*," Feb. 16, 1791. Its name was changed April 15, 1814, in honor of Com. Bainbridge, of the Navy. Parts of Norwich and Oxford were taken off in 1793, of Greene in 1798 and '99, and Afton in 1857. It lies upon the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland, divided into two parts by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the centre. The valley of the river is about one mi. wide, and is bordered by moderately steep hillsides. The highest summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. **Bainbridge**, (p. o.) upon the Susquehanna, was incorp. April 21, 1821. It contains 4 churches,² a union school, 2 newspaper offices,³ a foundry, 2 planing mills, and a considerable amount of other business. It is a sta. on the Alb. & Susq. R. R. and has 681 inhabitants. **Bennettsville**, (p. o.) upon Bennetts Creek, in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, carriage shop, and about 25 houses. **West Bainbridge**, is a p. o. in the n. w. corner, and **East Bainbridge**, is a hamlet in the n. e. corner, on the "Midland" R. R. The first settlements were made in 1785, by immigrants from Vt. and Conn.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed about 1790, by Rev. William Stone.⁵

Columbus—was formed from Brookfield, (Madison co.,) Feb. 11, 1805. A part of Norwich was annexed in 1807. It is the n. e. corner town in the co., and occupies a portion of the high ridge between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers. The highest summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Unadilla River forms its e. boundary, receiving as tributaries Beaver Creek, Shawler Brook, and several other small streams.⁶ **Columbus Centre**, (Columbus p. o.) upon a branch of Shawler Brook, is a small village. The first settlement was made upon lot 44, in 1791, by Col. Converse.⁷ The first religious meeting was the funeral of Mrs. Dorcas Howard, conducted by Elder Campbell, (Bap.,) in 1797.

COVENTRY—was formed from Greene, Feb. 7, 1806. Parts of Oxford and Greene were annexed in 1843. It is situated centrally on the s. line of the co. The highest elevations, midway between the Susquehanna and Chenango Rivers, are about 800 feet above the valleys. The hills are arable to their summits, and their slopes are generally long and gradual. Harpers and Kelseys Creeks, flowing into the Susquehanna, are the principal streams. **Coventry**, (p. o.) a little n. w. of the centre, contains 3 churches and 50 dwellings; and **Coventryville**, (p. o.) 2 mi. e. of Coventry, a church, mill, and a dozen houses. **Church Hollow**, is on the s. line partly in the town of Afton. The first settlement was made near the centre, by Simon Jones, in 1785.⁸ The first church (Cong.) was formed Nov. 19, 1807. Rev. David Harmon was the first preacher.

GERMAN—named from Obadiah German, a former inhabitant—was formed from De Ruyter, (Madison co.,) March 21, 1806. Otselic was taken off in 1817, Lincklaen in 1823, and a part of Pitcher in 1827. It is located centrally upon the w. line of the co. The surface is hilly, and watered by several brooks, forming what is called Five Streams, which flow through the town in a s. direction. **Livermores Corners**, (German p. o.,) near

¹ Among the early settlers were Seth Stone, Nath'l Benton, Isaac Miner, and Japhet Bush and sons, from Conn., and Hezekiah Stowell and sons, Orlando Bridgman and sons, and Ebenezer Church and sons from Vt. The three named families were "Vermont sufferers." The first child born was Wm. Bush, in 1786; and the first death was that of ——— Polly. Nath'l Church taught the first school in 1790; Asa Stowell kept the first inn, in 1788, Peter Betts the first store, in 1805; and David Cooper and Isaac Miner built the first sawmill, on Kelseys Brook.

² Meth. Bap., Presb., and Cong.
³ The *Saturday Review*, (weekly) G. A. Dodge, Ed. & Prop. 8 pages, size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.

⁴ The *Bainbridge Republican*, (Rep.) Orwen & Dunakan, eds. & Props. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Wm. Gutherie, Abraham Fuller, Reuben Kirby, and Gond Bacon, from Conn.; Stephen and John Stiles, Henry Kelsey, Chas. Bush, Elben and Jos. Landers, and Jas. Graham. Sam'l Bixby settled on lot 75 in 1788; and Maj. Henry Evans on lot 80 in 1789. The first birth was that of K. Landers, daughter of Jos. Landers, in March, 1791; the first marriage, that of Chas. Bush and Joan Harrington, in 1794; and the first death, that of Mrs. Reuben Kirby, in 1792. William Gutherie kept the first inn, in 1793, on lot 85. Phineas and Reuben Bennett erected a gristmill on Bennetts Creek, in 1789.

⁶ There are 7 churches in this town: 2 Meth. Ep., 2 Bap., 1 Free Will Bap., 1 Presb., and 1 Prot. Epis.

⁷ The people are almost solely engaged in dairying. For many years the population has been continually decreasing as small farms have been absorbed by the larger.

⁸ Among the other early settlers were Henry, Daniel and Jas. Williams, from R. I., who located upon lot 90, in 1792; Thos. Howard, from R. I., on lot 89, Israel Greenleaf, from N. H., on lot 62, Gilbert Stroug, on lot 61, and Josiah Rathbone, on lot 54, in 1794. The first child born was Sally Williams; the first marriage, that of Joseph Medbury and Hannah Brown, in 1784; and the first death, that of Mrs. Dorcas Howard, in 1797. Nicholas Page taught the first school; Col. Converse kept the first inn, in 1793, Amos C. Palmer, the first store in 1797; and Job Vail built the first sawmill, in 1794, and the first gristmill, in 1795.

⁹ ——— Goodell and ——— Clark settled near Mr. Jones, in 1786, and Benj. Jones at the same place in 1788. Ozias Yale and Wm. Starks located a little s. of Coventry, in 1792, Elijah Warren on lot 2, in 1804, and Moses Allis, Roger Egerton, and Z. Hutchinson, soon after. The first birth was that of Wm., son of Moses Allis, in 1794; the first marriage, that of Simon Parker and Polly Sprague; and the first death, that of a son of Roger Egerton, in 1790. Sherman Page taught the first school; Benj. Jones kept the first inn, in 1788, and Jotham Parker the first store, in 1799. The first gristmill was erected by Capt. Parker, in 1795, and the first carding and cloth dressing mill by A. & Wm. H. Rogers, about the same time.

the w. line, and **East German**, (p. o.), are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1795, by Benjamin Cleveland, from Oneida co.¹

GREENE—named from Gen. Nathaniel Greene of the Revolution—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and "*Jericho*," (now Bainbridge,) March 15, 1798. A part of "*Jericho*" was annexed in 1799. Coventry was taken off in 1806, and Smithville in 1808. A part of Barker (Broome co.) was taken off in 1840, and a part of Coventry in 1843. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The hills rise 500 to 700 feet above the river, and are broken by the ravines of the streams. Chenango River flows s. w. through the centre of the town, in a broad valley about 1 mile in width. The Chenango Canal passes through the valley. Genegantslet Creek flows s. through the w. part in a wide valley, and joins the Chenango a few miles below the village of Greene. Pages Brook flows through the s. e. corner; and several small streams are tributary to the Chenango. **Greene**, (p. o.), near the centre, was incorp. April 12, 1842. It contains 4 churches,² a union school, 2 banks, newspaper office,³ a grist mill, plaster mill foundry and machine shop. Below, there is a knife factory, and 1,025 inhabitants. **East Greene**, (p. o.), (Brisbon sta.) contains a Bap. church and 100 inhabitants. **Genegantslet**, (p. o.), contains 1 church and about a dozen houses. **Chenango Forks**, is partly in this town, is a sta. on the D. L. & W. R. R. S. Ketchum settled in 1792.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1795, by Elder Nath. Kellogg, and was the first church of that denomination in the co. Elder Kellogg continued its pastor about 30 years.

CUILFORD—was formed from Oxford, April 3, 1813, as "*Eastern*." Its name was changed March 21, 1817. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. The surface is hilly and broken, consisting of the elevated lands between Chenango and Unadilla Rivers, the hills rising 200 to 700 feet above the valleys. It is drained by the Unadilla, which forms the entire e. boundary, Guilford Pond Creek,⁵ and several other smaller streams. **Cuilford**, (p. o.), located in the valley of Guilford Pond Creek, contains 2 churches, an iron foundry and machine shop, and several mills; pop. 331. It is a station on the "*Midland*," R. R. **Guilford Centre**, (p. o.), contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **East Guilford**, (p. o.), in the s. e. corner of the town, contains a church, a mill, and 25 dwellings. **Mount Upton**, (p. o.), upon the w. bank of the Unadilla, contains 2 churches. **Rockdale**, (p. o.), on the river, 4 miles below Mount Upton, contains 2 churches (Meth. Ep. and Prot. Ep.) a woolen factory, sash and blind factory, saw mill, grist mill, carriage shop, harness shop. Pop. about 400, named from the Upton Patent of 1,700 acres e. of the village, a grist and sawmill, and 25 dwellings. **Rockwell's Mills**, is a sta. on the New Berlin Branch R. R. with a woolen factory. **North Guilford**, is a hamlet on the north line of the town. The first settlement was made in 1787, by Ezekiel Wheeler, a little n. of Mount Upton, on the farm now occupied by his grandson, Silas Wheeler 2d.⁶ The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder Orange Spencer in 1803.

¹ Abraham Livermore settled at Livermore's Corners, in 1796. The first birth was that of Polly Cleveland, in 1796; the first marriage, that of Jonathan Head and Hepsy Livermore; and the first death, that of — Hartshorn. Abraham Livermore kept the first inn; Jonathan Chaudler kept the first store, and erected the first mill and factory, on the e. branch of Otsego River.

² Cong., Meth., Bap., and Episc.

³ *Chenango American*, (Repub.) weekly; Denison & Roberts, publs.; size 24 by 38; terms \$1.50.

⁴ Mr. Ketchum located within the bounds of the present village of Greene. In the fall of 1792 a settlement was made by a company of French refugees. The failure of the company to pay the balance of the purchase money due on the tract, caused the title to revert to the original patentees. The majority of them left in the year 1796. In 1794, Talleyrand, the celebrated French diplomatist, visited his fellow-countrymen in Greene. Among the early permanent settlers were Nathaniel Kellogg, Zopher Betts, Benjamin Loomis, Cornelius Hill, and David Tremaine, who located at East Greene, in 1793. The first road that was cut through the town was called *The Chenango Road*. It runs from the present village of Bainbridge to the mouth of Page Creek, on the Chenango, a distance of about 25 m. The first settlers upon this road within the then limits of the town, commencing at the w., were Nathan Bennett, Joshua Root, Eleazar Skinner, Thomas Elliott, Josh. Elliott, Roswell Fitch, Aden Elliott, Philo Clemmons, Capt. Maudeville, Simeon and Benj. Jouns, Hardin Bennett, Record Wilber, and Deacon Richards, who came in from 1792 to '95. The settlers who located in the s. part, w. of the river, were Jas. and Herman Terwilliger, Elisha and Noah Gilbert, Stephen Palmer, and Jos. and Cornish Messenger, as early as

1796. The first birth was that of Johnston Rundall, son of Jos. Rundall—for which honor the mother subsequently received a deed of 50 acres of land from the Hornby estate. — Cartwright taught the first school, in 1794; Conrad Sharp kept the first inn, in 1794; Elisha Smith the first store, in 1801. Conrad Sharp built the first sawmill, in 1797, and Abraham Storm and Henry Vorse the first grist-mill, in 1794.

⁵ This stream has a fall of 140 feet, in passing through Guilford Village, affording a fine and very valuable water power.

⁶ Joshua Mercereau and his brother (Frenchmen) settled at the mouth of Guilford Creek, and erected the first mill in town, in 1789. James Phelps and — Button settled near Rockdale, in 1790; Robert McLeod, on lot 1, and Isaac Fuller, from Guilford, Conn., in 1791; Daniel Savage, John Nash, and Nelson Robbins, from Ballston Spa, in 1792, at and near the old Four Corners, Jus. Secor, from Haverstraw, on lot 2; Gurdon and Wyatt Chamberlin, at Mount Upton; Wm. and Nathaniel Hyer—all in 1793. Major Richmond and his sons, Joseph and Seth, Asa Haven, father of Hon. Solomon G. Haven, of Buffalo, Daniel T. Dickinson, father of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton, Caleb Burdick, Samuel Smith, and Paris Windsor, were also among the pioneer settlers of the town. The first child born was Prudence Fuller, in April, 1791; the first marriage, that of — Powell and the widow of Isaac Fuller, in 1793; and the first death, that of Isaac Fuller, in 1793. Ezekiel Wheeler kept the first inn, in 1796; and Sullivan Reynolds kept the first store, and erected the first mill on the Unadilla, in 1790. The first school was taught by Nathan Bennett, in 1794.

LINCKLAEN—named from John Lincklaen former proprietor, was formed from German, April 12, 1823. Parts of Pitcher was taken off in 1827 and '33. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, divided into ridges by narrow ravines extending n. and s. The declivities of the hills are usually steep, and the summits are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Mud Creek, a branch of the Otselec, flows s. through the w. part of the town. Ashbel Brook and several other small streams take their rise in the s. and e. parts. **Lincklaen**, (p. o.,) on Mud Creek, contains 2 churches, 2 stores, a hotel, and 18 dwellings. **Burdick Settlement**, in the n. part, contains a church and 16 dwellings. **North Lincklaen**, is a p. o. in the north east part. There are 4 cheese fac. in this town, and dairying is the principal business. The first settlements were made about 1796.¹ The first religious services were held by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1798.

MACDONOUGH—named in honor of Com. Macdonough of the navy, was formed from Preston, April 17, 1816. It is an interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly, and in some places broken by deep ravines and sharp ridges extending n. and s. It is drained s. by Bowmans and Genegantslet Creeks and several other streams. Genegantslet Lake lies near the w. border. **Macdonough**, (p. o.,) on Genegantslet Creek, contains 2 churches, several mills, foundry, shops, &c., a manufactory of ag. implements, and 256 inhabitants. **East Macdonough**, (p. o.,) contains one church, and about a dozen dwellings. The first settlements were made in 1795, by Nathaniel Locke, Loring and Emery Willard, Henry Ludlow, and others.² The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1798. The first church edifice (F. W. Bap.) was erected in 1831; Elder Steer was the first pastor.

NEW BERLIN—was formed from Norwich, April 3, 1807, changed to "Lancaster," May 9, 1821, and original name restored March 22, 1822. A part of Sherburne was taken off in 1852. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, the ridges extending n. and s. Unadilla River forms its e. boundary; and Great Brook flows s. through near the centre. Mathewson Pond is near the w. border. A branch of the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. extends up the valley of the Unadilla to this place. **New Berlin**, (p. o.,) upon the Unadilla, in the n. e. part of the town, was incorporated April 17, 1816. It contains 4 churches, an academy, a bank, a newspaper office,³ a newspaper mill, tannery, foundry, and several minor manufactories. Pop. 900. **South New Berlin**, (p. o.,) upon the Unadilla, in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches and 250 inhabitants. A portion of the village is in Otsego co. **Holmesville**, in the extreme s. e. corner, contains a church, gristmill, tannery, and about 25 houses. **New Berlin Centre**, is a p. o. **Ambér Settlement**, is a hamlet in the s. part. Daniel Scribner settled upon the Unadilla in 1790.⁴ The late Anson Burlingame Minister from China, was a native of this town.

NORTH NORWICH—was formed from Norwich, April 7, 1849. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of the valley of the Chenango River, and the high rolling uplands which rise upon either side. The summits of the hills are 200 to 600 feet above the valley. It is drained by Chenango River, Cold and Fly Brooks, and several other small streams. The D. L. & W., and the N. Y. & Oswego Midland Railroads pass through this town a portion of the way, using the same track. **North Norwich**, (p. o.,) upon the Chenango, contains 2 churches, several mills, and about 200 inhabi-

¹ Among the early settlers were Guerdon Wells, Abel Fairchild, Elisha Catlin, Joseph Pulford. — Backus, Nathaniel Gray, Wolcott Bennett, Joseph Darling, Jesse Catlin, Aaron Peet, John Wilson, Elisha Blount, Christopher Shipman, and — Walters. The first child born was Matilda Wells, about 1800; and the first death, that of a child of Christopher Shipman. Wm. Bly taught the first school; Elisha Catlin kept the first inn; Fairchild Brothers, the first store; Catlin & Shipman built the first sawmill, and J. Pulford the first gristmill.

² Edward Colburn, Benj. Ketchum, Benj. Kenyon, Ephraim Fish, John Anderson, Nehemiah Dunbar, Jonah and Sylvanus Moore, Joseph and Ransom Cook, Wm. Mead, Wm. Norton, Dan'l Wainwright, Adam Oyshterbank, and M. Turner, settled in town from 1795 to 1808. The first marriage was that of Sylvanus Moore and wife; and the first death, that of Mrs. Benj. Ketchum. The first school was taught by Capt. Joshua A. Burke. Sylvanus Moore

kept the first inn, in 1799, and Henry Ludlow the first store in 1802. Gates Wilcox erected the first gristmill, in 1818; John Nevins, the first paper mill, in 1825, at Macdonough Village. Henry Ludlow built the first sawmill, on the outlet of Ludlow Pond, in 1798.

³ *New Berlin Gazette*, (Rep.) Fox & Littlewood, pubs. Size 26 by 33. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1852.

⁴ Among the other early settlers who came about the same time were Nath'l and Joseph Medbery, who located upon Great Brook; Sam'l Anderson, Silas Burlingame, Jeremy Goodrich, Levi Blakeslee, Charles Knapp, and Joseph Moss, who located upon the present site of the village. The first child born was Louisa Baucroft, in 1797; and the first marriage, that of Dan'l Williams and Phila Packer, in 1794. Josiah Burlingame taught the first school; Daniel Scribner kept the first inn; Levi Blakeslee the first store; and Job Vail built the first mill.

tants. It is an important village upon the Chenango Canal. **Kings Settlement**, is a p. o., in the e. part; and **Plasterville**, a hamlet in the s. w. Jos. Lothrop, and A. Mead located on lot 1, in 1794.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1796; Elder Eleany Holmes was the first preacher.

NORWICH—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and “*Jericho*,” (now Bainbridge,) Jan. 19, 1793. Pharsalia, Plymouth, and Preston, were taken off in 1806, New Berlin, and a part of Columbus, in 1807, and North Norwich in 1849. A part of Preston was annexed in 1808, and a part taken off in 1820. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface consists of two high, rolling ridges, separated by the valley of the Chenango. The highest summits are about 500 feet above the valleys. Chenango River flows s. through the w. part. It receives the Canasawacta and several other streams as tributaries. Unadilla River forms the e. boundary. This town has important railroad connections, being on the line of the “Midland,” and Del., Lackawanna and Western railroads, and at the point where the “Auburn Branch” of the Midland unites with the main line of that road. **Norwich**, (p. o.,) upon Chenango River, in the n. part, was incorp. April 16, 1816. It contains the co. buildings, 7 churches,² an academy, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices,³ a piano forte factory, several carriage factories, tanneries, &c., a blast furnace, a foundry, a hammer factory, several planing mills, sash factory, and many other establishments. It is an important sta. on the N. Y. & O. Midland, and the D., L. & W. roads. Pop. 4,500. **White Store**, (p. o.,) on the Unadilla, contains a church, gristmill, and 10 houses. **East Norwich**, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1788, by Avery Power.⁴ The first religious services were held by Rev. Manasseh French, in 1793 or '94.

OTSELIC—was formed from German, March 28, 1817. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the centre, on the line of the Auburn branch of the Midland R. R. Its surface is hilly, consisting of high ridges 500 to 800 ft. above the valley of Otselic Creek, which are broken by the ravines of the streams. Otselic Creek is the principal stream, and flows s. w. through the centre of the town. Several small streams are tributaries of the Otselic. There are 4 cheese factories in this town. **Otselic**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part, on Otselic Creek, contains about 130 inhabitants; **South Otselic**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner, 2 churches, (Meth. and Bap.,) a gristmill, sawmill, and about 200 inhabitants. **Beaver Meadow**, in the s. e. part, has 2 churches, (Bap. and Christian,) and a hotel. The first settlement was commenced about 1800, by Ebenezer Hill.⁵ The first preacher was Stephen C. Nicholas. There are 7 churches in town.

OXFORD—was formed from Union (Broome co.) and “*Jericho*,” (now Bainbridge,) Jan. 19, 1793. Guilford was taken off in 1813, and a part of Coventry in 1843. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is divided into two parts by the valley of the Chenango. The hills bordering upon the river are 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. Chenango River flows s. w. through the w. part in a valley averaging about 1 mi. in width. It receives Eddy and Padget Brooks from the e., and Fly-Meadow, Mill, and Ludlow Brooks from the w. **Oxford**, (p. o.,) is on the N. Y. & O. Midland, and D. L. & W. R. R.; the former high above and far away from the village, and the latter passing directly through it. The village lies upon the Chenango, in the n. part of the town, was incorporated April 6, 1806, and contains 6 churches,⁶ an academy, a hoe and edge tool factory, a news-

¹ Among the other early settlers were Judge Joel Thompson, Jeremiah and Abner Purdy, and Benj. Ferris, from Dutchess co., in 1795; and Jesse Rundell, Jacob Grow, Gen. Obadiah German, Ebenezer Hartwell, and James Purdy, in 1796—all of whom settled at the village and along the valley of the Chenango. The first child born was Amos Mead, jr., Sept. 12, 1794; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Hartwell and Rachael Mead, in 1795; and the first death that of Mrs. Abner Purdy, in 1796. Thomas Brooks taught the first school; Amos Mead kept the first inn, in 1803, and Gen. Obadiah German the first store. Benj. Hartwell built the first gristmill, in 1803.

² Bap., F. W. Bap., Meth., Presb., Episc., R. C. and African Methodist.

³ The *Chenango Telegraph*, (Rep.) weekly, Perry & Allen eds. and prop's. Size 30 by 44. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1823.

⁴ *Chenango Union*, (Dem.) weekly, G. H. Manning, Pub. Size 25 by 42. Terms \$2.00.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were David Fairchild, Silas Cole, Wm. Smiley, Nicholas Pickett, Maj. Thomas Brooks, Israel, Charles and Matthew Graves, Josiah Brown, John Wait, Wm. Ransford and sons Hascall and

Wm. Jr., John Harris, Manasseh French, Joab Enos, Josiah Brown, Elisha Smith, Reuben, Wm. and Stephen Steer, Stephen Collins, James Gilmore, Moses Stow, John Randall, John McNitt, and David and John Shattock. The first child born was Lucy Power; the first male child, Marcus Cole; the first marriage in the town and co. was that of Hascall Ransford and Harriet Graves, July 12, 1792. Benj. Edmunds kept the first inn; Jonathan Johnson was the first physician, and Elisha Smith built the first saw and gristmill.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Reuben Buckingham, David Steadman, Wm. Fish, Jonah Wolcott, Wm. Cross, Wm. Hurlbut and Wm. Smith, in the n. part; Elias Benjamin, Buell Warner and his sons Oliver, Abner and Buell, jr., Zenoni Pearce, Lewis Cook, Eneas Thompson, John and James Warner, Abraham Fairchild, and Wm. Greene in the s. part. Hannah Warner taught the first school. Ebenezer Hill kept the first inn, in 1810, and built the first gristmill in 1820. Geo. Coles kept the first store, in 1812. Jas. Rush built the first sawmill. In July, 1833, a terrific hurricane swept across the town, a mile in width, destroying much property, on the line of its track.

⁷ Meth., Bap., Episc., Presb., Universalist, and R. C.

paper office,¹ a woolen factory, and several other establishments. Population 1,278. **South Oxford**, is a p. o. in the s. w. corner; has a fork, hoe, and tool fac.; and **Cheshire-ville**, near the s. line. The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. crosses this town. The Lyon Brook bridge on this road is an iron tressle bridge, 800 ft. long, and 162 ft. high, built by Smith, Latrobe & Co., of Baltimore. This beautiful structure is six miles below Norwich, but mainly in the town of Oxford. The first settlements were made in 1790, by Benjamin Hovey.² The first religious preacher was Rev. Uri Tracy, (Presb.), in 1792.

PHARSALIA—was formed from Norwich, as "*Stonington*," April 7, 1806. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is an interior town, lying N. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, occupying a portion of the watershed between Chenango and Otselic Rivers. The latter flows through the extreme N. w. corner. Canasawacta, Genegantslet, and Brackel Creeks take their rise near the centre. **Pharsalia**, (p. o.), in the w. part, contains about a dozen houses; **East Pharsalia**, (p. o.), in the s., 2 churches, several mills, a sawmill, and about twenty houses. **North Pharsalia**, is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1797, by John Randall, on lot 48.³ John Peck was the first settled minister. There are three churches in town; Bap., F. W. Bap., and Presb.

PITCHER—named from Lieut. Gov Nathaniel Pitcher, then acting governor of the State, was formed from German and Lincklaen, Feb. 13, 1827. A part of Lincklaen was annexed in 1833. It lies upon the w. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface consists principally of two high ridges, 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. Otselic River flows s. e. through the centre. Brackel Creek flows s. w. through the s. part. The ravines of the streams are narrow and are bordered by steep hillsides. **Pitcher**, (p. o.), upon the Otselic, s. w. of the centre, contains 2 churches, a woolen factory, and 148 inhabitants. **North Pitcher**, (p. o.), upon the Otselic, N. e. of the centre, contains 2 churches, 2 sawmills, a gristmill, and several manufactories. **Pitcher Springs**, (p. o.), is a hamlet E. of the centre.⁴ **South Pitcher**, **Hydes Mills**, and **Chandlers Corners**, are hamlets. John Wilson and — Schuyler settled in 1794 or '95.⁵ The first religious services were held by Rev. Seth Williston, in 1797.

PLYMOUTH—was formed from Norwich, April 7, 1806. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by deep ravines. Canasawacta Creek, and its E. and w. branches, flow s. e. through deep and narrow valleys, and form a junction near the centre of the town. Southwest of the centre are 2 small ponds, covering an area of 100 to 150 acres each. There are 3 cheese factories in this town, and dairying is the leading pursuit. The Auburn Branch of the "Midland" R. R. passes diagonally through this town. **Plymouth**,⁶ (p. o.), N. of the centre, contains 3 churches and 179 inhabitants. **South Plymouth**, (p. o.), in the s. E., a gristmill and about a dozen houses. The first settlement was commenced about 1794, by some French families.⁷ The first church (M. E.) was organized about 1806.

PRESTON—was formed from Norwich, April 2, 1806. Macdonough was taken off in 1816. A part of Norwich was taken off in 1808, and a part of the same town was annexed in 1820. It is the central town of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, divided into two

¹ *Oxford Times*, (Repub.) weekly; J. B. Galpin, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 39; terms \$1.50.

² Among the other early settlers were Elijah Blackman, Eben Enos, John Bartle and 6 sons, Peter Burgot, John Church, Theodore Burr, Benj. Loomis, Samuel Faruham, Charles Hurst, John Holmes, John McNeil, Daniel Tucker, Francis Balcorn, Wm. and Henry Gordon, and Thos. McAlpine. The first child born was Ellis Loomis, in May, 1792; the first marriage was that of Peter Bartle and Tabitha Loomis, in May, 1795; the first death was that of a child of Peter Burgot, and the first death of an adult, that of Andrew Loomis, in 1793. Mrs. Philip Bartle taught the first school, in 1793. Philip Bartle built the first school-house, individually, on *Pastor Hill*, in 1793; John Bartle kept the first inn, on Bowman's Creek; Benj. Hovey kept the first store, and Peter Burgot built the first mill, on Mill Brook.

³ Among the other early settlers were Joseph Breed, on lot 49, Sanford Morgan, on lot 36, John Weaver, on lot 23, Daniel Denison, on lot 70, Lodowick Weaver, on lot 32, Joshua Weaver and David Davis, on lot 69—all from Conn. The first birth was that of Deuison R. Weaver; the first marriage that of Jabesh Brown and Keturah Brown; and the first death, that of Mrs. Nehemiah Lewis. Aruna Wait taught the first school. The first tavern and store were

kept by Sanford Morgan, on lot 36; the first mill was built by Asa Weaver, on lot 27, on Canasawacta Creek.

⁴ Pitcher Springs was named from sulphur springs which formerly had a reputation, but are now but little used, for their medicinal qualities.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Ebenezer Wakely, Benj. Fairchild, Jonathan Chaudler, George Taylor, Silas Beebe, Jonas Hinman, Abijah Rhines, Simon Peck, — Millard, and Elijah Fenton. The first child born was a son of Silas Beebe, in Nov., 1796; and the first marriage, that of John Wilson and Polly Hinman, May 16, 1799. Ebenezer Wakely taught the first school; Benj. Fairchild kept the first inn, Reuben Root the first store, and John Lincklaen built the first mill.

⁶ Formerly called *Frankville*.

⁷ Among the early settlers were John Raynor and G. D. Jeffrey, (Frenchmen,) James Bumford, Nathan Wales, Jno. Miller, Col. Wm. Munroe, Silas Holmes, Dan'l Prentiss, Jas. Purdy, Judah Bement, and R. D. Dillaye. The first death was that of — Blowers; Elizabeth Bowdish died about the same time. Clarissa Brooks taught the first school, in 1800 or '01; Charles Babcock kept the first inn, and John Raynor the first store. Col. Walker Prentiss built the first mill, and John Thorp the first woolen factory, at an early day.

distinct ridges. The summits of the hills are 200 to 800 feet above the Chenango Valley at Norwich. The principal streams are Fly-Meadow Creek and Mill Brook, flowing s. into the Chenango. Dairying is the principal business of the town. **Preston Corners**, (Preston p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 2 churches and 102 inhabitants. The first settlement was made on Fly-Meadow Creek, in 1787, by James Glover, who erected the first gristmill, in 1788-89.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1806, by Elder Haskall, the first preacher.

SHERBURNE—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.,) March 5, 1795. Smyrna was taken off in 1808, and a part of New Berlin was annexed in 1852. It lies on the n. border of the co. e. of the centre. The highest summits are 200 to 500 feet above the valleys of the streams. Chenango River enters the co. from Madison and flows in a s. e. direction through the town, receiving Handsome and Mad Brooks and several other tributaries. The Chenango Canal and Del. Lack. & Western R. R. pass through the valley parallel to the river. On the bottom lands of the river hops are extensively grown. **Sherburne**, (p. o.,) on the Chenango, s. of the centre, was incorp. April 16, 1830. It contains a bank, 6 churches, an acad. a newspaper,² a cotton fac., foundry and other important manufactories. It has become a R. town of great importance, being on the N. Y. & O. Midland and the D. L. & W. R. R. **Earlville**, (p. o.,) is on the line of Madison co., has 183 inhabitants in this town. The Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R. joins the Midland R. R. at this place, and the Del. L. & W. R. R. passes a short distance to the east of the village. The first religious services were held by a number of families from New England, who purchased the s. w. quarter of the 9th township, (Sherburne,) and settled on it in March, 1793.³

SMITHVILLE—was formed from Greene, April 1, 1808. It lies on the w. line of the co., s. of the centre. The surface consists of high ranges of hills with narrow valleys extending n. and s. It is drained s. by Genegantslet and Ludlow Creeks and their tributaries, and several other streams flowing into the Chenango. **Smithville Flats**, (p. o.,) on Genegantslet Creek, in the s. w. corner, contains 4 churches, 2 sawmills, a sash fac. a gristmill, and 250 inhabitants. The town is building a R. R. from this place down the Genegantslet to Greene, 9 miles. It has a gauge of 3 feet. **East Smithville**, on Ludlow Creek, near the e. line, contains 2 churches, a foundry and 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made in the valley of the Genegantslet, in 1797, by Robert Lytle, from Ireland.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1805, by Elder Gray, the first preacher.

SMYRNA—was taken from Sherburne, March 25, 1808, as "*Stafford*." Its name was changed April 6 of the same year. It is the central town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 500 to 800 feet above the valleys. The principal stream is Pleasant Brook, flowing s. e. through near the centre. Cold Brook and several other small streams flow through portions of the town. These streams mostly flow through narrow valleys bordered by hillsides, a considerable portion of which are too steep for cultivation. **Smyrna**, (p. o.,) upon Pleasant Brook, near the e. line, was incorp. April 20, 1829. It contains 3 churches, a gristmill, a tannery, and 300 inhabitants. **Upperville**, is a hamlet. The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. passes near the e. border of this town, and the Auburn Branch of the "Midland" R. R. across the s. w. corner. The first settlement was made by Joseph Porter, in 1792.⁵ The first religious society (Friends) was formed at an early period.

¹ David Fairchild and his sons, John and Ames, settled at Preston Corners in 1785; Randall Billings and — Chamberlin, from Conn., at Preston Centre, in 1796; Jonas Marsh, from Mass., Col. Gurdon and Dudley Hewitt in 1799. Among the other early settlers were Samuel and Clark Lewis, Rev. Hazard Burdick, David Eccleston, Jos. Marsh, — Champlain, Wm. Parker, Abraham Avery, and Wm. Woolworth. The first child born was Fanny Billings, July 16, 1790; the first marriage, that of Capt. Lyon and widow Crandall, in 1798; and the first death, that of an infant child, of Geo. Crary. The first school was taught by William McAlpine, who surveyed the Livingston Patent in 1798, and subsequently the Morris Tract. Jonas Marsh kept the first inn, in 1800; James Glover kept the first store, and erected the first mill.

² *Sherburne News*, (Independent,) weekly; Frank D. Matteson, ed. and pub.; size 22 by 32; terms \$1.50. Established in 1864.

³ Settlement began in 1792, Joseph Guthrie being one of the first settlers. A company from New England, consisting of Nathaniel Gray, Joel Hatch, Abraham James, and Newcomb Raymond, Joseph John, and Eleazar Lothrop, Cornelius Clark, and Joel Northrop, with their families, settled in 1793. The deed of their purchase is dated in June of that year.

During the first week after their arrival they erected a log meeting-house, and on the succeeding Sabbath met in it, after the example of the Pilgrim Fathers, to make public and united acknowledgments for the protection and guidance of an overruling Power while on a perilous and tedious journey through the wilderness to their new homes.

⁴ Jos. Agard and Eppaphes Sheldon, from Litchfield, Conn., bought out the log house and improvement of Mr. Lytle in Feb. 1798, moved in their families, and became the sole residents of the town. They were joined in 1798-99 by Edward Loomis, who settled on Ludlow Creek, Simeon Neal, Robt. Williams, Asa Straight, Dan'l Phillips, Capt. Samuel A. Speel, John Young, and John Palmer. The first child born was Jane Loomis, May 2, 1800; the first marriage, that of Jason Smith and Hannah Rorapough, in 1807; and the first death, that of a son of George Shaddock, in 1709. Capt John Palmer kept the first inn and store and erected the first distillery. Timothy Seville built the first sawmill, in 1805, and Nicholas Powell the first gristmill, in 1809. Among the other early settlers were Jos. Collins, Jos. Billings, Joshua Talcott, Daniel Wilbur, and John Parker. The first gristmill and clothing works were erected by Collins & Billings, in 1795.

CLINTON COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Washington, March 7, 1788, and named from Gov. George Clinton, first State governor. Essex was taken off in 1799. St. Lawrence was provisionally annexed in 1801, and taken off in 1802; and Franklin was taken off in 1808. It lies upon Lake Champlain, and is the N. E. corner co. in the State. It is centrally distant 143 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,092 sq. mi. The surface is generally hilly and broken, and in the southern and western parts mountainous. The Au Sable Range enters the s. w. corner from Essex co. and extends in spurs and broken ranges through more than one-half of the w. part of the co. The highest speak along the w. border are 3,000 to 4,000 feet

above tide. They afford wild and picturesque scenery in abundance, and contains valuable mines of iron ore. Any section of the county from east to west, would present a considerable elevation towards the w. line, but less as we go north, until a few miles over the province line, it descends to the level intervals which border the St. Lawrence. This swell of land opposed an effectual barrier in the early canal surveys of this region, and are overcome by heavy grades at some points on the line of the railroad. Along the lake shore the surface is level or moderately uneven; and from this tract it rises gradually but unevenly to the summits of the ridges in the interior. A part of the central and w. portions of the co. is covered by the original forests, and is too rough to ever admit of profitable cultivation. The mountainous regions in the s. w., comprising about one-third of the co., is underlaid by gneiss and other crystalline rocks. A belt of Potsdam sandstone extends in a great curve around these formations, and occupies more than one-half of the remaining part of the co. On the N. it extends nearly to Canada, but toward the s. it gradually diminishes, and on the s. line it is but a few miles wide. Surrounding this, and lying next above it, is a narrow belt of calciferous sand rock, outcropping on the surface, along the lake shore, between Au Sable and Salmon Rivers. The limestones next appear, occupying the N. E. corner of the co. and outcropping along the lake from Salmon River to Rouses Point. Tertiary clay is found in a few places along the lake; and drift deposits are abundant in the N. and E. parts, containing shells analogous to those now living in the arctic seas. Peat bogs are common. The gneiss region is rich in magnetic iron ore which is found in inexhaustible quantities, and of the best quality.¹

Au Sable River forms most of the s. boundary. North of this are Little Sable, Salmon, Saranac, Little Chazy, and Great Chazy or Champlain Rivers, all flowing into Lake Champlain. An act was passed April 22, 1868, for the improvement of the Great Chazy River, by using the Chazy Lake as a reservoir and by such structures as might be deemed proper, to prevent excessive floods, and to improve its hydraulic power. English River flows N. into Canada. Upon all these streams are numerous falls, furnishing an immense amount of water-power. In the western wilderness are numerous small lakes, the principal of which are Chateaugay and Chazy Lakes, and Sampson, Taylor, and Slush Ponds. The soil along the lake is clayey, and in the interior and w. a sandy loam, best adapted to pasturage. Potatoes are raised in great quantities and there are many factories for the manufacture of potato starch in the co.

The people are principally engaged in dairying, lumbering, mining and making iron. Fish are abundant in the mountain streams and lakes. The wild mountain region is a favorite resort of hunters.

All the Railroads in this co. are now operated by the Vt. Central and Vt. & Canada R. R. s. The Ogdensburg Division, extends w. from Rouses Point through Champlain, Mooers, Altona, Ellenburgh and Clinton. The Montreal and Plattsburgh Branch through Plattsburgh, Beckmantown, Chazy and Mooers. A short branch from Rouses Point N. connects with a Canada R. R. to Montreal, and the Northern Division of the White Hall and Platts-

¹ Clinton and Essex are the two most important mining cos. in the State. Ore was first discovered in the "Winter" ore bed, in Au Sable, by Geo. Shaffer, in 1800,—although travelers had previously frequently noticed large quantities of iron upon the lake shore, formed by

the attrition of gneiss rock through which this ore is usually disseminated in small crystalline grains. Veins of greater or less richness are found in all the towns underlaid by the ancient sedimentary rocks.

burgh R. R. extends s. w. from Plattsburgh, through that town, Peru and Ausable to Ausable Forks. Lake Champlain near its outlet is crossed by a R. R. bridge. A. R. R. has been proposed for Ausable Forks N. w. to Fort Covington.

The Saranac River Improvement and Lumber Co. was incorp. April 25, 1871, with \$50,000 cap. for improving the Saranac river and the south branch thereof from the outlet of the lower Saranac lake to the lower dam in Plattsburgh, and the north branch from Hunter's Home to its junction, so as to float logs down. They were authorized to collect toll for logs, after completing certain improvements.

An act was passed April 25, 1871, for improving the hydraulic power of the north branch of the Saranac River, and to improve the navigation thereof. Three commissioners were named in the act, and they were empowered to use Round, Lillypad and Rainbow Ponds in Franklin co. as reservoirs.

The co. seat is located at the village of Plattsburgh, on Lake Champlain. The courthouse is a substantial brick building, with a stone basement, fronting the public square and river. The jail, a stone building in the rear of the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof building on an adjacent lot. The poorhouse is located in Beekmantown, 4 mi. north of Plattsburgh, on a farm of 90 acres. The buildings are of stone, one 2½ stories high, 60 by 25 feet, and another 20 by 70 feet, and 2 stories. They are reported in wretched condition, and disgraceful to the county. The **Clinton State Prison**, was located at Dannemora, Clinton co., 16 mi. from Plattsburgh, on a lot of 250 acres, containing an iron mine, and with the intention of employing the prisoners at mining. It was built in 1844-5, under the direction of Ransom Cook. About 37 acres are enclosed within the prison stockade. The main buildings are of dressed stone, and the ground plan is in the form of a T, and are respectively 364 by 56 ft. and 160 by 46 ft. They have slate roofs, and are constructed on the most improved plans known when they were erected. The prison dormitory is of stone, 500 by 50 feet, facing N. and S. There are besides these various shops, storerooms, and other buildings used for the iron and nail works, and other purposes. There are about 17,500 acres of woodlands for supplying charcoal. The valuation of real estate of the prison is \$479,339; of personal property, \$398,786.26. Average number of convicts about 500. The convicts are chiefly employed in making iron and nails on state account, as authorized by law, Feb. 25, 1865. About 900,000 bushels of charcoal are used annually. The product of prison labor in 1869, was \$155,282, of which \$151,980, was in nails, \$752 ore sold, and \$2,550 merchant iron. Expenses of prison proper, \$137,463.88, and of manufacturing department, \$304,999.80. Excess of expenses over earnings, \$141,921.05. The mine failed to meet expectations, and other mechanical trades have been introduced. Within a few years, the business of manufacturing iron and nails has been introduced. The iron is made in forges, from ore produced from mines owned or leased by the State, all the labor of mining, separating, smelting, rolling, and cutting into nails, being performed by convicts, under skilled foremen. The kegs for packing are made from lumber sawed and seasoned on the premises.

The first white man that visited this co. was Samuel Champlain, in 1609, under the auspices of the French, and until the final surrender of Canada in 1760, the French claimed and held this region of country, and the lands occupied were held under French grants. Several seigniories were granted along the lake shore, of a tenure similar to those of Lower Canada, but none of these titles survived the conquest of 1760.

After the war in 1760, settlement rapidly spread down the lake shore. By the terms of the treaty between England and France, the French settlers were to be secured in their rights; but the government of New York made conflicting grants, which gave rise to controversies and quarrels and seriously retarded the progress of settlement. A few families were scattered along the shore previous to the Revolution; but the expedition of Burgoyne in 1777 broke up every settlement along the whole course of the lake. An important naval engagement took place Sept. 11, 1776, in the strait between Valcour Island and the W. shore, between the British and American forces, without any decisive results. The conflict was renewed on the 13th, and the American vessels were nearly all run ashore on the Vt. side and burned.¹

¹ The American forces, commanded by Benedict Arnold, consisted of 1 sloop, 2 schooners, 4 galleys, and 8 gondolas, with 84 guns and 144 swivel; and the British force, commanded by Capt. Thos. Pringle, of 1 ship, 2 schooners, 1

razee, 1 gondola, 20 gunboats, and 23 long boats, with 89 guns, and 697 men. The American loss was about 80 to 90, and the British about the same.

Settlements were made at all the principal places bordering upon the lake within ten years after the close of the Revolution. Point Au Fer was occupied by the British until 1796, when, in common with several other posts along the N. frontier, it was surrendered to the Americans. During the same year the St. Regis Indians ceded their claims to the State. The embargo of 1808 was openly violated, and many severe encounters took place between the revenue officers and organized bands of smugglers. Several attempts were made by lawless bands to seize the collectors and revenue officers, but without success. During the last war with Great Britain this co. was the seat of important military transactions, and along its frontiers and upon the adjacent waters of the lake, many skirmishes and engagements took place.

In the summer of 1814, Sir Geo. Provost, Gov. of Canada, made extensive preparations for an invasion of the country along Lake Champlain. Toward the last of August a land force of 14,000 men assembled on the frontier and commenced their march, supported by a formidable fleet under Commodore Downie. Gen. Macomb, who commanded the Americans, had a force of less than 3,000; but as the invading army drew nigh, he was continually reinforced by volunteers and militia. The American fleet under the command of Commodore MacDonough, took position in Cumberland Bay, awaiting the attack of the British. On Sunday morning, Sept. 11, a simultaneous attack was made by the British land and naval forces, and a bloody and desperate battle ensued. At the end of two hours Commodore Downie's flag struck, and nearly the whole British fleet fell into the hands of the Americans. The cannonade was continued upon the shore until night when the British slowly and sullenly retreated, and in a few days returned to Canada. These engagements were justly considered among the most brilliant that occurred during the war, and they served to partially obliterate the disgrace that attached to most of the movements that were planned and executed along the northern frontier. The State of Vermont purchased and presented to Commodore MacDonough a farm upon Cumberland Head, overlooking the scene of this naval victory, and the State of New York granted him a tract of land in the township of Sterling, as a token of gratitude for this victory. The immense sums of money expended within the co. during the war greatly stimulated its industry; and although Plattsburgh was twice in the hands of the enemy and partly burned, still business prospered. At the close of the war the excitement subsided, and a commercial re-action followed, that entirely prostrated business. Upon the completion of the Champlain canal in 1823, business again revived; and a new impulse has again been given to it by the railroads since constructed. In 1838-40 the co. shared the intense excitement attending the "Patriot War," and more recently by "Fenian Invasions" which speedily proved failures.

The lands in this co. were mostly granted in comparatively small patents. The w. portion embraces 4 townships of Old Military Tract. A tract of 231,540 acres in the N. E. and central parts of the co. was included in the lands granted by the Legislature of New York to the refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia at the close of the Revolution.¹ These lands were divided into 80 and 420 acre lots, except 5,000 acres, which was divided into 15 equal parts, which were granted to the officers and privates among these refugees. Considerable land lying along the lake was granted in the later colonial times to English officers who served during the French War. Among the principal remaining patents were Platt's, Livingston's, Beekman's, Duerville, Dean's, and Graves.

Barracks were built at Plattsburgh soon after the war of 1812-15, and at times small bodies of regular troops have been stationed there. Fort Montgomery, on the outlet of Lake Champlain, has been under construction many years, and not yet entirely completed. It lies near the National Boundary, and as the line was run in 1818, it fell within the limits of Canada. By the Webster-Ashburton treaty some 30 years ago, it again fell within the limits of the United States.

During the first year of the late war a Regimental camp was formed at Plattsburgh, (Sept. 26, 1861,) under Col. James Fairman, and the 96th Regiment was formed there. It occupied Government Barracks at that place, and these premises were subsequently used in forming other regiments. The 118th Regiment N. Y. Vol. was raised at Plattsburgh, under G. O. 52,

¹ The act making this grant bears date of May 11, 1792. The names of Canadian refugees were reported by Brig. Gen. Moses Hazen and Col. Jeremiah Throop, and those of the Nova Scotia refugees by Col. James Livingston, and are given in the State publication known as the "Balloting Book." The small lots were laid out in narrow strips

fronting upon the lake, and the remainder in the rear. These lands were distributed among 252 persons, who drew the lots by ballot. The greater part of the tract was not occupied in the time specified by the act, and reverted to the State.

dated July 7, 1862, it being the regiment formed in the 16th Senatorial District. The 16th cavalry, (Sprague cavalry) was organized at Plattsburgh, from June to October, 1863, enlistments having been made for it in Clinton, New York, Westchester, Monroe, Erie, Oswego, St. Lawrence and Rensselaer Counties. Portions of the 16th, 34th, 91st, 153d, 192d Infantry, 9th, 10th, 12th and 26th cavalry and 2d veteran cavalry were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Altona.....	1,665	1,920	2,759	154	102	110	105	144	120	152	141	183	153	210	215
Ausable.....	3,227	2,694	2,864	284	221	155	250	250	276	240	238	289	264	284	270
Beekmantown	2,977	2,708	2,552	305	234	247	223	271	232	266	256	291	233	269	241
Black Brook..	3,452	3,282	3,561	210	221	129	189	156	244	176	236	211	271	234	337
Champlain....	5,357	5,774	5,080	360	291	257	278	329	320	309	320	438	355	350	404
Chazy.....	3,399	3,381	3,206	391	172	329	171	401	158	440	162	410	189	350	203
Clinton.....	1,924	1,736	2,206	43	268	24	244	55	227	36	250	63	230	38	257
Dannemora....	1,271	1,571	1,512	108	56	78	55	85	63	131	50	133	43	52	162
Ellenburgh....	2,348	2,919	3,042	260	233	164	243	200	255	214	290	238	303	192	291
Moers.....	3,926	4,202	4,631	440	253	314	235	372	295	410	243	449	249	470	251
Peru.....	3,389	3,067	2,632	370	263	268	264	334	259	318	255	351	240	261	268
Plattsburgh....	6,680	7,195	8,414	544	501	378	541	523	596	485	664	629	632	616	884
Saranac.....	3,644	3,623	3,802	277	275	157	297	248	307	334	300	924	331	303	384
Schuyler's F..	1,976	1,971	1,684	210	180	168	174	183	168	168	181	184	217	152	232
Total.....	45,735	45,713	47,948	3,961	3,270	2,778	3,279	3,486	3,540	3,699	3,589	4,203	3,728	3,790	4,419

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CLINTON COUNTY during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	630,524	\$5,493,391	\$714,062	\$6,197,478	.....	\$19,014.41	\$29,132.31	\$4,295.83	\$10,023.61	1.01
1860..	622,990	5,311,071	729,968	6,041,039	\$5,727,775	17,040.94	28,532.14	4,295.83	17,660.64	1.18
1861..	617,576	5,251,308	703,647	5,954,955	5,727,775	31,074.16	19,484.10	4,295.83	17,899.30	1.27
1862..	611,324	5,063,682	625,323	5,689,005	5,929,031	26,183.00	12,323.71	4,446.77	23,716.12	1.10
1863..	610,211	5,104,869	601,292	5,706,161	5,662,707	36,010.55	14,768.41	4,247.03	24,066.50	1.41
1864..	610,211	5,106,837	634,782	5,741,619	5,701,292	145,821.20	40,346.31	4,275.97	25,655.81	3.79
1865..	610,211	6,106,837	1,034,782	6,141,619	5,747,262	145,821.20	40,346.31	4,310.45	22,486.16	3.71
1866..	610,209	5,170,551	1,937,060	6,108,611	5,629,081	122,029.63	18,336.63	4,371.91	28,052.45	2.96
1867..	610,209	5,191,978	916,181	6,108,159	5,540,710	72,811.53	62,570.23	6,925.89	35,183.51	3.20
1868..	610,209	5,191,978	916,181	6,108,159	5,108,159	72,811.53	62,570.23	7,635.20	27,792.13	2.80
1869..	610,209	5,371,235	792,745	6,163,980	6,183,326	87,676.85	24,655.92	7,729.16	27,032.05	2.38
1870..	610,209	5,371,235	792,745	6,163,980	5,792,745	87,676.85	24,655.92	7,240.93	34,830.74	2.67

ALTONA—was formed from Chazy, Dec. 2, 1857. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, with a slight inclination towards the N. E. The w. half is underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, and hundreds of acres are covered with the naked rock. Great Chazy River is the principal stream. A few settlements are scattered through the town, and the people are mostly engaged in lumbering. **Altona, Ironia, and Forest**, are post offices and small stations on the Ogdensburgh Div. of R. R. **Chazy**, in the N. part, is a station on the Ogdensburgh Div. of the Vt. C. & Vt. & Can. R. R. **Ellenburgh Depot**, (p. o.,) lies on the w. line. The first settler was Simeon Wood, who lo-

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 596,800. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	131,578	102,578	234,156
1865	168,933	401,067	570,000
1860	188,146	126,954	315,100
1865	209,809	306,916	516,725

cated in town in 1800.¹ The town embraces parts of the Refugee Tract and Durville Patent. The first church (French Bap.) was formed Jan. 1, 1856.

AU SABLE²—was formed from Peru, March 29, 1839. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is nearly level in the e., rolling in the centre, and hilly in the w. The highest summits are 500 to 600 ft. above the lake. Au Sable River forms the s. boundary, and the Little Au Sable flows n. e. through the w. part. Upon the Au Sable where it breaks through the Potsdam sandstone is a beautiful cascade known as Birmingham Falls. This cascade is located about 2 mi. below Keeseville. From the face of the cliff the river has worn back a ragged and irregular channel in the solid sandstone for a distance of nearly 2 mi. and to the depth of 100 to 130 feet. The rocks that border it are perpendicular, and in some places overhanging, so that the water can scarcely be seen from the banks above. At several points this ravine is compressed to a width of less than 30 feet. The river plunges into the chasm in a perpendicular descent of 70 feet, and struggles through the tortuous channel, foaming, whirling, and eddying over its rocky bed. It is a place well worthy of a visit by the tourists. Iron ore of an excellent quality is found in abundance.³ **Keeseville**,⁴ (p. o.) upon the Au Sable, 5 mi. from the lake, contains 7 churches, the Keeseville Academy, extensive rolling mills, nail factories, and other manufactories of great importance. The village is on both sides of the river, the greater part being in this co. The iron business was established here at an early day, and about 1816, a rolling mill was built. **Clintonville**, (p. o.) upon the Au Sable, in the w. part of the town, was incorp. April 11, 1825. It contains 2 churches and an extensive iron manufactory.⁵ Pop. 855. **New Sweden**, upon the Au Sable, in the s. w. corner of the town, contains 2 forges and 150 inhabitants. **Birmingham Falls**, at the head of the rapids upon the Au Sable and **Union**, on the line of Peru, are small villages. Verona, is a p. o.

BECKMANTOWN—named from Wm. Beekman, one of the grantees—was formed from Plattsburgh, Feb. 25, 1820. Dannemora was taken off in 1854. It lies upon Lake Champlain, near the centre of the e. border of the co. The surface is level in the e. and moderately hilly in the w. Its streams are small creeks and brooks. St. Armand Bay extends in the s. e. corner. Point au Roche and Rams Head are capes upon the lake. The Plattsburgh and Montreal branch of the Vt. Central & Vt. & Canada R. R. passes across this town. **Beekmantown**, (p. o.) and **East Beekmantown**, (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlers were Maj. Benj. Mooers and 7 associates, who located at Point au Roche, Aug. 10, 1783.⁶ The British passed through the town in 1814, and on the 6th of Sept. a slight skirmish took place, in which several were killed.⁷

BLACK BROOK—was formed from Peru, March 29, 1839. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is a rocky and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 1,500 to 2,500 ft. above the lake. Among the mountains are several nearly level table lands 200 to 300 ft. above the general level. Ledges, crags, and boulders cover a large share of the surface. The forest trees are thinly scattered, and nearly the whole town is too rough and poor for cultivation. Saranac River flows across the n. w. corner, and the Au Sable forms a portion of the s. boundary. Great Black Brook and Little Black Brook, tributaries of the Au Sable, drain the central parts of the town. In the mountainous region are several small lakes or ponds, the principal of which are Mud, Sampson, Taylors, Slush, and Military Ponds. Extensive beds of iron ore are scattered through the town.⁸ The people are prin-

¹ Among the early settlers were Lyman Clothier, Eliphalet Hascall, Daniel and Robert Baker, Thos. Cudworth, Simon Goodspeed, and Daniel Robinson. The first birth was that of Mattida K. Wood, May 30, 1802. Sarah Stockwell taught the first school, in 1804; and Lyman Clothier kept the first inn.

² Among the other early settlers were John Keese and his sons Richard, John, Oliver Stephen and William, Caleb Green and his sons Henry, Rodman, John and James Peter Hallock, Danl Jackson, Gilbert and Gerrett. Then John Huff, Elisha Arnold and John Stanton, about 1795. The first child born was in the family of John Stanton, about 1795. The first school was taught in 1791, by ——— Thompson; the first inn was kept by Joel Buck, in 1800, and the first forge was erected by Geo. Griswold, in 1812.

³ The Arnold ore bed, 2 1/2 mi. N. w. of Clintonville, was first opened in 1809. This and other mines have produced ores of very superior qualities and in great quantities.

⁴ Named from Richard and Oliver Keese, sons of John Keese, one of the original proprietors. The two parts of the village are connected by 3 bridges—one of stone, one of wood, and one an iron suspension foot bridge. The stone bridge is a single arch of 110 feet.

⁵ The Peru Iron Co. was incorp Nov. 11, 1824, with a capital of \$200,000.

⁶ Mooers was appointed to survey the Refugee Tract. After several years he removed to Cumberland Head, and afterward to Plattsburgh. Thos. Treadwell, Ezekiel Hubbard, Henry Deming, Jonathan Scribner, Abner Pomeroy, Simon Newcomb, Jr., Capt. John Jersey, and Joseph Main, settled near Beekmantown Corners; Philip Roberts, Henry Barnes, Ephraim and Amasa Moores and John Deming were also among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Silas Pomeroy; the first marriage that of Eli Howe and Miss Hubbard, in 1794; and the first death, that of a child of Simon Newcomb.

⁷ Among the killed were Lieut. Col. Willington, and Ensign Chapman, of the enemy and several of the American militia.—*Palmer's Lake Champlain*, p. 152.

⁸ The *Palmer Mine*, 2 mi. N. of Au Sable Forks, was discovered by Z. Palmer, in 1822. It is on a hill 400 to 500 feet above the river.

The *Myers Mine*, at Clayburgh, has been worked since 1846.

The *Trombois Mine*, was discovered in 1845.

cipally engaged in the manufacture of iron¹ and charcoal, and in lumbering. **Au Sable Forks**, (p. o.,) on the Au Sable, in the s. e. part of the town, is mostly on the s. bank of the river, in Essex co. **Black Brook**, (p. o.,) near the s. border, contains extensive iron works,² several sawmills, and about 100 houses. **Clayburgh**, on the Saranac, in the n. part, lies partly in the town of Saranac. **Union Falls**, (p. o.,) and **Carlick Falls**, both on the Saranac, are hamlets and lumber stations. **Silver Lake**, is a (p. o.,) near the w. part. The first settler was Zephaniah Palmer, who located at Au Sable Forks about 1825.²

CHAMPLAIN—was formed March 7, 1788. Chateaugay (Franklin co.) was taken off in 1799, and Mooers and Chazy in 1804. It lies upon Lake Champlain, in the n. e. corner of the co. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle slope toward the lake. The crest of a swell of land between Champlain Village and Rouses Point is about 200 feet above the lake. Great Chazy or Champlain river flows in a tortuous course through the town and discharges its waters into Kings Bay. It is navigable to near Champlain Village. Corbeau Creek, its tributary, is the other principal stream. Point au Fer³ and Stony Point are two capes projecting into the lake. **Champlain**, (p. o.,) upon the Chazy, near the n. line of the town, contains a bank, an academy, 4 churches, and newspaper office,⁴ and is the seat of a considerable amount of business.⁵ Pop. 1,850. **Perrys Mills**,⁶ (p. o.,) is a lumber station upon the Chazy, in the n. w. corner of the town. Pop. 276. **Rouse's Point**,⁷ (p. o.,) upon the lake, in the n. e. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, a brewery, sash and door fac., etc. The great depot here was taken down in 1870, and a smaller one built. The wharf has become a lumber yard of great extent. It is divided into the upper and lower villages. Pop. 1,266. **Coopersville**,⁸ (p. o.,) or **Corbeau**, is a village upon Chazy River, opposite the mouth of Corbeau Creek. Pop. 205. It contains 1 church and 45 houses. The first settlers were Canadian and Nova Scotia refugees, who located in town soon after the Revolution. The first English settler in Champlain was Pliny Moore, who came in to reside in 1789.⁹ The census reports churches in town.¹⁰

CHAZY¹¹—was formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804. Altona was taken off in 1857. It lies upon Lake Champlain, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, and has a gentle inclination towards the e. The principal stream is the Little Chazy, flowing n. e. through near the centre. Corbeau Creek flows through the n. border. Potsdam sandstone underlies the w. part, and Chazy and Trenton limestone the e. Tertiary clay extends along the lake shore. **Chazy**, (p. o.,) upon Little Chazy River, is a small village with limited manufactures. **West Chazy**, (p. o.,) upon Little Chazy River, in the s. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, and several manufactories. **Sciota**, (p. o.,) is a station in the n. w. corner of the town. Both these villages last named, are stations on the Plattsburgh and Montreal branch of Vt. Central, and Vt. & Can. R. R. **Chazy Landing**, is a hamlet on the lake shore. **Ingraham**, is a p. o. in the s. e. corner. The first settler was John La Trombois,¹² who came in town in 1763. After the Revolution the first settlers were refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia.¹³

CLINTON—was formed from Ellenburgh, May 14, 1845. It is the n. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination towards the n. w. The highest points along its s. border are about 1,050 feet above Lake Champlain. A portion of

¹ The Sable Iron Company have extensive works at Au Sable Forks, and at Black Brook. The iron manufacturers in this town are upon an extensive scale, and the quality of the metal produced is superior.

² Curtis kept the first inn, near the centre, in 1828. Halsey Rogers and John McIntyre located in town in 1830. The Sable Iron Co. erected the first forge the same year.

³ Called Point au Fer upon a map bearing date of 1748. From 1737 to 1796, the Moira, a vessel of war, anchored off this point, and a garrison-house was built upon the land for the winter quarters of the marines.

⁴ *Champlain Journal*, weekly, A. M. Merchant, pub, size 30 by 45. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1865.

⁵ This place contains a fine water, power and a large amount of manufacturing is carried on. A part of the lumber brought down by the Ogdensburgh R. R. is shipped here.

⁶ Named from Geo. Perry, former proprietor.

⁷ Named from Jacques Rouse, a Canadian, who settled here in 1783. This village has grown to importance since the completion of the n. e. A bridge a mi. long here crosses the lake. A floating draw of 203 feet opened and shut by steam, admits the passage of vessels. About 1 mi. n. of the village, is Fort Montgomery. It commands the entrance

to the lake. It was begun soon after the war of 1812; but in 1818 it was found to be within the limits of Canada, and the work was abandoned. But by the Webster Treaty of 1842, it was ceded again to the U. S. Work upon it has been resumed, and since then, large sums have been expended. It is nearly finished, and will mount 164 guns.

⁸ Named from Ebenezer Cooper, who erected mills there.

⁹ Moore came in to survey the tract granted to Smith, Graves, and others, in 1785. He erected the first saw and gristmills, in 1787. Among the other early settlers were Elnathan Rogers, Wm. Beaumont, Samuel Ashman, Joseph Corbin, Silas Hubbard, Elias Dewey, Charles Bedlow, David Savage, Benj. Tyler, and many others.

¹⁰ 2 Meth. Ep., 2 Prot. Ep., 1 Cong., and 2 R. C.

¹¹ Pronounced Sha-zee. It included the patent granted to Elkanah Dean and 29 others, July 11, 1765.

¹² He was accompanied by two men, named Gonde and Swarte. He was driven off in 1778, but returned after the war, and died there in 1810.—*Palmer's Hist. Lake Champlain*, p. 30.

¹³ Among the early settlers were Levi Hazen, Septa Fillmore, John Brouson, Elisha Ransom, George Root, and John Douglass. Miss M. Bingham taught the first school, in 1802.

the surface is undulating. It is nearly all underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, which here is remarkably white. The streams are small brooks. Much of the town is yet a wilderness, and as an agricultural town of very poor quality. **Cherubusco**, (p. o.,) the summit station upon the Ogdensburgh division of the Vt. Cen. & Can. R. R. **The Frontiers**, (Frontier p. o.,) and **Wrightsville**, upon the w. border, are hamlets. **Clinton Mills**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part. This town lies within No. 6 of the Old Military Tract. The first settlers located upon the Old Military Road and near the Frontiers.¹

DANNEMORA—named from an iron manufacturing town in Sweden, was formed from Beekmantown, Dec. 14, 1854. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is mostly a wild, mountainous upland, covered with a sandy soil and light growth of forest trees. Chazy Lake near the centre, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ wide, discharges its waters e. into Chazy River. Upper Chateaugay Lake, on the w. border, 5 miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, discharges its waters w. into Chateaugay River. The few settlements in town are confined to the s. e. corner. **Dannemora**, (p. o.,) is a small village grown up around the Clinton Prison. This prison was located here for the purpose of employing convicts in the mining and manufacture of iron, so that their labor would not come so directly in competition with the other mechanical trades.² It is 16 miles n. w. from Plattsburgh, and about 1,700 feet above the lake.

ELLENBURGH—was named in compliment of Ellen, daughter of John R. Murray, of N. Y., the principal proprietor of township No. 5, of the Old Military Tract. It was formed from Mooers, April 17, 1830. Clinton was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is an upland, mountainous in the s. and rolling in the n., with an inclination toward the n. e. English River flows e. across the n. border. Iron ore has been found in this town. The settlements are principally confined to the valley. Lumbering is extensively carried on. **Ellenburgh**, (p. o.,) contains 4 churches, 2 sawmills, tannery, starch fac. 3 stores and 2 hotels. **Ellenburgh Centre**, (p. o.,) has a church, 2 sawmills, gristmill, and a stove fac. **Ellenburgh Depot**, (p. o.,) contains a church, saw mill, gristmill, 2 starch fac. 2 stores and a hotel. **Shelden**, is a freight sta. on the e. line. Chateaugay Lake is a favorite resort for hunters. James Hanchet came to this town in 1796, but left soon after. The first permanent settler was Abner Pomeroy from Vt., about 1800.³ There are 4 churches in town.⁴

MOOERS, named from Benjamin Mooers an early and prominent settler—was formed from Champlain, March 20, 1804. Ellenburgh was taken off in 1830. Its surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination to the n. e. The principal streams are Great Chazy and English Rivers. The surface is entirely underlaid by Potsdam sandstone. Upon the Canada line, in the n. w. corner, is a remarkable chasm in the rocks, called The Gulf.⁵ **Centreville**, (Mooers Forks p. o.,) upon the Chazy, contains 3 churches, a gristmill, tannery, 10 stores, saw fac., 2 sawmills, 2 shingle mills, stove factory, woolen factory, &c. It is a R. R. station. **Mooers**, (p. o.,) upon the Chazy, in the e. part, contains 2 churches and 100 houses. It is near the junction of the Ogdensburgh Division, and the P. & M. branches of the R. R. **Angellville**, upon Corbeau Creek, in the s. e. corner, is a hamlet. **Woods Falls**, (p. o.,) on the branch of the Chazy has a forge, stove fac., sawmill and 30 houses. The first settler was Joshua C. Bosworth, who located in town in 1796.⁶ The first preacher was Rev. Andrew Blackman, in 1800; and the first settled minister was Rev. Martin Powell, in 1807.⁷

PERU—was formed from Plattsburgh and Willsborough, (Essex co.,) Dec. 28, 1792. A part was annexed to Willsborough in 1799, and Au Sable and Black Brook were taken off in 1839. It lies upon the lake, s. of the centre of the co. The surface in the centre and e. is

¹ Among these early settlers were Junio Howard, Calvin Johnson, C. A. Smith, Ebenezer Gates, George Peters, and Stephen Martin, mostly from Vt. The first child born was Rhoda S. Howard, Feb. 7, 1819; the first marriage, that of Cornelius Austin and Fanny Hall, in 1822; and the first death, that of a child of William Hunter, in 1820. Mary Emmonds taught the first school, in 1821; Benjamin Roberts kept the first inn; Charles D. Baekus the first store, in 1835; and John McCoy erected the first sawmill.

² An account of this prison is given in our description of the co.

³ Among the early settlers were Aaron Broadwell and Lewis Ransom, in 1822; and Benjamin Hinds, W. Jennings, Jr., Joseph Serey, Pardon Dally, Joseph Lawrence, and Samuel Hazleton, soon after. The first child born was Lloyd Rogers Hinds. He was named after Lloyd Rogers,

and received a farm of 50 acres for the name. The first marriage was that of Smith Delemater and Phoebe Eastabrook. John R. Murray built the first saw and gristmill.

⁴ M. E. Prot. E., Presb., and Union. The Union church was built by J. R. Murray.

⁵ This gulf is 16 rods wide and 300 feet deep. At its bottom is a pond of water said to be 150 feet deep.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Ichabod Bosworth, Geo. and Dan'l Perry, Andrew Blackman and sons, Dan'l Southwick, John, Joseph, and Samuel Churchill, John Sheddien, and Robert Tripp. The first child born was Wan. Hallenbeck, in 1801; the first marriage, that of David Anderson and Rhoda Perry, Dec. 5, 1805; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. J. C. Bosworth, Sept. 26, 1802.

⁷ There are 5 churches in town; Cong., 2 M. E., Prot. E., and B. C.

rolling and slightly inclined toward the lake, and in the w. broken and mountainous. The Au Sable flows across the s. e. corner, and along its course are extensive swamps. Little Sable drains the greater part of the remaining portions of the town. The principal body of water is Military Pond, on the w. line. A strip of land 2 mi. wide, extending along the lake, has a soil composed of clay and clay loam. West of this is a plain 4 mi. wide, covered with sand and interspersed with swamps. The Northern Div. of the P. & W. R. R. passes through this town. **Peru**, (p. o.), on the Little Sable, near the centre of the town, contains several important manufactories. **Laphams Mills**, 2 mi. below Peru, contains several mills, and manufactories. **Peaseville**, (p. o.), on Salmon River, in the n. w. corner, a forge and 30 dwellings. **Port Jackson**, (Valcour p. o.), on the lake, opposite Valcour Island, is a hamlet containing a church. **Peru Landing**, is a hamlet, n. of the mouth of the Little Sable. The first settler was Wm. Hay, a Scotchman, who located upon Stewart's Patent in 1772.¹

PLATTSBURGH, named from Zephaniah Platt the founder—was first recognized as a town April 4, 1785. A part of Peru was taken off in 1792, Beekmantown in 1820, Saranac in 1824, and Schuyler Falls in 1848. It lies upon Lake Champlain, a little s. of the e. border of the co., and includes Valcour and Crab² Islands in the lake. The surface is level in the e. and broken and hilly in the w. It is slightly inclined toward the e., its w. border being elevated about 500 feet above the lake. It is principally drained by Saranac River and its branches. Cumberland Head is a peninsula extending into the lake and forming Cumberland Bay.³ **Plattsburgh**, (p. o.), upon Cumberland Bay, at the mouth of Saranac River, was incorp. March 3, 1815. It has a safe and commodious harbor, and an excellent water-power, giving it facilities for a large amount of both commerce and manufactures. Besides the co. buildings, it contains a town hall,⁴ customhouse,⁵ Academy, 6 churches, 2 national banks, 3 newspaper offices,⁶ several very important manufactories, and 5,139 inhabitants. Upon a sandy plain, 1 mi. s. of the village and 90 feet above the lake, are situated extensive barracks belonging to the U. S. Government.⁷ **Cadyville**, (p. o.), upon the Saranac, 10 mi. above Plattsburgh, **Elsinore**, 1 mi. above Cadyville, are small villages, and **Salmon River**, (South Plattsburgh p. o.), in the s. part. **West Plattsburgh**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made before the Revolution, by Chas. de Fredenburgh and several associates, under royal grants. During the war the settlers were driven off and the improvements were destroyed. In 1785 a tract 7 mi. square was granted to Zephaniah Platt and 32 associates, who had bought up military land warrants to that amount.⁸ The first 3 families who settled under this grant were those of Charles Platt, Chas. McGreedy, and Kinner Newcomb. Nathaniel Platt was the first surveyor and agent for the proprietors. A farm of 80 acres was offered to each of the first 10 settlers in town.⁹ Rev. Benjamin Vaughan preached the first sermon, in 1787; and Rev. Frederick Halsey was the first settled minister, in 1795.¹⁰

¹ Hay lived opposite Valcour Island, and witnessed the naval engagement of Arnold. He soon after removed to Canada, but returned in 1785. Among the other early settlers were John Cochrane, John Howe, Isaac Finch, Abijah Ketchum, Lott and John Elmore, Ezekiel Lockwood, Samuel Jackson, Cyrus Newcomb, Geo. Hayworth, Benjamin Sherman, and Silas and Robert Cochrane. The first child born was Ira, son of John Howe, in 1784; the first marriage, that of Lott Elmore and Mary Hay, Dec. 17, 1788; and the first death, that of Wm. Hay, Feb. 28, 1793. M. Finch taught the first school, in 1790-91; John Cochrane built the first grist and sawmill: — Weed built the first forge, and George Hayworth and John Hackstaff built the first factory. A large stone woolen factory built in 1836, by Richard Hayworth, was changed in 1851 to a starch factory.

² The sailors and marines killed in the naval battle of Sept. 11, 1814, were buried upon this island.

³ The State of Vt. presented Com. McDonough with a farm on this point.

⁴ Built in 1856, at a cost of \$3,000. It is a fireproof brick building, and contains a town hall, armory, and fire engine room.

⁵ This is a fine fireproof brick building, built at a cost of \$80,000, and contains rooms for the custom house, post office, and U. S. Court.

⁶ The *Plattsburgh News*, weekly; A. N. Merchants, pub.; 8 pages; size 30 by 43; terms \$2.00. Begun Feb. 1, 1871.

⁷ *Plattsburgh Republican*, (Dem.) weekly; Stone & Grant, eds. and pub.; size 26 by 40; terms \$2.00.

⁸ *Plattsburgh Sentinel*, (Rep.) weekly; A. W. Lausling, ed., W. Lausling & Son, pub.; size 29 by 45; terms \$2.00.

⁹ These buildings were commenced in 1838, and were originally designed to inclose a space of 600 feet square. Only a part of the design has been carried out. Troops

were stationed here until 1846, when they were sent to join the army in Mexico; and again in 1861-4, for the organization of troops in the late war.

¹⁰ This grant was made in accordance with the provisions of an act passed in 1781, which provided that when sixty-one rights, or 30,500 acres, should be jointly located, a tract 7 mi. square should be granted, including 800 acres for grist mills and schools.

¹¹ Among the settlers who received lots under this offer were Kinner Newcomb, Jacob Ferris, Thos. Allen, John B. Hartwick, Derrick Webb, Jabez Pettit, Moses Soper, Lucius Reynolds, and Henry Ostrander. Among the other early settlers were Ichabod Truesdale, Peter Roberts, Wm. Campbell, Benj. Ketchum, and Benj. Graves, who settled at the village; Melancthon L. Woolsey, — Adams, Frederick Durant, William Coe, Russell Ransom, Benj. Mooers, Wm. P. and Theodorius Platt, who settled on Cumberland Head; Lambert Hopkin, John Stevenson, Gideon Ruger, Joshua Hillyard, and Abram Webb, who located on South st.; Benj. Reynolds, Samuel Norcross, John Roberts, and Benj. Hammond, on Centre st.; Nath'l Platt, Sam'l Benson, Eliphalet Haskins, Jos. Ormsby, Benj. Vaughn, and John Vail, on North st.; and Melancthon Smith, Zephaniah Platt, Thos. Treadwell, Peter Saily, and Wm. Bailey, in other parts of the town.

¹² The first child born was Ida Ostrander, Sept. 7, 1785; the first male child, Platt Newcomb, Nov. 1, 1785; the first marriage, that of Peter Saily and Marianne Adelaide Greille, June 8, 1789; and the first death, that of Mrs. Saily, first wife of Peter Saily, Dec. 23, 1786. Twelve of the original proprietors met at the house of Judge Platt, at Poughkeepsie, Dec. 30, 1784, and took measures for the immediate erection of a grist and sawmill, and forge. These buildings were the first in town.

SARANAC—was formed from Plattsburgh, March 29, 1824. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland. The highest summits, along the w. border, are 4,000 feet above tide. Saranac River, flowing through the s. e. part, is the principal stream. Upon its course are several falls, affording an immense amount of water-power.¹ The e. part, sloping toward the river, is covered with a light, sandy soil, and the river intervales with a sandy loam and alluvium. **Saranac**, (p. o.,) upon Saranac River, **Redford**,² (p. o.,) on the Saranac, near the s. border, and **Russia**, 2 mi. above Saranac, are small villages, with limited amounts of manufactories. **Clayburg**, (p. o.,) is on the s. border. The first settlement was begun in 1802, by Russell Case and Ezekiel Pearce.³ The first preacher was Rev. Lambert Hopper, in 1805.

SCHUYLER FALLS, named from the proprietor of the village site—was formed from Plattsburgh, April 4, 1848. It is an interior town, lying a little s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling in the e. and hilly in the w., with an inclination toward the e. The Saranac forms its n. boundary, and Salmon River flows along its s. border. **Schuyler Falls**, (p. o.,) on Salmon River, near the s. line of the town, contains a limited amount of manufactories. **Morrisville**, (p. o.,) on the Saranac, lies partly in Plattsburgh, is a flourishing village. **Norrisville**, upon Salmon River, 3 mi. w. of Schuyler Falls, contains several manufactories. The first settler was Ezra Turner, who located upon Salmon River in 1797.⁴

COLUMBIA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany, April 4, 1786. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson, and extends e. to the Massachusetts line. It contains an area of 688 sq. mi., and is centrally distant 29 mi. from Albany. The Taghkanick Mts. extends along the e. border, and the adjoining parts of the co. are broken by numerous irregular ranges of hills which constitute the outlying spurs of those mountains. The w. part of the co. consists of an undulating plateau terminating in bluffs on the Hudson River. The principal streams are Roeliff Jansens Kil⁵ and Claverack and Kinderhook Creeks. Upon these streams and their tributaries are numerous valuable mill sites. In the e. and n. parts of the co. are several picturesque lakes, the principal of which are Kinderhook, Copake, and Charlotte Lakes, and Whitings, Robinsons, Snyder, and Rhoda Ponds. The prevailing rocks are the Hudson River shales. The slate rocks in this co. crop out toward the w., usually at a high angle, and sometimes almost vertically. Limestone occurs in different parts of the co. Brown hematitic iron ore is found in numerous localities in the e. part of Ancram and Copake. Lead has been mined in Ancram, and peat and marl, are found in different localities in large

¹ At the Saranac Falls, the river flows through a narrow, tortuous channel, bounded by nearly perpendicular rocks, for the space of a mile. In its course its descent is very rapid, and at several places it is precipitated down precipices of 20 or 30 feet, and at last it plunges into a basin in a perpendicular fall of 60 feet. The ragged rocks upon the bottom and sides, and the abrupt angles in the channel, cause the water to boil and seethe and struggle in the wildest commotion. In high water, thousands of saw logs float down the river, and in their passage down the falls they are pitched and tossed upon the surges, or thrown into the air like playthings.

² In 1831, John S. Foster, agent of a company, came to this place, and erected a saw and gristmill, and, during the next season, a large manufactory of crown glass. The manufacture of glass was carried on with varying success until 1852, when it was finally abandoned.

³ Among the early settlers were Sylvanus Smith, Wright Spaulding, Lyman Manly, Nath'l Lyon, John Gregory and son Czar, Lewis Ferris and sons, Isaiah and John Lambert,

John M. Hopper, and John Chamberlain. Samuel Stone, first agent for Township No. 4 of the Old Military Tract, with another man attempting to go to Maine, was caught in a snow storm, and his companion frozen to death, Oct. 8, 1802. He was himself so injured that he died in 3 weeks. John D. Fiske, the second agent, was killed by a falling tree, June 21, 1805. The first birth was that of Isaac Smith, May 9, 1804; the first marriage, that of Cornelius Hopper and Sophia Case, in 1810; and the first death of a settler, that of John D. Fiske, June 8, 1805. Royal Spaulding taught the first school, in 1805; and Isaiah Ferris built the first saw and gristmill, in 1806.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Daniel and Roswell Jones, John P. Roberts, David Hare, Daniel Hillson, Henry Purdy, Jonathan Wickham, and Jas. Brand, all of whom located upon Salmon River.

⁵ Named from Roloff Jansen, Overseer of the Orphan Chamber, (an office similar to that of surrogate) under the Dutch Government. The Indian name was "Sauk-hen-ak" *Doc. Hist.*, III, 612.

quantities. In New Lebanon are the celebrated thermal springs; in Stockport are other mineral springs, and in Chatham is a small sulphur spring.

The various branches of agriculture form the leading industrial pursuits of the people. Hay, (of which large quantities are pressed and sent to market,) rye, oats, corn, potatoes, and buckwheat, are the staple productions. Stock raising and dairying receive considerable attention. The manufacture of paper, cotton fabrics, vegetable extracts, and iron, is largely carried on.

The county is well situated for commerce, as the largest ships can come up to Hudson, and formerly a large amount of whaling was done by vessels from that place. The fisheries along the river are also important, the kinds chiefly caught in their season being shad and herring.

The city of Hudson is the county seat. The courthouse and jail is a fine building, fronting on Washington Square. It has a marble front, with an Ionic portico, and contains the court and jury rooms, and co. clerks, sheriffs and district attorneys offices. It was built in 1835. The poorhouse is a brick building on a farm of 216 acres, in Ghent. It is of brick, 3 stories, 44 feet square with 2 wings each 36 by 56 feet. The insane are kept in two buildings, one of which is brick, 2 stories 20 by 41 feet, and the other of wood, 20 by 44 ft. and one story. Both the latter are unsuited to their purpose. The "N. Y. C. & H. R. R." extends along the w. border of the co. The "Boston and Albany R. R." crosses the n. part, connecting by a branch from Chatham Four Corners with Hudson. The "N. Y. and Harlem R. R." extends through the eastern and central portions, connecting at Chatham Four Corners with an extension northward into Vt. and Canada. The "Hudson and Kinderhook R. R." is projected between these points, but is not under construction.

The first settlements were made in the n. part of the co., under the Dutch Government. The e. border was settled chiefly by squatters from New England. Livingston Manor¹ was patented July 22, 1686, and first settled by tenants about the beginning of the last century. The most important settlement was made by German Palatinates, in 1710, upon a tract of 6,000 acres—now constituting the principal part of Germantown—which had been sold back to the government by Robert Livingston. The territory of Mass., under its charter, extended westward to the Pacific Ocean, and grants were made by that colony. Conflicting claims gave rise to bitter contentions which continued until after the revolution. The anti rent movement of 1840-50 extended to the Livingston Manor, the John J. Van Rensselaer Tract, and other districts held by leasehold. In Dec. 1844, the Governor ordered out 7 companies of militia to assist the sheriff of this co. in the discharge of his duties. Most of the leases which had been issued were for 1, 2, or 3 lives; but the anti rent difficulties have led to the policy of conveying the title in fee in which considerable progress has been made.

Several companies were raised in this co. during the first year of the late war, but no entire regiments or other separate organization. Under General Orders No. 52, July 7, 1852, Hudson became the rendezvous for the 11th Senatorial District, although Tivoli had been at first designated. The 128th and 150th regiments, N. Y. Vol., were raised under this order in Columbia and Dutchess Cos., the former being organized at Hudson, and the latter at Poughkeepsie. Besides these, parts of the 30th, 91st, and other regiments of infantry. 6th and 12th cavalry, and 2d veteran cavalry were enlisted in this county.

¹The patent of this manor conferred upon Robert Livingston, the patentee, feudal privileges, and imposed an annual quitrent of 28 shillings. The manor contains 160,000 acres, and included nearly all the present towns of Clermont, Germantown, Livingston, Galatin, Taghkanick, Ancram, and Copake. It consisted of two purchases: the Livingston purchase, obtained of the Mohegan Indians, in July, 1683, and the Taghkanick purchase, obtained Aug. 10, 1685. They were confirmed by Gov. Dongan, the former, Nov. 4, 1684, and the latter, Aug. 12, 1685. In 1701 there were but 4 or 5 houses on the manor. From and after 1716

the manor was represented by a member in General Assembly. Before his death—which took place in 1728—Robert Livingston bequeathed to his son Robert that part of the manor now included in the town of Clermont, and the residue to his eldest son, Philip. The latter was succeeded by Robert Livingston, Jr., and in 1792, the land e. of the post road was divided between Walter, Robert C., John, and Henry Livingston, the devisees of Robert Livingston, Jr., according to the provisions of his will.—*Sutherland's Deduction of the Title of the Manor of Livingston; Doc. Hist. III, Colonial Hist.*

POPULATION of towns (and City of Hudson,) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ancram.....	1,720	1,651	1,793	164	216	134	212	173	224	180	197	194	244	163	249
Austerlitz.....	1,889	1,443	1,442	217	140	230	116	212	143	196	118	200	136	178	142
Canaan.....	2,197	2,000	1,877	332	123	272	121	264	144	280	152	294	166	278	162
Chatham.....	4,163	4,285	2,426	517	420	453	392	556	423	509	437	387	315	623	507
Claverack.....	3,477	3,353	3,671	399	366	324	385	403	398	412	402	412	434	450	443
Clermont.....	968	942	1,021	52	164	53	159	40	171	52	172	55	180	52	175
Copake.....	1,339	1,738	1,847	219	200	186	207	210	224	255	169	249	231	223	227
Gallatin.....	1,533	1,392	1,416	208	145	192	159	189	151	219	124	221	225	209	117
Germantown.....	1,353	1,278	1,393	158	125	129	134	171	123	177	105	182	125	158	135
Ghent.....	2,803	2,661	2,896	318	218	257	253	331	267	334	224	341	294	385	276
Greenport.....	1,431	1,130	1,325	173	146	85	159	121	170	146	153	166	181	127	180
Hillsdale.....	2,532	2,142	2,083	281	264	166	276	253	281	248	296	263	283	230	294
Hudson (city).....	7,187	7,831	8,615	745	732	564	732	714	831	843	843	840	1,236	966	1,148
Kinderhook.....	4,331	4,008	4,055	405	451	293	468	384	479	390	456	433	484	424	502
Livingston.....	2,014	1,904	1,938	216	214	182	185	235	229	235	204	212	250	240	218
New Lebanon.....	2,187	2,086	2,124	230	198	140	97	187	214	193	215	191	235	192	221
Stockport.....	1,445	1,355	1,438	189	105	29	100	163	104	177	138	183	142	172	154
Stuyvesant.....	2,366	2,234	2,263	185	234	87	160	161	298	181	247	180	315	211	284
Taghkanick.....	1,717	1,472	1,485	140	241	85	248	124	262	128	231	157	211	133	230
Total.....	47,172	44,905	45,090	5,108	4,722	3,880	4,563	4,906	5,236	5,155	4,893	5,360	5,675	5,415	5,684

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION in COLUMBIA COUNTY during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	377,300	\$9,999,970	\$4,644,642	\$14,654,612	.....	\$29,394.01	\$27,975.62	\$13,774.07	\$32,139.51	0.70
1860..	383,494	13,678,248	4,606,067	14,325,250	\$18,365,430	26,970.54	26,970.54	13,774.07	56,626.75	0.68
1861..	383,294	13,587,759	4,361,102	17,918,861	16,365,430	24,439.96	38,406.43	13,774.07	57,391.97	0.73
1862..	383,294	13,386,290	4,556,557	14,864,886	21,714,722	26,641.57	34,642.78	16,296.94	68,858.89	0.76
1863..	383,294	13,742,195	4,791,700	18,533,895	21,915,177	56,259.57	46,352.17	16,436.38	93,139.50	0.97
1864..	383,094	10,311,672	4,921,732	15,233,404	21,791,700	277,154.98	91,951.99	16,343.78	98,062.65	2.22
1865..	383,094	10,311,672	4,921,732	15,233,404	21,653,861	277,154.98	91,951.99	16,240.20	84,720.73	2.17
1866..	383,094	14,857,589	4,783,817	19,641,406	22,141,406	277,154.98	91,951.99	16,606.05	106,555.52	2.22
1867..	383,094	15,629,562	4,882,946	20,653,538	22,384,000	45,962.35	103,927.45	27,960.00	142,138.40	1.43
1868..	383,000	10,811,269	4,806,526	15,617,795	23,362,506	73,794.86	100,415.02	29,203.14	106,299.42	1.33
1869..	383,010	16,141,879	4,853,412	15,658,847	23,775,099	78,020.19	98,737.14	29,718.87	104,016.06	1.31
1870..	382,005	16,639,682	4,218,421	20,858,103	21,853,412	78,235.83	96,841.79	27,316.77	131,400.64	1.53

ANCRAM—was formed from Livingston, March 19, 1803,² as "*Gallatin*." Its name was changed March 25, 1814, and Gallatin was taken off in 1830. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface is broken and hilly. In the e. part the hills range in a n. and s. direction, but elsewhere they are irregular. Roeliff Jansens Kil crosses the town in a s. w. direction. A narrow intervalle, bordered by steep, irregular hills, extends along its course. Iron ore is mined to a considerable extent, at different places from the hills upon the e. border of the

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 399,500. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	297,483	62,066	359,549
1855	304,278	69,255	373,533
1860	347,840	52,027	399,867
1865	310,325	72,817	383,142

² This town was included in the Livingston Manor. The line bordering upon Taghkanick was altered March 25, 1814. A narrow triangular tract of about 1,000 acres, in the extreme e. part of the town, known as "*Boston Corner*,"

formerly belonged to the town of Mt. Washington, Berkshire co., Mass. The Taghkanick Mts. extends along the e. border of the tract, and form an almost impassable barrier between this and the remaining parts of that town. Thus entirely isolated from the seat of civil authority, it became the resort of fugitives from justice, prize fighters, and others of like character, who bade defiance to the laws and practiced their unlawful acts with impunity. In Dec. 1843, the inhabitants petitioned to be annexed to N. Y. The State of Mass. consented in May, 1853. The cession was accepted by New York, July 21 of the same year, confirmed by Congress, Jan. 3, 1855, and the Corner was annexed to this town, April 13, 1857.—*N. Y. Assen. Doc.* 54 and 194, 1849.

town. **Ancram**, (p. o.,) situated on Roeliff Jansens Kil, in the w. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a straw paper mill, and about 30 houses. **Hot Ground**, (Ancram Leadmines p. o.,) and **Boston Corner**, (p. o.,) a station on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. are hamlets. **Ancram Centre**, (p. o.,) is a small village in the w. part. The town was first settled by the Dutch, in the neighborhood of Ancram Village.

AUSTERLITZ—was formed from Canaan, Chatham and Hillsdale, March 28, 1818. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. The e. and central parts are broken by irregular ranges of hills, and the w. part is undulating. The principal streams are Green River in the e. and Punsit Creek in the w. **Spencertown**, (p. o.,) on Punsit Creek, in the w. part of town, is a flourishing village, and the seat of an excellent academy. **Austerlitz**, (p. o.,) in the valley of Green River, contains 2 churches, and about 200 inhabitants. **Upper Green River**, is a hamlet in the s. e. part of the town. **State Line Sta.** is very near the n. e. corner, on the line of Canaan. The first settlements were made about 1745 to 1750, by persons from Connecticut, who settled without first acquiring titles.¹ Disputes concerning the ownership of lands thus appropriated arose; and on the 31 May, 1757, the settlers appointed a committee to adjust the difficulties. About 1774, Nathaniel Culver and James Savage were sent to England to secure a grant of these lands to the settlers; but, owing to the trouble existing between the mother country and the colonies, they were unsuccessful. The land titles were finally settled by the act of March 22, 1791. The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1750, and Rev. Jesse Clark was the first pastor.

CANAAN—was formed as "*Kings District*," March 24, 1772, and its name was changed, and it was organized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Chatham was taken off in 1795, and New Lebanon and a part of Austerlitz in 1818. It is situated on the e. border of the co., between Austerlitz and New Lebanon. A range of mountains or hills separate it from Massachusetts. The surface is broken and hilly. Whittings Pond, in the e. part of the town, is about 2 mi. in circumference. Its outlet is a tributary to Kinderhook Creek, and affords several valuable mill sites. Near the centre of the town is a slate quarry.² **Canaan Four Corners**, (p. o.,) is a station and small village on the Boston & Albany R. R. **Flat Brook**, (p. o.,) a station on the same R. R. is a hamlet. **Canaan**, (p. o.,) and **Canaan Centre**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Queechy**, on the outlet of Whittings Pond, contains 1 church, 2 paper mills, a gristmill, a sawmill, and about 30 dwellings; and **Red Rock**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, a sawmill, a grist mill, and 30 dwellings. Two families of Shakers, consisting of about 75 persons, reside in the n. e. part of the town. They are chiefly engaged in farming, and their estate consists of over 1,400 acres. They raise garden seed to a considerable extent, and manufacture brooms, mop sticks, and other similar articles. The settlement of the town was commenced about 1756.³ At a meeting of the citizens of "*Kings District*," (June 24, 1776,) held for the purpose of choosing delegates to the provincial Congress, it was voted to recommend to that body the passage of a declaration of independence.

CHATHAM—was formed from Canaan and Kinderhook, March 17, 1795, and parts of Austerlitz and Ghent were taken off in 1818. It lies near the centre of the n. border of the co. The surface is moderately hilly, the ranges generally extending n. and s. The principal stream is Kinderhook Creek, upon which are numerous mill sites. **Chatham Four Corners**, (p. o.,) is situated partly in this town and partly in Ghent. It is an important station on the B. & A. R. R., and Harlem R. R. and extension. The depots of these roads are in Ghent. The village contains important shops and manufactories. Pop. 1,387. **East Chatham**, (p. o.,) a station on the B. & A. R. R., near the line of Canaan, contains several mills and manufactories. **New Concord**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church, and about 150 inhabitants; **Chatham**, (p. o.,) 1 church, newspaper office,⁴ a furnace and plow factory, gristmill, and sawmill; **Rayville**, a Friends meeting house, and 18 houses; **Chat-**

¹ Among the early settlers were John Dean, John Williams, Seth and Truman Powell, Jas. Sexton, Ephraim Kidder, and families by the name of Osborne, Lawrence, Spencer, and Whitmore.

² The slate is of a dark blue color, and plates of any required size or thickness may be obtained.

³ Among the early settlers were families named Douglass, Warner, Whiting, Alesworth, Baldwin, and Hawley. The first mill was built by Wm. B. Whiting, about 1775. This mill, stored with grain belonging to the government,

was burned by Tories during the war. In the first book of records is a memorandum, without date or signature, stating that "the town records were kept on loose paper previous to 1779, but not probably but a few years. The deed from the Indians of 6 mi. sq. was executed in 1758. The compensation was £250, that being paid for the 6 mi. sq." The record is continuous since May 5, 1772.

⁴ The *Chatham Courier*, weekly, C. B. Canfield pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.00. Established in 1862.

ham Centre, (p. o.,) is a small village. There is a cheese fac. near this place. **Malden Bridge**, (p. o.,) 1 church, a paper mill, sawmill, and tannery, and **Riders Mills**, (p. o.,) a gristmill, sawmill, and about 20 houses. **North Chatham**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, and plastermill. The settlement of this town commenced about 1725. The settlers were from Kinderhook, but originally from Holland. A company from Connecticut settled at New Concord in 1758.¹

CLAVERACK² (Claw-ve-rack)—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772. Hillsdale was taken off in 1782, and Hudson in 1785. It was recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of Ghent was taken off in 1818. It lies near the centre of the co. The surface in the w. part is undulating, and in the e. hilly. Claverack Creek, upon the w. border of the town, and its tributaries, are the principal streams. **Claverack**, (p. o.,) in the w. part of the town, a station on the Hudson branch of the B. & A. R. R., contains 2 churches and the Claverack Academy and Hudson River Institute.³ **Mellenville**, (p. o.,) a station on the B. & A. R. R., contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and about 30 dwellings; and **Philmont**, (p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., 9 mi. from Hudson, and 1 from Mellenville, contains 4 knitting mills, 3 paper mills, machine shop and foundry, a gristmill, and large water power manufactory of builders' materials.⁴ The natural water power is improved by 2 reservoirs of 91 acres, over 10 ft. deep. Total fall, 252½ ft.; capital invested in manufactory, \$60,000, and 300 persons are employed. Pop. 755; number of dwellings, 137. **South Bend Mills**, **Martindale Depot**, (p. o.,) and **Humphreysville**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Smoky Hollow**, (Hollowville, p. o.,) contains several manufactories⁵ and 25 dwellings, and **Churchtown**, (p. o.,) 1 church and about 20 dwellings. The Ref. Prot. D. church, Claverack, was organized in 1716, and the present edifice was erected in 1765.

CLERMONT—was formed from the Livingston Manor, March 12, 1787. A triangular tract now a part of Germantown, was taken off from Clermont March 2, 1858. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner of the co. The surface is undulating. Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the e. boundary. The town is very irregular in form, and Germantown is surrounded on three sides by it. **Clermont**, (p. o.,) near the e. part of the town, is a small village. The first settlement was made at an early day by Germans, who occupied the lands as tenants, but a considerable number afterwards emigrated to Schoharie and the Mohawk Valley, and began settlements in those regions. A school was established in 1791, by a special act of the legislature, before any general school system had been adopted in the State. Robert R. Livingston, a prominent statesman of the Revolution and the first chancellor of the State, was a resident of this town.

COPAKE—was formed from Taghkanick, March 26, 1824. It lies on the e. border of the co., between Hillsdale and Ancram. Its surface is broken by ranges of hills separated by broad and fertile valleys. A high and nearly unbroken range extends along the e. border. In the town are several small lakes, the principal of which are Copake Lake in the w., and Robinsons, Snyder, and Rhoda Ponds in the s. Near Copake Station are several mines of brown hematite. **Copake Station**, (Copake Iron Works p. o.,) on the Harlem, R. R., contains a blast furnace, making about 2,700 tons of iron annually. **Copake Flats**, (Copake p. o.,) and **Baines Station**, (North Copake p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., are small villages. The settlement of this town commenced about the middle of the last century.⁶ A Ref. Prot. D. church was the first church organized, and Rev. Jeremiah Romeyn was the first pastor.

CALLATIN—named in honor of Albert Gallatin, the well known statesman, was formed from Ancram, March 27, 1830. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the co. The surface is broken by several ranges of hills which extend in a n. and s. direction. The highest point is Mattashuk Hill, s. of Lake Charlotte. Roeliff Jansens Kil is the principal stream; its banks are steep and in some places rocky. Charlotte Lake, in the n. part of the town,

¹ Among these were John Beebe, and others named Cady, Hurlburt, Palmer and Davis. A little w. of Chatham Centre was a stone house, used as a defence against the Indians during the Revolution. A man by the name of Vosburgh, who lived near this house, was killed and scalped, but his family escaped.

² This town formerly extended to the Hudson, and the bluffs on the banks were named the "Klauvers," (clovers.) whence "Claver-reach," or "Claverack."—*Benson's Memoir*, p. 44.

³ This institution is located upon a beautiful eminence in

the n. part of the village, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding country and of the distant Catskills. It is one of the most flourishing institutions in the State. It has accommodations for 500 to 600 pupils.

⁴ Three paper mills, a carpet factory, woolen factory, sash and blind factory, furnace and machine shop.

⁵ Among these are a woolen factory, eradle factory, grist mill, and sawmill.

⁶ Families by the names of Snyder, Briese, and Lampman were among the early settlers.

is a fine sheet of water, surrounded by gentle slopes cultivated to the water's edge. **Callatinville**, (p. o.,) on Roeliff Jansens Kil, is a small village. **Weaver Hollow, Jackson's Corners**, (on the line of and p. o. in Dutchess co.,) and **Union Corners**, (partly in Livingston,) are hamlets. The town was settled at a very early day by emigrants from Holland and Germany.¹ A Ref. Prot. D. church was organized in 1748, and the Rev. Mr. Freymoot was the first pastor.

Ghent—named from the city of Ghent in Holland—was formed from Chatham, Claverack, and Kinderhook, April 3, 1818; and a part of Stockport was taken off in 1833. It is an interior town, N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly in the E. and undulating in the W. The town is watered by several small streams tributary to Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks. **Ghent**,² (p. o.,) in the E. part of the town, is a station and small village on the B. & A. and Harlem R. R.'s. **West Ghent**, is a small village. **Pulvers Station**, is on the Hudson Branch of the B. & A. R. R. The first settlement was made about 1735, by emigrants from Holland and Germany.³

GREENPORT—was formed from Hudson City, May 13, 1837. It lies upon the Hudson, near the centre of the W. border of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. Beacrofts Mt., in the E. part of the town, is nearly precipitous upon its W. side. Merino Point,⁴ near the Hudson, has an elevation of 200 feet above the river. Claverack Creek forms the E. boundary of the town, and a small tributary of this stream and Kahseway Creek are the principal watercourses. The intervalle of the latter is broad and fertile. Limestone is extensively quarried. **Catskill Station**, (p. o.,) is on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. in the S. W. part of the town. A steam ferry connects this place with Catskill Point, W. of the Hudson. It was formerly known as **Oak Hill**, p. o., and station. Settlement commenced in this town about the middle of the last century.⁵

GERMANTOWN—formerly known as "East Camp" and "German Camp"—was formed as a district April 1, 1775, and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Clermont was annexed, March 2, 1858, previous to which, that town entirely surrounded this, except on the river side. It lies upon the Hudson, in the S. part of the co. The surface is undulating. Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the N. boundary. There are important river fisheries in this town. **Germantown**, (p. o.,) and **East Camp**, are small villages. The first settlement was made in 1710, by German Palatinates, under the patronage of Queen Anne. The first arrival was in 1710; and on the 1st of May, 1711, there were 1178 settlers in town, and the four villages "*Hunterstown*," "*Queensbury*," "*Annsberg*," and "*Haysburgh*" had sprung into existence. A tract of 6,000 acres, forming the present town of Germantown, was purchased, on the 9th of Sept. 1710, of Robt. Livingston by Gov. Hunter, for the use of these people. It was designed to employ them in raising hemp and making tar, pitch, and rosin for the royal navy, and they were furnished with provisions and tools. The management of their affairs was intrusted to a board of commissioners, consisting of Robt. Livingston, Richard Sacket, John Cast, Godfrey Walsen, Andrew Bagger, and Herman Schureman. John Peter Knieskem was appointed "master" in Hunterstown, John Conrad Weiser in Queensbury, Hartman Windecker in Annsberg, and John Christian Tucks in Haysburgh. The enterprise was unsuccessful, and many of the settlers removed to the Mohawk and Schoharie Valleys. In the summer of 1711 a company of 25 men from "*Hunterstown*" volunteered in the expedition against Canada. In 1725 the tract was granted by letters patent to the inhabitants of "*East Camp*," to be divided equally in fee after reserving 40 acres for church and school purposes. A school was established in 1711. The Ref. Prot. D. church was formed in 1728, and Johannes Van Driesen was the first pastor.

HILLSDALE—was formed from Claverack, as a district, March 26, 1782, recognized as a town March 7, 1788, and a part of Austerlitz was taken off in 1818. The surface is broken by ranges of high hills extending in a N. and S. direction and separated by narrow valleys. Green River crosses the N. E. corner; and several small streams, which form the headwaters of Roeliff Jansens and Claverack Creeks, take their rise in the town. **Hills-**

¹ The Knickenbackers and the Snyders were among the first settlers. An Englishman, named Ross, was one of the first settlers in the neighborhood of Callatinville.

² The Indian name of this locality was "*Scon-pa-muck*."

³ Among the first settlers were John, Cornelius, Andrew, and Lawrence Sharp, and Abraham Hogboom, who located

near Ghent Village. A man named Cox had settled near the same place a short time before.

⁴ This point was formerly called "*Rorabuck*." Its present name was derived from the fact that a large sheep farm was established here many years ago.

⁵ Jacob Johannes Van Hoesen and Ernetic Plaire settled in the town as early as 1768.

dale, (p. o.), a station on the Harlem R. R., in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches and has about 250 inhabitants. **Harlemville**, (p. o.) and **Green River**, (p. o.) are small villages on the north line. The town was settled at a very early day,—the s. part by immigrants from Mass. and the n. by Dutch settlers.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized June 23, 1787, and Rev. Stephen Gano, D. D., was the first pastor.



HUDSON CITY—was formed from Claverack, and incorp. as a city, April 22, 1785. The express object of this incorporation was to facilitate commercial operations and especially whaling. The charter included all the territory n. of Livingston manor and w. of Claverack Creek, extending 180 feet into the Hudson. A part of Stockport was taken off in 1833, and Greenport in 1837. It lies upon the E. bank of the Hudson, at the head of ship navigation, near the centre of the w. border of the co. The surface is a rolling upland. A slate bluff rises abruptly from the river to the height of 60 ft., and from its summit a beautifully rolling ridge extends eastward and slopes gradually upward for

a distance of one and a half mi., terminating in Prospect Hill, a high, rounded eminence 300 ft. above the surrounding lands and 500 feet above the river. This ridge is from 6 to 50 rods in width, and is bounded on the n. and s. by gradual and uniform slopes. North and South Bays (two shallow bodies of water) extends about 1,000 feet inland from the river, converting the w. extremity of the ridge into a promontory. Warren St., the principal street of the city, extends along the crest of this ridge from the foot of Prospect Hill to the promenade grounds on the bluff. Few streets in any city have a finer location than this. A public square, containing an area of about one acre and a half, has been laid out upon the summit of the bluff 70 feet above the river, and furnishing one of the most sightly public promenades in the country. From the summit of Prospect Hill an extensive view is obtained of the Hudson, with the distant Catskills on one side, and the hills of Mass. on the other.

In the river, opposite the city, is an extensive mud flat, known as the "middle ground," which were formerly dredged out so as to form a canal for ferry boats. This improvement has not been kept open.

This city is the western terminus of the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany R. R., and an important station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. A R. R. is projected to Kinderhook. The manufactures are extensive, consisting principally of iron and clothing. A considerable amount of commerce is carried on by means of the Hudson.

The population of the city in 1870, was 8,615, of whom 1,679 were in the 1st ward, 2,409 in the 2d, 1,856 in the 3d, and 2,671 in the 4th.

The *Hudson Orphan and Relief Association*, was estab. in 1843, and incorp. in 1846. It was opened in 1847, and is under a board of lady managers.²

The city contains 3 national banks, a savings bank, and 2 daily, and 3 weekly newspapers,³ 7 private schools, 4 public schools, having 18 teachers and 534 pupils. The grey nuns have a school with 250 pupils.

The *Franklin Library* has about 3,000 vols. and the city library 1,200. A *Y. M. Christian Asso.* was org. in 1866, and has a reading room and small library. The first religious organization (a society of Friends) was formed in 1784, and a meeting house was built in 1785. There are now 11 churches in the city.⁴

Hudson was formerly known as "*Claverack Landing*."⁵ The foundation of its future

¹ Among the early Dutch settlers were families named Showerman, Blackman, Kinyon, Fregers, Evarts, and Shurts. — Foster was one of the first settlers near Hillsdale Village. The State surrendered its claims to the lands actually occupied, March 12, 1793.

² It is a plain substantial brick building, corner of State and 7th streets, and will accommodate about 70 inmates. The supervisors give about \$1,000 annually, and it shares in the State grants. Its investments amount to about \$28,000, and it is free from debt. Since its opening 656 children have been received.

³ *Hudson Daily Star*, (Ind.) Alex. N. Webb, ed. and proprietor: size 24 by 38; terms \$6.00.

Hudson Weekly Star, (from same press), size 28 by 42; terms \$1.25.

Hudson Evening Register, (neutral.) daily; M. Parker Williams, pub.; size 23 by 33; terms \$8.00.

Hudson Gazette, (Dem.) weekly ed. of the above; size 28 by 42; price \$1.50.

The Columbia Republican, (Rep.) weekly; Bryan & Webb, pub.; size 28 by 42; terms \$1.50.

⁴ Bap., M. E., Presb., Prot. E., Ref., R. C., Univ., Lutheran, Af. Meth., and 2 Friends meeting houses.

⁵ In 1783, Peter Hogeboom, Peter Van Hoesen, Caspar Huyek, John Van Allen, and John, Jacob, Jonathan, and Leonard Hendricks lived at this place. Van Allen kept a store, and Conrad Flock kept a canoe ferry to Loonenburgh.

prosperity as a city was laid by Seth and Thos. Jenkins and their associates, in 1783.¹ It grew with great rapidity, and soon became the centre of a very extensive commercial business. Shad and herring, from the river and coast fisheries, ship timber, and country produce were exported, and numbers of ships were employed in the whale fisheries. The embargo, and the war which followed, destroyed this trade. The whaling business was afterward resumed, and for some time prosecuted with success; but it has long since been entirely abandoned. An independent steam transportation line runs boats from Hudson to N. Y. nightly, and it has daily communication by steamboat up and down the river in the season of navigation.

The *City Hall* is a brick building, situated on Warren St. near the centre of the city. The lower story is used for mercantile purposes.

This city is the seat of important manufactures. It has 3 blast furnaces, an extensive steam fire engine factory, 3 brick yards, 2 breweries, R. R. repair shops for the B. & A. road, several foundries, machine shops, carriage factories, etc., and the usual variety of mechanics' shops.²

KINDERHOOK—was formed as a district, March 22, 1772, and reorganized as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of Chatham was taken off in 1795, a part of Ghent in 1818, and Stuyvesant in 1823. It occupies the central part of the N. border of the co. The surface is level or undulating. Kinderhook Lake, in the N. E. part, is about 4 mi. in circumference. The principal streams are Kinderhook Creek and the outlet of Kinderhook Lake.

Kinderhook, (p. o.), situated on the creek of the same name, was incorp. April 18, 1838. It contains 4 churches, the Kinderhook Academy, a newspaper office,³ 2 national banks, and several manufacturing establishments. A R. R. is projected to Hudson. **Valatie**,⁴ (p. o.), situated on the junction of Kinderhook Creek and the outlet of Kinderhook Lake, was incorp. June 30, 1856. It contains 4 churches, several cotton factories, and other manufacturing establishments. **Niverville**, (p. o.), on the outlet of Kinderhook Lake, is a station on the Hudson branch of the Boston & Albany R. R.⁵ is a small manufacturing village. Settlements commenced under the Dutch government.⁶ The rights of certain settlers were confirmed by the act of March 12, 1793. A controversy concerning the patent of John Hendrick De Bruyn, granted in 1686, was settled by commissioners June 8, 1812. A Ref. Prot. D. church was organized in 1712. Rev. Johannes Lydius, of Albany, conducted the first religious services, and Rev. J. Van Driesen was the first settled pastor.

LIVINGSTON—was granted as a manor, July 22, 1686, formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and organized as a town, March 7, 1788. Clermont was taken off in 1787, and Ancram and Taghkanick in 1803. It is situated in the S. W. part of the co., bordering on the Hudson. The surface is generally undulating. "Blue Hill," in the N. W. part, is 600 feet above the river. Copake Creek crosses the N. E. corner. Kleina Kil flows through near the centre, and Roeliff Jansens Kil forms the S. W. boundary.⁷ In most of its course this last stream flows through a broad and fertile valley, but near the Hudson its banks are steep and rocky, and afford a good water power. There are important fisheries in the river.

Johnstown, (Livingston p. o.), has a church and 45 houses. **Glencoe Mills**, (p. o.), on Copake Creek, has a chapel, gristmill, saw mill, and 20 houses. **Union Corners**, (Elizaville p. o.), in the S. angle, and **Linlithgo**, near the Hudson, have each a church, and 20 houses. **Livingston Sta.** (Linlithgo p. o.), at the mouth of Roeliff Jansens Kil, is a freight sta. **Baker's Mills**, has a union chapel, 2 paper mills, a grist mill, and 15 houses. **Walker's Mill, Propus Mill, Oak Hill Landing, Schood-**

¹ Seth and Thomas Jenkins, and 28 others, that year formed themselves into an association for commercial purposes, and selected *Claverack Landing* as the seat of their operations. A city plot was at once surveyed, docks were built, and ship-building commenced. The following year the Hudson, a ship of 300 tons, was launched by Jenkins & Gelston. Cotton Gelston opened a store the same year, and in 1785, Thomas Jenkins and Josiah Alcott built a rope walk, 600 feet long. Josiah Barnard built a wind gristmill on Prospect Hill, in 1787; and Thos. and Seth Jenkins and Stephen Paddock, a hemp ducking factory, in 1789.

² The Hudson Iron Co. has a capital of \$375,000, employs 100 men, and produces 18,000 tons of iron annually. The ores used at these furnaces are brown hematite from Dutchess and Columbia counties, and magnetic ores from Essex county.

³ *Columbia County Advertiser*, weekly, J. H. Woolhiser, ed. & prop. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1869.

⁴ A Dutch name, signifying "Childrens Point." There

are several versions of the origin of this name: one is, that it was given by Hudson from the number of Indian children congregated to see his vessel at a point above Stuyvesant Landing; and another, that it was derived from the number of children belonging to a family residing at the forks of an Indian trail, where the village of Kinderhook now is.

⁵ A Dutch word signifying "Little Falls." There is a fall here of about 15 feet; and hence the name.

⁶ A record belonging to the Ref. Prot. D. church, dated 1729, and signed by Johannes Van Driesen, gives the names of 100 families then residing in town. Among these are the names Van Alsteyn, Van Allen, Van Schaack, Van Burjen, Van Der Pool, Conyn, Huijck, Vosburg, Schermerhorn, Klauw, Gardiner, Van Valkenburgh, Van Slejk, Wieber, and Mulder.

⁷ Over the creek, there has recently been built an iron bridge of 7 spans, 348 feet long, 2 of the spans are each 78; 1 is 64, 1 is 50, and the rest 24 feet.

erhook and **Manor Church**, are hamlets. Settlements began soon after the manor was granted. There are 4 churches, and 2 chapels in town.¹

NEW LEBANON—was formed from Canaan, April 21, 1818. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. The surface consists of steep hills, separated by broad irregular valleys. The Taghkanick Mts., upon the E. separate this town from Mass. The Wyomanock or Lebanon Creek is the principal stream. The Harlem Extension R. R. crosses the N. part of this town, with stations at Brainard, West Lebanon, New Lebanon, and Lebanon Springs. **Lebanon Springs**, (New Lebanon Springs p. o.,) in the E. part of the town, is celebrated for its thermal springs.² It contains 3 churches, 4 hotels, a barometer fac., a vinegar fac. a few shops, stores, etc., and a gristmill. **New Lebanon**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a barometer and thermometer fac. and a few shops. **Brainard**, is a R. R. sta. **Mount Lebanon**, (p. o.,) **New Lebanon Centre**, (p. o.,) contains a gristmill, sawmill, tannery, &c. **West Lebanon**, (Moffatt's Store p. o.,) is a R. R. sta. and small village; and **New Britain**, 1 church and 6 houses. In the E. part of the town, about 2 mi. S. of Lebanon Springs, is a large Shaker community.³ The first settlement was made about 1760, by immigrants mostly from Mass. and Conn.⁴ There are 8 churches in town.⁵

STOCKPORT—was formed from Hudson, Ghent, and Stuyvesant, April 30, 1833. It lies upon the Hudson, N. of the centre of the co. The surface consists of a high table land, rising from the river in bluffs and ascending with a moderate slope toward the E. Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks unite near the centre of the town. Near Stottsville are 4 mineral springs, known as the Columbia Springs. **Stockport**, (p. o.,) situated at the junction of Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks, contains 3 churches, several manufactories, and about 60 dwellings. **Chittendens Falls**, and **Stottsville**, (p. o.,) are manufacturing villages, the former having paper and the latter woolen mills. **Columbiaville**,⁶ (Stockport station on the Hudson R. R. R.) is situated on the Hudson. This town was settled at an early period by the Dutch.

STUYVESANT, named in honor of the last Dutch Gov. of New Netherland—was formed from Kinderhook, April 21, 1823, and a part of Stockport was taken off in 1833. It is the N. W. corner town of the co., along the Hudson. The surface is generally level, except along the river bank, where it is broken by ravines and low hills. Kinderhook Creek crosses the S. part. **Stuyvesant Falls**, (p. o.,) on Kinderhook Creek, contains 2 churches, (Reformed and Meth.,) several manufactories, and 75 houses. **Stuyvesant Landing**, (Stuyvesant p. o.,) on the Hudson, contains 1 church (Ref.,) a flouring mill, a foundry, 2 coal yards, a lumber yard, and 45 houses. It is a landing and a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. **Coxsackie Station**, on the same R. R., has half a dozen houses. At this place is a ferry to Coxsackie, (Greene co.) The first settlement was made by the Dutch about the period of the English conquest.⁷ There are 3 churches in town.⁸

TAGHKANICK⁹—was formed from Livingston as "*Granger*," March 19, 1803. Its name was changed March 25, 1814, and Copake was taken off in 1824. It is an interior town, lying S. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly. Taghkanick Creek is the principal stream. Its banks are low and rocky, and upon it are numerous mill sites. The hills

¹ 2 Ref., 1 Luth., 1 Meth. Episc., 1 Union, and 1 Methodist Chapel.

² The spring is 11 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, and discharges 16 barrels of water per minute. The water is wholly tasteless, and has a temperature of 70° at all seasons. According to an analysis made by Dr. Meade, 1 pint of water contains 1.25 grs. solid matter, as follows—0.25 grs. chloride of calcium, 0.44 grs. chloride of sodium, 0.19 grs. carbonate of lime, and 0.37 gas, sulphate of lime. Bubbles of gas constantly rise from the bottom of the spring, giving it the appearance of boiling. This gas is composed of 89.4 parts nitrogen and 106 parts oxygen, and is given out in the proportion of 5 cubic inches from a pint of the water. So great is the volume of water discharged that it not only supplies several baths, but a gristmill is run by it. There are several similar springs of less volume in the vicinity.

³ There are 500 to 600 persons in this community. They own about 2,000 acres of land in this State, besides a considerable tract in Mass. They have a large meeting house, a laboratory furnished with steam power, a gristmill, 4 sawmills, 2 machine shops, 8 dwellings, and several other buildings. They are principally engaged in farming, and in preparing extracts, roots, herbs, botanic medicines, and garden seeds. They also manufacture brooms, sieves, and fancy baskets. About 200,000 lbs. of medical articles and

garden seeds are put up annually. The neatness of their grounds and premises is proverbial.

⁴ Among the first settlers were families named Gilbert, Gray, Warner, Nichols, Hall, Perry, Cheeney, Kilbee, Gates, Wadham, Owens, Cole, Smith, Albert, Gay, Cornwell, Van Deusen, Suider, Bigelow, Hull, Hand, Gillet, Hatch, Johnson, Hitchcock, Cornell, King, Skinner, Mudge, Gurnsey, Jones, Wadhams, Sanford, and Patchen.

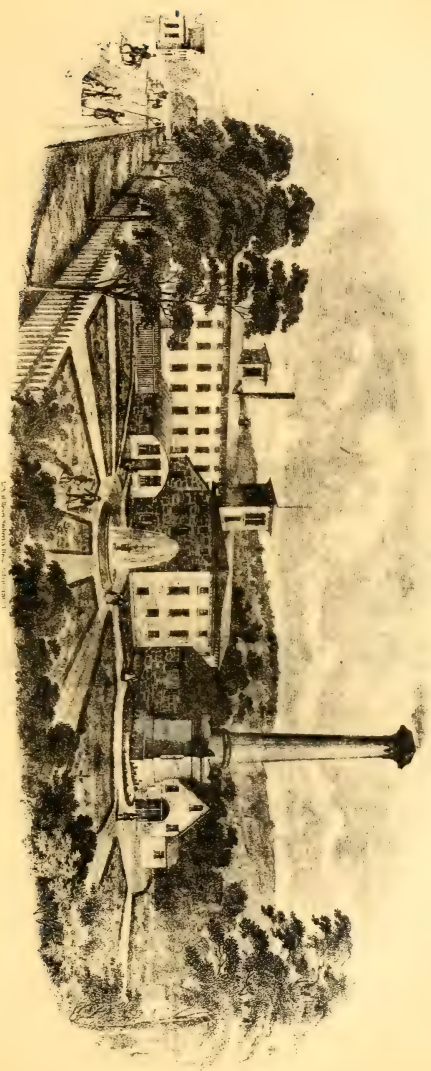
⁵ 2 M. E., Bap., Presb., 2 R. C. Prot. Episc., and a Shaker meeting house.

⁶ Columbiaville was incorp. Feb. 21, 1812, but the act of incorporation was repealed April 26, 1833. It was formerly a manufacturing place of considerable importance. In 1813, it had a cotton factory of 1,500 spindles, 2 paper mills, 4 cording mills, 2 fulling mills, together with grist, saw, and plaster mills.

⁷ Among the early settlers were families by the names of Van Alstyne, Van Allen, Van Ness, Van Slyke, Van Dyke, Van Valkenburgh, Vosburgh, and Schermerhorn.

⁸ 2 M. E., and Meth.

⁹ Pronounced Ton-kan-ock, and supposed to signify "Water Enough." Upon this side of Mt. Tom, in Copake, was formerly a spring which was a favorite resort of the Indians; and hence the name "Taghkanick" for the locality.



LEBANON IRON WORKS
AT
NEW LEBANON, NEW YORK.

are generally arable to their summits, although some are wooded and rocky. **West Taghkanick**, (p. o.,) is a small village. **Taghkanick**, (p. o.,) and **New Forge**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made by German and Dutch settlers, among whom were families named Brises, Shurts, and Shoefelts. A tract of about 600 acres, called Taghkanick, included in this town, was purchased by Robert Livingston in 1685. The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1843.

CORTLAND COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Onondaga, April 8, 1808, and embraces the original townships of Virgil, Cincinnatus, Homer, Solon, and the south half of Tully and Fabius¹ in the s. e. corner of the Military Tract. The county was named in honor of Pierre Van Cortlandt, first Lieut. Gov. of the State of N. Y., who was an extensive owner of lands upon the Military Tract in this and adjacent counties. It lies near the centre of the State, upon the northern spurs of the Alleghany Mts., and just s. of the watershed between the Susquehanna and Lake Ontario. It contains an area of 485 square miles, and is centrally distant 120 miles from Albany. Its surface is hilly and occasionally broken, consisting mostly of arable

ridges with valleys between them. The highlands are divided into three general ridges extending through the county in a northerly and southerly direction. The first of these occupies the extreme eastern edge of the county, and is bounded on the w. by the valley of the Otselic River; the second lies between the Otselic and Tioughnioga River; and the third embraces all the highlands lying w. of the Tioughnioga. These highlands are all divided laterally by the valleys of small streams, and in some places they are but little more than a collection of sharp ridges separated by narrow ravines. The northern portion of the county spreads out into a high plateau, broken by hills. This level has an average elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 feet above tide, and the ridges rise from 200 to 500 feet higher. A broad plain, into which nearly all the valleys of the tributaries of the Tioughnioga converge, occupies the centre of the western part of the county; and here the county seat is located. South of this the valleys contract until they become ravines. The highest points in the county are Mount Toppin, in Preble, the Truxton Hills, and the Owego Hills, in Virgil and Harford, which attain an elevation of 1,600 to 2,100 feet above tide.

The drainage is nearly all through the Tioughnioga River, which flows through near the centre of the county. In its upper course, it consists of two principal branches, the eastern entering the town of Cuyler from Madison county, and the western taking its rise in the small lakes in the northern part of Preble and the southern part of Onondaga county. The principal branches of the Tioughnioga are the Otselic,—which flows through a deep valley in the eastern part of the county from Chenango county,—Trout, Cheningo, and Labrador Creeks, and Cold and Factory Brooks. The Skaneateles lake and tributaries drains the northwestern, the branches of Fall Creek the extreme western, and Owego Creek the southwestern parts of the county. The "Utica, Chenango and Cortland R. R.," has been projected to connect with this R. R. eastward. A branch of the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. to Auburn, has been surveyed across the co. In the west part, the Ithaca and Cortland R. R. is now under construction. The Southern Central R. R. crosses the s. w. corner of the co.

¹ The following lots in these towns were set apart for the support of the gospel and schools: In Tully, 69, 76, 81; Fabius, 55, 58; Homer, 4, 34, 70, 85, 93, 98; Solon, 22, 25, 30, 41, 64, 98; Virgil, 20, 36, 51, 86, 91, 99; Cincinnatus, 1, 16, 37, 49, 53, 62. The territory of the "Boston Ten Towns," lying immediately south of this, was found to overlap or ex-

tend over a portion of this tract, and to embrace nearly all of the two southern tiers of lots in Virgil, and 4 lots in the s. w. corner of Cincinnatus. Two additional townships, (Junius, Cayuga co., and Galen, Wayne co.,) were set apart by the Land Commissioners, July 31, 1790, to supply the deficiency thus occasioned in the Military Tract.

The Hamilton group of rocks—consisting of calcareous shale, with limestone and slate intermixed—enters the northern portions of the county; and successively above this, toward the south, appear the Genesee slate, and the Portage and Chemung groups. Several quarries are worked in the northern part. A little s. e. of Cortlandville are several small lakes, containing deposits of marl. The soil upon the hills is principally a sandy or gravelly loam; and that of the valleys is of the same character, with a large mixture of disintegrated slate, shale, and limestone.

Manufactures are of limited extent. The completion of the R. R. from Syracuse to Binghamton, through this county gave an additional impulse to every branch of business.¹

Cortland village, the county seat, is situated upon the Tioughnioga, near the centre of the town of Cortlandville. The county clerk's office is near the centre of the village, and the jail is in the basement of the court house. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 118 acres, 2 mi. from Homer, and is a 2 story wooden building, 44 by 50 feet, with a wing 30 by 110 feet, and several other buildings. The building for the insane is of wood, 1 story, 24 by 56 feet.

From its considerable elevation above tide, the climate of this co. is colder than the lower regions n. and w. The winters are longer, and snow falls to a greater depth. The people are almost exclusively engaged in the different branches of agriculture. Spring grains are produced in the valleys, but the whole county is better adapted to pasturage than tillage. Dairying is extensively pursued.² The more hardy fruits generally flourish, but are liable to injury from early and late frosts.

Settlement began in Homer in 1791, in Virgil and Cortlandville in 1794, and in several other towns before the commencement of the present century. Being remote from the great routes of travel, its settlement advanced but slowly for many years, and the fertile but more distant valley of the Genesee had been mostly taken up by immigrants before civilization spread over the hills and along the valleys of Cortland county.

A regimental camp was formed at Cortlandville, Sept. 24, 1861, under Col. N. W. Green, and the 76th regiment was formed there.

Volunteers enlisted under General Orders No. 52, issued July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Norwich, where the 114th was formed in this year. The 157th was formed in the fall of this year in Hamilton, in the same Senatorial District, which also included volunteers from this county. Parts of the 23rd and 185th vol. infantry, and a portion of one of the new companies of the 2d (Harris Light) cavalry were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Cincinnatus...	1 213	1, 169.	1, 155	179	125	144	144	166	136	175	134	150	147	142	149
Cortlandville...	4 817	5, 008	6, 083	732	288	717	274	845	306	881	383	1, 091	416	936	435
Cuyler.....	1 658	1, 447	1, 357	282	59	231	67	291	56	255	49	251	52	209	63
Freetown.....	981	942	906	159	41	138	71	178	62	144	67	144	61	134	73
Harford.....	946	888	997	176	36	159	27	173	38	164	46	165	55	151	77
Homer.....	4, 356	3, 856	3, 813	667	219	659	196	700	226	702	228	716	238	626	258
Lapeer.....	803	762	735	111	47	93	80	97	79	102	71	108	73	97	72
Marathon.....	1, 502	1, 485	1, 611	220	118	186	20	241	123	224	133	255	149	249	151
Preble.....	1, 274	1, 267	1, 150	171	137	129	163	162	162	138	148	138	163	126	155
Scott.....	1, 211	1, 149	1, 083	229	64	205	69	249	70	222	62	225	73	198	71
Solon.....	1, 148	995	872	128	112	106	130	104	135	83	140	94	135	83	122
Taylor.....	1, 265	1, 167	1, 016	189	65	178	77	197	89	177	92	190	87	157	86
Truxton.....	1, 914	1, 689	1, 618	232	161	157	193	186	218	192	195	197	185	140	193
Virgil.....	2, 223	2, 009	1, 889	346	142	291	148	306	179	288	170	308	161	273	177
Willet.....	993	982	889	112	98	95	118	115	125	125	122	122	134	105	120
Total.....	26, 294	24, 815	25, 174	3, 893	1, 712	3, 488	1, 877	4, 005	2, 082	3, 872	2, 030	4, 075	2, 130	3, 626	2, 212

¹ This road is built along the Tioughnioga valley, and is now run by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R., of which it is one of the most important divisions. It has stations at Preble, Little York, Homer, Cortlandville, Blodgett's Mills, State Bridge, and Marathon.

² In 1865, there were reported 8 cheese factories in the co., using the milk of 5,000 cows, and producing 1,406,157 lbs. of cheese. In 1869 there were 23, of which 20 used the milk of 10,275 cows.

**ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN CORTLAND COUNTY during twelve years, as returned to the
Comptroller's office.**

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	308,216	\$5,252,359	\$530,710	\$5,783,069	.....	\$7,154.02	\$13,278.96	\$4,849.45	\$11,315.38	9.63
1860..	308,416	5,198,452	687,910	5,786,353	\$6,165,923	7,761.89	14,996.76	4,624.44	19,012.60	0.77
1861..	309,338	5,159,395	623,515	5,783,005	6,165,923	6,750.80	16,534.56	4,624.44	19,268.51	0.78
1862..	309,502	4,066,767	719,146	5,506,913	6,541,188	8,727.05	14,573.82	4,905.82	26,164.75	0.80
1863..	308,345	4,810,353	753,401	5,569,354	6,257,819	10,205.98	16,596.82	4,673.37	26,510.73	0.93
1864..	309,286	4,977,262	907,439	5,784,701	5,959,001	117,465.88	20,565.13	4,469.26	26,115.50	2.84
1865..	309,286	4,877,262	907,439	5,784,701	5,894,930	117,465.88	20,565.13	4,421.00	33,063.92	2.81
1866..	310,313	5,168,162	925,790	6,093,952	6,080,301	3,411.13	139,133.63	4,560.23	29,261.44	3.00
1867..	309,487	5,139,850	805,200	6,045,056	6,093,952	16,702.77	123,024.05	7,617.44	38,696.59	3.05
1868..	309,521	5,234,850	704,934	5,939,784	6,245,056	15,899.32	105,722.67	7,806.32	28,415.02	2.53
1869..	310,333	5,310,459	753,909	6,064,368	6,264,784	18,020.15	105,625.09	7,830.98	27,408.43	2.54
1870..	310,384	5,301,117	753,876	6,054,993	6,363,909	43,120.57	25,689.93	8,692.39	41,612.60	1.71

CINCINNATUS—was formed from Solon, April 3, 1804. It embraced the township of Cincinnati or number 25 of the military tract, a name applied by the Land Commissioners upon its first survey. The present town is one-fourth of its original size,—having been reduced by the erection of Freetown, Willett, and Marathon, in 1818. It lies upon the eastern border of the county, s. of the centre. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of the Otselic River and of the high ridges which rise upon each side. Deep ravines, forming the valleys of small tributaries to the river, extend laterally far into the highlands, dividing nearly the whole surface of the town into steep ridges of hills. **Cincinnati**, (p. o.), contains 350 inhabitants, and **Lower Cincinnati**, about 175. The first settlers were Ezra and Thos. Rockwell, from Lenox, Mass., who located upon lot 19; and Dr. John McWhorter, from Salem, N. Y., on lot 29, in 1795.² The first church (Presb.) was formed by a union of the people of Cincinnati, Solon, Taylor, and Pitcher, Chenango co.

CORTLANDVILLE—was formed from Homer, April 11, 1829, and embraces the southern half of the original township of Homer, and a small portion of the N. E. corner of Virgil. The name was applied to the town from its being the county seat of Cortland county. It is situated at the junction of the eastern and western branches of the Tioughnioga River, and extends from the central portion of the county to the extreme western border. The surface of much of the town is level; but the eastern and southern parts are hilly. From an eminence just w. of Cortland Village can be seen 7 distinct valleys, separated by ranges of hills radiating in different directions. The ridges are 200 to 400 feet above the valleys; and the southern part of the town is a broken upland region, the hills being arable to their summits. The tributaries of the Tioughnioga in this town are Trout Brook from the e. and Dry and Otter Brooks from the w. A small part of the western portion of the town is drained by streams flowing westward into Cayuga Lake. In the s. w. part of the town are three small ponds, fed by springs, and furnishing marl, from which lime is manufactured.³ **Cortland Village**,⁴ (p. o.), is finely situated upon the Tioughnioga, near the centre of the town. It contains a state normal and training school. The normal school building is of brick, 3 stories and basement, and is erected partly on the site of the old academy. The building is specially adapted to the purposes for which it is used, and is heated throughout by steam. The grounds

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 320,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	165,447	95,312	260,759
1855	194,737	113,663	308,400
1860	206,750	88,576	295,326
1865	207,982	91,071	299,053

² Ebenezer Crittenden, from Barrington, Mass., removed to the present town of Willett, in 1793, and to the present limits of the town, in 1797. The first child born was Sally Rockwell; the first marriage, that of Dr. McWhorter and Katy Young; and the first death, that of Daniel Hartsborn—all in 1796. Mrs. H. Beebe taught the first school, in 1797;

Col. John Kingman kept the first inn; Elijah Bliss, the first store; and Ephraim Fish built the first mill, in 1814.

³ Crandall's Pond covers an area of 15 acres; Swains 6, and Chatterdons 4. The marl is generally of an ash color when first taken out, but the vegetable matter which it contains whitens upon exposure to the air. When partially dried, it is moulded into the form of bricks, and these are thoroughly dried and burned. The greatest known thickness of these deposits of marl is about 20 feet.—*Geol. Third Dist.*, p. 291.

⁴ In Cortland Village, a Meth., Presb., Bap., Prot. Episc., and Univ. In McGrawville, a Presb., Meth. and Bap., and at Blodgets Mills, a Wesleyan Meth.

are conveniently and centrally located, with ample walks and drives, and free from the noise of business in the main part of the village. The buildings and grounds cost the village corporation about \$89,500; the furniture about \$6,500; and the library and apparatus about \$2,000, making the total village contribution about \$98,000. It is under a local board appointed by the Supt. of Pub. Instruction. The first term opened March 3, 1869. The village also contains 8 churches, 3 newspapers,¹ a national and a state bank, and a considerable amount of manufactures. The population has doubled in the last decade, and is now 3,100. **McCrawville**, (p. o.) was incorp. in 1869, and is situated upon Trout Brook, $\frac{4}{4}$ miles E. of Cortland Village. It contains 3 churches and several manufacturing establishments. The "N. Y. Central College" formerly here, is merged in a union school. Pop. 517. **South Cortland**, (p. o.) is in the s. w. part of the town. Pop. 54. **Blodgets Mills**, is a p. o. The first settlers of this town were Jonathan Hubbard and Col. Moses Hopkins,—the former upon the lot where Cortland Village now stands, and the latter upon lot 94.² There are 10 churches in town.³

CUYLER—was formed from Truxton, Nov. 18, 1828. It lies in the N. E. corner of the co., at the headwaters of the Tioughnioga, and its hills are some of the highest in the co. The town is best adapted to dairying. **Cuyler**, (p. o.) is a small village in the N. part, with 90 inhabitants.

FREETOWN—was formed from Cincinnatus, April 21, 1818, and embraces the N. W. quarter of that township. Lot 20 of Virgil was annexed in 1850. It is situated upon the ridge between the Otselec and Tioughnioga Rivers, S. E. of the centre of the county. Its surface is rolling and in some places broken by ravines, but not so steep as to unfit it for agriculture, and especially for dairying. It has a cheese fac. using the milk of 480 cows. **Free-town Corners**, (p. o.) has 2 churches and about 100 inhabitants. Robert Smith, a soldier of the Revolution, drew lot 2, and, accompanied by his son-in-law, Ensign Rice, took possession of it in 1795.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1810, by Elder Caleb Shepard, of Lisle, who was the first preacher.

HARFORD—was formed from Virgil, May 2, 1845, and it embraces the S. W. quarter of that township. It is the S. W. corner town in the county. Its surface consists of a high, broken upland, 500 to 700 feet above the valleys and 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. The Owego Hills, in the southern part, are the most elevated portions. The declivities are usually steep, and often rocky, and the summits are crowned with forests. Lumbering is an important business, and there are 4 steam sawmills in town. **Harford Mills**, (p. o.) is a small village. There is a sta. on the South Central R. R. at this place and at Harford. **Harford**, (p. o.) has about 200 inhabitants, and **South Harford**, 150 inhabitants. The first settler was Dorastus De Wolf, in 1803. Religious meetings were held as early as 1804; but the first church (Bap.) was not organized till 1815.

HOMER—was formed March 5, 1794. Solon was taken off in 1798, Virgil in 1804, and Cortlandville in 1829. It lies upon the W. border of the county, N. of the centre. Its surface is quite uneven, consisting of the valleys of the two branches of the Tioughnioga River and the ridges which border upon them. The valley of the western branch is over a mile wide, and elevated 1,096 feet above tide. The eastern valley is narrower. A ridge of hills, 200 to 500 feet above the river, separates the two valleys; and a similar ridge occupies the S. E. corner of the town. The western part is a hilly upland, 1,500 to 1,600 feet above tide. The principal branches of the Tioughnioga are Cold and Factory Brooks, from the W. The valleys of these streams open northward into corresponding valleys, through which flow streams

¹ *Cortland County Standard*, (Rep.) weekly, Francis G. Kinney, ed. & pub. Begun 1857. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00.
Cortland County Journal, (Rep.) weekly, W. H. Livermore pub. Begun May 20, 1869. Size 28 by 44. Terms \$2.00.

² The *Cortland County Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly, Benton B. Jones, ed. Size 28 by 44. Terms \$2.00. Begun in 1870.

³ In 1795, Thos. Wilcox, from Whitestown, located upon lot 94; Reuben Doud, from New Haven, Jas. and John Morse, and Joseph Lee, upon lot 75. In 1796-97, Aaron Knapp located near Cortland Village. — Hotchkiss upon lot 75, and Sam'l Inglis and son on lot 75. In 1800, Wilnot Sperry, (from Woodbridge, Conn.) settled on lot 92; and a few settlers came yearly until 1810, when the growth became more rapid. The first school house stood on the present site of the Eagle Hotel. The first inn, was kept by Sam'l Inglis, in 1810.

³² Bap., 2 M. E., 2 Presb., Christian, Ref. Presb., and Universalist.

⁴ About 10 years after, Smith and Rice sold their improvements to Sam'l G. Hathaway and Sam'l Jennings; and about the same time Caleb Shepard and David H. Munro, from Washington co., settled on lot 22. In 1906, Remembrance Curtiss settled on lot 12; and Curtis and Charles Richardson, from Saratoga co., on lot 32. Henry Gardner, Wm. Tuthill, Jacob Hicks, Gideon Chapin, Simeon Doty, John Backus, and Amos Eaton, were among the other early settlers. The first marriage, was that of Robert Smith Jr., with Amy Smith. The first school teacher was Don A. Robertson. The first store was kept by Peter McVein, at "The Corners." The first permanent merchant was Walton Sweetland.

emptying into Otisco and Skaneateles Lakes. **Homer**,¹ (p. o.) is finely situated on the Tioughnioga, 3 mi. n. of Cortland Village. It contains 4 churches,² a banking house, a printing office,³ and several manufacturing establishments, including the only flax factory in the county. It is the seat of Cortland Academy,⁴ an old and very flourishing institution. Population 2,008. **East Homer**, (p. o.) and **Little York**, (p. o.) are small villages. Spencer Beebe and his brother-in-law, Amos Todd, were the first settlers of this town and of Cortland county, in 1791.⁵ The first religious meetings were held in 1793, when there were but 6 families in town; and all attended. The first church (Cong.) was founded in 1801, chiefly through the influence of Mrs. Hobart, wife of Lieut. Hobart.

LAPEER—was formed from Virgil, May 2, 1845, and embraces the s. e. quarter of that township. It lies upon the high ridges w. of the Tioughnioga River, on the s. border of the county, w. of the centre. The declivities of the hills bordering upon the river are precipitous. "Luce Hill," in the north-western part of the town, is the highest point, and is 1,600 to 1,700 feet above tide. The streams are all small brooks. Upon Fall Creek, near the s. border of the town, is a wild and beautiful cascade, 71 feet high, known as Hunt's Falls. **Hunts Corners**, (p. o.) contains about a dozen houses. **Lapeer**, (p. o.) is near the centre of the town. **State Bridge Station**, is very near the n. e. corner in the town of Virgil. There is no church edifice in town.⁶ The first settler was Phineas Grant, a colored man.⁷

MARATHON—was formed from Cincinnatus, April 21, 1818, as "*Harrison*," embracing the s. w. quarter of the military township. Its name was changed in 1827. It lies upon the southern border of the county, e. of the centre. Its surface is rugged and hilly, the ridges rising 500 to 700 feet above the valleys. The Tioughnioga flows through its western part, in a deep, narrow valley with precipitous sides. Hunt Creek in the n. w., and Merrill Creek in the e. part of the town also flow through deep and narrow valleys. The arable land lies principally along these valleys, the uplands being broken, and only fit for pasture. **Marathon**,⁸ (p. o.) contains a newspaper office⁹ and 3 churches, the oldest of which is the Presb., organized Feb. 11, 1814. Pop. 871. It is a station on the Del. Lack. & Western R. R., (Syracuse division.) **Texas Valley**, is a p. o. in the n. e. corner. Dr. Japheth Hunt, a surgeon of the army, who served in both the French and Revolutionary wars, settled on lot 93, in 1794.¹⁰

PREBLE—named in honor of Commodore Edward Preble, was formed from Tully, April 8, 1808, and embraced the s. half of the latter town. Scott was taken off in 1815. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface consists of the valley of the western branch of the Tioughnioga River, which is here nearly 2 miles wide, and the ridges which rise on the e. and w. Mount Toppin, s. w. of the village, is 1,700 feet above tide; Truxton Hills are the highest land in the county. The declivities of the hills are steep, and some of their summits sharp ridges. North of Mount Toppin a valley extends northward and opens into the valley of the Otisco Inlet. In the northern part of the town are several

¹ Incorp. May 11, 1855.

² There are 5 churches in town: Cong., Bap., Meth. and Calvary, in Homer Village, and Meth. in E. Homer. The first sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Hillard, of N. J. He was assisting at a raising; and, when it became known that a minister was present, a sermon was clamorously called for and was delivered on the spot.

³ *Cortland Co. Republican* (Rep.) weekly. J. R. Dixon, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1812.

⁴ New buildings were erected in 1869, at a cost of \$36,000. The semi centennial celebration of this academy, occurred June 23, 1870, and was very largely attended. There are also 3 select schools in town.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were John House, John Miller, Jas. Matthews, Jas. Moore, Elias and Dan'l Miller, (from Binghamton,) in 1792; Darius Kinney, (from Brimfield, Mass.) in 1793; Roderick Owen, (from Lebanon, N. Y.) Jonathan Hubbard and Moses Hopkins, in 1794; Thos. Wilcox, (from Whitestown,) Zebulon Keene, and John Stone, (from Brimfield,) John Keep, Solomon and John Hubbard, and Asa White, in 1795. The first male child born was Homer Moore, and the first female Betsey House; the first death, that of Mrs. Gould Alvord. The first marriage was that of Zadoc Strong and Wid. Russell, who were obliged to go through the forest to Ludlowville, Tompkins co., on horseback, to have the ceremony performed. The first school house was built a little N. of Homer Village, in 1793. The first teacher was Joshua Ballard. Enos Stinson kept the first inn, and A. M. Coats the first store. The first permanent and successful merchant was Jedediah Barber, John Keep, Solomon Hubbard and Asa White built the first grist-

mill in 1799. The old mill for some time was used as a church, public hall, and ball room.

⁶ Free Bap., Meth., and Christian denominations hold meetings in school-houses. The Free W. Bap. society was formed by Elder Lake, in 1820.

⁷ Among the other first settlers were Peter Gray, on lot 70, Robert K. Wheeler, and Thomas Kingsley, who came in 1802; Seth Jennings and Timothy Roberts, in 1805; Zach. Lynes, John R. Smith, Uriah Sessions, Simeon Luce, Avery Hartshorn, and H. J. Richards. The first marriage was that of Simeon Luce and Rebecca Ayres, Oct. 9, 1805; and the first death, that of Simeon Luce, in 1814. Ebenezer Luce taught the first school, and Harvey Jennings built the first mill, in 1813.

⁸ About one mile s. of the village, on the e. bank of the river, is the site of an old Indian village and burial ground. Tradition says that this was once the seat of a powerful tribe of Indians.

⁹ *Marathon Independent*, (neutral,) weekly; Wallace Kelley, ed. and pub.; size 22 by 30; terms \$1.25.

¹⁰ Among the other pioneer settlers were John Hunt, in 1796; Abram Brink, (first inn-keeper,) Barnabas Wood and son, and Zachariah Squires, in 1802. The first child born was S. M. Hunt, a grandson of the first settler; the first marriage, that of Nicholas Brink and Polly Alfred; and the first death, that of the first settler, in March, 1800, aged 97 years. Wm. Cowdrey taught the first school, in 1803; John Hunt built the first sawmill; and Weed & Waldo, James Burgess, and David Munroe, were the early merchants. The first successful mercantile firm was that of Peck, Archer & Dickson.

beautiful little lakes; and upon the southern borders are others of a similar character, known as the Little York Lakes. **Preble Corners**, (p. o.), contains a few stores, shops, &c., and 195 inhabitants, and **Baltimore**, is a small village. The first settlers were James and Robert Cravath, John Gillett, and Elijah Mason, who came in 1798.¹ The first church (Cong.) was formed through the efforts of Revs. Theodore Hinsdale and Joel Hall, missionaries from Conn. Rev. Matt. Harrison was the first pastor.

SCOTT—was formed from Preble, April 14, 1815, and named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott. It is the n. w. corner town of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by two deep and narrow valleys which extend n. and s. through the town. The declivities of the hills are very steep, and in many places precipitous. Cold Brook flows through the eastern valley, and Factory Brook and Skaneateles Inlet through the western. Skaneateles Lake borders upon the n. w. corner. **Scott Centre**, (Scott p. o.), is a village a little w. of the centre. **Scott Corners**, (Glen Haven p. o.), is a hamlet in the n. part, and **East Scott**, (p. o.), in the e. part. Peleg and Solomon Babcock and Asa Howard, from Mass., and George Dennison, from Vt., located on lot 82 in 1799.² The first church was a Seventh Day Baptist, organized in 1820, Wm. B. Maxson, first pastor.

SOLON—was formed from Homer, March 9, 1798, and embraced the townships of Solon and Cincinnatus. A portion was annexed to Truxton, April 4, 1811. Cincinnatus was taken off in 1804, and Taylor in 1849. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co. The surface is mostly upland, broken by numerous narrow valleys of small brooks and creeks. The hills on the eastern border are 1,400 to 1,500 feet above tide. Many of the highest summits are too rough for cultivation, and are crowned with forests. Trout Brook flows in a westerly direction through near the centre, forming a narrow but fertile valley. **Solon**, (p. o.), contains about 100 inhabitants. The first settlers were Johnson Bingham and Eddy Wildman, from Canterbury, Conn., who located, the former on lot 62, and the latter on lot 51, in 1796.³ The first church was formed in 1804, Rev. Josiah Butler the first preacher.

TAYLOR—was formed from Solon, Dec. 5, 1849, and named in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor. It lies near the centre of the eastern border of the county. Its surface is mostly upland, and is very broken and hilly. The declivities are generally precipitous, rising 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. Mount Rhoderick, lying partly in this town and partly in Solon, is the highest point. The streams are mere brooks, generally flowing in a southerly direction, and discharging their waters into the Otselic. Solon Pond is a small sheet of water near the centre of the town. **Taylorville**, (Taylor p. o.), or "Bangall," contains 25 houses, and **Union Valley**, (p. o.) 20. The first settlers were Zerah Beebe, a Revolutionary soldier, Latus Beebe, his son, and John Tinker, his son-in-law, from Waterbury, Conn., in 1794.⁴

TRUXTON—named in honor of Commodore Thomas Truxton, was formed from Fabius, April 8, 1808, and embraced the s. half of the latter town. The n. 4 tiers of lots of Solon were annexed April 4, 1811. Cuyler was taken off in 1858. The surface consists of a broken upland divided into ridges, which have a general northerly and southerly direction. The east branch of the Tioughnioga River flows in a s. w. direction through the centre of the town, cutting the ranges of hills diagonally. On the n. border is a small lake known as Labrador Pond, noted for its wild and picturesque scenery. Upon a small brook, which flows into the outlet of this pond from the e., is a beautiful cascade, called Tinkers Falls. In amount of dairy products this town is one of the first in the State. **Truxton**, (p. o.), contains 314 inhabitants. **Keeney Settlement**, (p. o.) is a hamlet on the n. line.

¹ Among the other first settlers were Amos Skeel, Seth and Samuel Trowbridge, Richard Egbertson, Samuel Orvis, Jabez B. Phelps, Ed. Cummings, and Francis, Albert, and Garret Van Hoesen. The first child born was Nancy Gill; the first marriage, that of Amos Ball and Sally Mason; and the first death, that of John Patterson, a Revolutionary patriot, in 1799. Ruth Thorp taught the first school, in 1801; Davis & Taylor kept the first store, and Moses Nash the second; Samuel Trowbridge kept the first inn.

² Among the other first settlers were Cornish Messenger and Daniel Jakeway, from De Ruyter, Maxon Babcock, from Mass., Gershon Richardson, Jared and John Babcock, Elisha Sabins, Henry and Jesse Burdick, Timothy Brown, and Nathaniel Morgan. The first child born was Harriet Babcock; the first marriage, that of Solomon Babcock and Amy Morgan; and the first death, that of an infant daughter of Peleg Babcock. Amy Morgan taught the first school,

in 1804; James Babcock kept the first inn, and Nathan Babcock the first store.

³ Among the other first settlers were Benj. Beebe, Lewis Beebe, (first inn-keeper,) Daniel Porter, Zerah Tinker, Jas. H. Wheeler, Elisha Johnson, Sam'l G. Hathaway, Stephen N. Peck, and Noah Greeley, (first mill owner.) The first child born was a daughter of Johnson Bingham; the first marriage, that of Robert Smith and Amy Smith; and the first death, a daughter of Johnson Bingham. Roxana Beebe and Lydianna Stewart taught the first school, in 1804; and E. Tubbs kept the first store.

⁴ The first child born was Kezia Beebe; the first marriage, that of Asaph Butler and Lucy Beebe; and the first death, that of Zerah Beebe, in 1800. — Beers taught the first school, in 1810; Orlando Beebe kept the first inn; Hurlbut & Gilbert the first store, and Ezra and Thomas Rockwell built the first sawmill, in 1816.

The first settlers were Saml. Benedict, Chris. Whitney, and Jonas Stiles, in 1795, who located on lots 12, 93, and 2, respectively.¹ The first church, (Bap.) was formed in 1806, under Eld. Rufus Freeman.

VIRGIL—was formed from Homer, April 3, 1804. Harford and Lapeer were taken off in 1845. A small portion of its e. part has been annexed to Cortlandville and Freetown. It lies upon the w. border of the county, s. of the centre. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The Owego Hills, in the s. w. part, are about 600 feet above the valleys and 1,600 to 1,700 feet above tide. The valleys are narrow, bordered by the steep declivities of the hills. Virgil Creek, flowing w., and Gridley Creek flowing e., are the principal streams. **Virgil**, (p. o.,) contains 206 inhabitants, and **East Virgil**, (p. o.,) about 60. **State Bridge**, (Messengerville p. o.,) is a R. R. station. **Franks Corners**, is a hamlet in the s. w. part. The first settler was Joseph Chaplin, in 1792.² The first religious meeting was held in 1802; and the first church (Cong.) was formed, Feb. 5, 1805, by Rev. Seth Williston.

WILLET—was formed from Cincinnatus, April 21, 1818, and was named in honor of Col. Marinus Willett, of Revolutionary memory. It lies in the s. e. corner of the county. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of the Otselic River and of the high ridges which rise on either side. The uplands are broken by the narrow ravines through which the small streams flow. Nearly one-third of the town is yet unsettled, the surface being too rough for profitable cultivation. In the n. w. part of the town is a small lake, known as Bloody Pond,—its sanguinary name having been bestowed in consequence of the vagaries of *delirium tremens*. **Dyersville**, (Willet p. o.,) contains a population of 120. The first settler was Ebenezer Crittenden, from Barrington, Mass., in 1793.³ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1816. There is also a Cong. church in town.

DELAWARE COUNTY.



This county was named from the river which forms its south-western boundary, and was formed from Ulster and Otsego, March 10, 1797. It contains an area of 1,580 sq. mi. and is centrally distant 70 mi. from Albany. Its surface is a hilly and mountainous upland, divided into 3 general ridges by the valleys of the 2 principal branches of Delaware River. This upland region is a connecting link between the Blue Ridge upon the s. and the Catskill and Helderbergh Mts. on the n. In the s. part of the co. these ridges form a mountainous region, with lofty, rocky peaks and wild narrow ravines. In the n. the highlands are less wild and precipitous, and the whole region assumes the character of a rugged, hilly upland, varying from 830 to 3,400 feet above tide. The main w. or "Mohawk" branch of the Delaware River takes its rise in Utsyanthia Lake, a small sheet of water upon the n. e. line of the co. It flows 60 mi. in a s. w. direction to the w. border of the co., thence

¹ Among the other first settlers were Robt. Knight, (from Monmouth, N. J.,) Hugh Stewart, (from Colerain, Mass.,) John Jeffrey and Enos Phelps, (from N. J.,) Billy Trowbridge and Dr. John Miller, from (Dutchess co.) The last named was the first physician, and was living, (1853,) aged 82. The first child born was a son of Samuel Benedict; and the first death, was a child in the same family. A. W. Baker taught the first school, in 1799; Bowen Brewster kept the first inn, in 1791, and Stephen Hedges kept the first store.

² Among the other first settlers were John M. Frank, John Gee, John E. Roe, James Wright, James Knapp, James and John Glenny, Joseph Bailey, and Enos Bouton. The first child born was a son of Joseph Chaplin; the first marriage was that of Buluff Whitney, of Dryden, and Susan Glenny,

in 1800; and the first death was that of a stranger, named Charles Hoffman, who was found dead in the woods in April, 1798. Charles Joyce was the first teacher; Peter Vandervlyn and Nathl. Knapp built the first gristmill, in 1805; Daniel Edward built the first sawmill in 1801, and Daniel Sheldon kept the first store in 1807.

³ Among the other early settlers were Jabez Johnson, from Vt., Benj. Wilson, from Westchester co., John Fisher, Thomas Gayley, Thomas Leach, Phineas Sargent and John Covert. The first birth was that of a child of Ebenezer Crittenden. The first school was taught in 1819. Benjamin Wilson kept the first inn, and built the first mill, and John S. Dyer kept the first store.

turns abruptly to the s. and forms the s. e. boundary of Tompkins and Hancock. In its course in the co. it descends about 1,000 feet. The w. branch of the Delaware was formerly the boundary line between Otsego and Ulster cos. The line between this co. and Broome, was run according to the treaty of Fort Stanwix of Nov. 5, 1768, and was known for a long period as the "*Line of Property*." Popacton River, the e. branch of the Delaware, rises in Roxbury and flows 60 mi. s. w., uniting with the Delaware at Hancock. The Susquehanna forms a portion of the n. boundary of the co. Charlotte River and Ouleout Creek are tributaries of the Susquehanna. The other streams are creeks and brooks, principally tributaries to the Delaware. The rocks of the co. mostly belong to the sandstone of the Chemung group.

According to a survey of a State road in 1825, and various surveys for railroads since that time the heights above tide of different points have been found to be as follows: Delaware River, at junction of the two branches, 920 ft.; Hancock Station, 943 ft.; Delaware at Hales Eddy, 950 ft.; Dickinson's Station, 953 ft.; Deposit, (State Road Survey,) 1,000 ft.; Sidney Village 1,010 ft.; Franklin Village, 1,240 ft.; Courthouse Square, Delhi, 1,453 ft.; Perch Pond, 1,765 ft.; Fish Lake, near Delhi, 1,859 ft.; Head of Delaware, Stamford, 1,888 ft.; Davenport Centre, 2,898 ft.; lowest summit between Ouleout Creek and Delhi, 2,143 ft.

The mineral wealth of the co. is limited to stone useful for building and flagging, of which large quantities of a fine quality are found. Traditions of mines of the precious metals have come down from early times, but none of them deserve credit. Several Mineral Springs of various qualities, saline, chalybeate and sulphurous, have been noticed, but none have acquired or appear to deserve much celebrity. The soil is generally of a dark reddish color, composed of the disintegrated sandstone and shale. In the valleys are occasionally narrow strips of fertile alluvium. Dairying is the leading pursuit, and especially in the production of butter, for which the county is finely adapted. For this "creameries," have been established at various places, and the process has been brought to great perfection. Lumber was formerly rafted down the Delaware, but is now chiefly exported by R. R., and the quality is diminishing. Tanneries have sprung up in favored localities. The other manufactures are chiefly limited to the local wants of the inhabitants. The water power in the co. is immense.

The co. seat is located at Delhi. The present courthouse was erected in 1820. The co. clerk's office and jail are in separate buildings, adjacent to the courthouse. The poorhouse is near Delhi, on a farm of 200 acres. It is of wood, 3 stories, above a stone basement: 56 by 36, with 2 wings of 2 stories each, 26 by 30 feet. A separate building for the insane, is of wood, 2 stories, 26 by 36 feet. The premises are valued at \$20,000. The poorhouse was built about 1863. Erie Railway extends along the Delaware, and the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. through the n. w. corner. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. is opened from the Hudson to this co. and will cross its n. e. border. The N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. is under construction across the co. from Sidney Plains, with a branch to Delhi. The Delhi and Middletown R. R. is org. and under construction to connect Delhi with the Rondout and Oswego R. R. near Margarettsville, in the town of Middletown.¹

The great Hardenburgh Patent embracing that part of the co. s. and e. of the w. branch of the Delaware, was granted April 10, 1708; to Johannes Hardenburgh, of Kingston, Ulster co., and associates, who had previously purchased the lands of the Indians. A tract of 250,000 acres, between the w. branch of the Delaware and a line a mi. e. from the Susquehanna, was bought from the Indians at "*Johnson Hall*," June 14, 1768, by John Harper, Sen., and Gen. Wm., Joseph, and Alex. Harper and others. On the s. e. side it extended from Utsy-anthia Lake down the Delaware to the mouth of a small stream called Camskutty. Within this tract 5 towns, with full privileges of townships, were created by patent in 1770; but in none of them was an organization ever effected under this authority.²

Most of the lands in this co. were settled upon leases; and this region shared largely in the excitement and mob violence which distinguished the anti-rent movement, in 1844 and

¹ During the first 10 years of this century several turn-pikes were built through this co., and these tended greatly to promote settlement by opening routes to market.

² These townships were as follows: *Bedford*, 27,000 acres granted to John Lake and associates, May 2, 1770; *Franklin*, 30,000 acres, granted Feb. 26, 1770, to Thomas

Wharton and Reese Meredith; *Goldsbrough*, 6,000 acres, granted June 15, 1770, to Edward Tudor, Bernard Ratser, and John Clark; *Strasburgh*, 37,000 acres granted Dec. 4, 1770, to John Butler and associates; and *Whitesborough*, 38,000 acres granted March 10, 1770, to Henry White and associate.

1845. A select committee of the Assembly, in 1846, reported the following tracts under lease in this co.: *Kortright Patent*, 20,000 acres, mostly leased in fee, at sixpence sterling per acre. It was offered for sale at \$2 per acre. *Desbrosses Tract* (Hardenburgh Patent,) 60,000 acres, mostly leased in fee between 1790 and 1807, at one shilling per acre after the first 7 years. Farms from 100 to 200 acres. *Morgan Lewis Estate*, 20,000 acres, about 15,000 under perpetual lease, at 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres after 15 years; for the first 5 of the 15 years it was rent free, 5 years for one-half rent, and 5 for three-quarters. *G. and S. Verplanck*, 3 tracts, originally 50,000 acres, of which less than 20,000 were under lease. *R. R. Livingston and Mrs. Montgomery*, 20,000 acres, under perpetual lease, on a rent of 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres. *Gen. Armstrong*, 8,000 acres, under lease for 3 lives at 20 bush. of wheat per 100 acres. *Hunter's and Overing's* large tracts in this co., Sullivan and Greene, in fee with a rent of 12½ to 15 or 18 cents per acre. The tenants under these leased lands associating in armed bands, disguised as Indians, openly defied the laws, and appeared in force by concerted signals whenever the civil officers attempted to execute the law. These bands were pledged to secrecy and mutual aid, and were organized under leaders of low moral principles, and base character.

An act was passed January 25, 1845, forbidding persons from appearing disguised and armed under a penalty of imprisonment in the co. jail for a term not exceeding six months, Persons thus armed and disguised might be prosecuted under the fictitious names they assumed, if their real names could not be discovered; and such persons assembling in public houses or other places to the number of three or more might, upon conviction, be imprisoned 1 year in the co. jail. If convicted upon an indictment for a conspiracy or riot or other misdemeanor, in which offence they were armed with deadly weapons, they were further liable to a fine not exceeding \$250, with or without a year's imprisonment. To men inflamed by passion, and intent upon the resistance to laws in one form, its violation in other points was a matter of slight account; and the statute against the wearing of disguise was openly disregarded, in the sections where the anti-rent spirit prevailed. An arrest under the above act was made in Roxbury, in February, and "Big Thunder," (Daniel W. Squires,) the culprit was lodged in jail. The excitement which this arrest occasioned was so intense, that the sheriff deemed it prudent to place a strong guard over the jail, and the decision with which this affair was conducted, occasioned a temporary calm. On the 7th of Aug. 1845, Osman N. Steele, deputy sheriff, an active, fearless, and faithful officer, was shot in the town of Andes while in the performance of his duty, and died in a few hours. The Governor immediately issued a proclamation declaring the co. to be in a state of insurrection, and placing it under martial law.

A battalion of 300 militia, one-half of whom were mounted, were called out and placed at the disposal of the local officers. They continued in service several months. The mounted men were actively employed the first 2 or 3 months in small detachments, aiding the civil authorities in making arrests, and in patrolling day and night such districts as the exigency of the service required. The residue was employed in guarding the jail, and as foot patrols in the vicinity of Delhi and elsewhere. On two occasions detachment of troops attended the sheriff to State prison with prisoners.¹

A *Tribunal of Conciliation*, was established in the 6th Judicial district, April 23, 1862, the judge being appointed by the Governor and Senate on a salary of \$1,500. The provisions of

¹The editor deems it his duty to call attention to a most villainous transaction that occurred in the printing of the *Gazetteer* of 1860. A large part of that work, including Delaware co., was written out by him, and the transaction in relation to the death of Deputy Sheriff Steele was given as above printed: the type were set, and proofs furnished. But before the volume was issued, and in all probability without the knowledge of the publishers, this portion was suppressed, and another statement, false as to its facts, and cruelly unjust to the memory of Mr. Steele, was substituted in its place. This fraudulent record accused the Sheriff and his party of jumping the fence with their horses, riding into the midst of the Indians, flourishing their revolvers, and firing several shots; at which the latter, after great forbearance, discharged their guns at the horses, and accidentally wounded Mr. Steele.

The real facts are believed to be as follows: The Sheriff, Green More, accompanied by P. F. Wright, the attorney for the plaintiff in the execution, went to Andes the day before the sale, and it was expressly arranged and understood, at the request of the Sheriff, that they should meet him at the time and place appointed for the sale. When the Sheriff passed from the highway into the field which

contained the property to be sold, the disguised anti-renters, (numbering about 300,) with fire arms and other weapons immediately huddled around him. Deputies Steele and Edgerton then passed through the bars, and approached the Sheriff. No threatening or insulting language was employed by the Sheriff, or either of his deputies—in fact, Steele said nothing. The Sheriff fired no shot, nor did his deputies fire. The anti-renters fired a volley, immediately upon his offering the property for sale. It was proved that Steele's pistol, when picked up, was still loaded.

For full particulars concerning the anti-rent troubles, see *Governor's Message* in 1846, and *Gould's Hist. Del. Co.*, Chap. xii. About 90 persons were indicted for the murder of whom one-third were arrested. Two (O'Connor and Van Steenburgh) were convicted and sentenced to be executed, but their punishment was commuted to State prison for life by Gov. Wright, and they were fully pardoned by Gov. Young. The co. remained under martial law from Aug. 13 to Dec. 22, 1845. The murder of Steele led to the speedy abandonment of secret organizations and Indian costumes.

Considerable tracts of land have since been conveyed in fee; and of others, the rent is now paid as formerly, and if in arrears, suits are instituted without difficulty.

the act were more directly applicable to Delaware co., in which stated terms were appointed; but they also included Sullivan co. The court was abolished April, 8, 1865.

A Regimental Camp was formed at Hancock, Oct 15, 1861, under Col. E. Fardella, and the 101st Regiment was formed there. The 144th Regiment N. Y. Vol. was organized at Delhi, in the summer of 1862. This was one of the two regiments raised in the 14th Senatorial District under orders dated July 7, 1862. Besides these, parts of the 89th Infantry, and of the 3d, 22d and 25th Cavalry Regiments, were raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Andes	2,990	2,815	2,841	306	216	299	243	390	227	389	164	401	184	371	206
Bovina	1,242	1,146	1,022	179	60	180	57	212	66	192	60	181	67	161	74
Colchester	2,490	2,446	2,652	267	187	251	221	293	217	297	200	322	234	344	273
Davenport	2,362	2,238	2,187	238	231	200	282	218	302	211	306	217	320	212	329
Delhi	2,900	2,785	2,919	424	212	249	229	446	240	441	243	456	256	488	255
Franklin	3,308	3,136	3,283	487	255	439	255	529	293	520	234	530	296	476	289
Hancock	1,551	1,836	1,782	349	50	290	95	340	72	358	64	364	62	338	58
Harpersfield	2,862	2,933	3,069	231	215	204	245	279	310	237	298	337	306	306	303
Harpersfield	1,468	1,446	1,483	150	98	142	158	163	161	176	146	176	155	179	170
Kortright	2,023	1,897	1,812	179	159	166	206	203	239	191	241	202	242	183	220
Masonville	1,634	1,700	1,738	223	131	176	170	221	161	219	175	217	195	212	192
Meredith	1,630	1,507	1,462	214	115	216	90	230	107	241	114	231	125	215	121
Middletown	3,201	3,119	3,036	294	312	261	361	295	412	365	403	294	463	305	449
Roxbury	2,558	2,335	2,186	230	293	160	338	203	327	224	316	217	321	205	349
Sidney	1,916	1,753	2,597	183	160	177	251	201	268	177	265	237	297	227	230
Stamford	1,661	1,565	1,658	203	202	169	166	200	196	201	194	205	210	185	209
Tompkins	3,589	4,064	4,046	366	305	379	353	489	347	505	320	544	376	463	391
Walton	2,740	2,926	3,216	398	165	377	200	437	266	456	225	463	236	480	272
Total	42,465	41,638	42,973	5,011	3,363	4,335	3,969	5,338	4,206	5,348	3,963	5,596	4,335	5,353	4,447

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN DELAWARE COUNTY during twelve years as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the returns of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	878,495	\$7,423,181	\$1,161,392	\$8,584,572	8,210,352	\$15,360.10	\$18,164.19	\$6,157.76	\$14,369.12	0.63
1860..	879,498	7,423,181	1,161,392	8,584,572	8,210,352	15,360.10	18,164.19	6,157.76	25,315.26	0.79
1861..	877,593	7,421,977	1,192,460	8,194,252	8,210,352	15,043.97	8,917.06	6,157.76	25,657.35	0.68
1862..	877,593	7,421,977	1,192,460	8,194,252	7,826,163	15,043.97	8,917.06	5,869.62	31,304.65	0.71
1863..	865,873	7,315,793	1,245,581	8,561,374	8,194,252	30,176.35	19,500.00	6,145.69	34,825.57	1.19
1864..	876,627	7,450,090	1,482,177	8,932,267	7,915,581	380,369.79	17,500.00	5,959.19	35,755.11	5.53
1865..	876,627	7,450,090	1,482,177	8,932,267	9,115,854	380,369.79	17,500.00	6,836.89	35,065.78	4.83
1866..	871,372	7,435,339	1,492,163	8,927,502	9,042,727	235,631.27	15,200.00	6,762.05	43,518.12	3.33
1867..	869,269	7,190,471	1,411,653	8,602,124	9,074,538	115,035.55	23,300.00	11,343.17	57,623.33	2.26
1868..	866,192	7,304,486	1,314,259	8,618,745	8,952,124	81,601.63	13,500.00	11,190.16	40,732.17	1.64
1869..	871,527	7,365,319	1,209,777	8,575,096	8,818,745	84,493.20	29,500.00	11,023.43	38,582.01	1.86
1870..	867,728	7,380,591	1,122,501	8,515,092	8,575,096	101,584.45	30,000.00	10,718.87	51,560.51	2.26

ANDES—named thus from its mountainous elevation, was formed from Middletown, April 13, 1819. It lies on the s. e. border of the co., e. of the centre, near the head waters of the eastern branch of the Delaware River. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, inter-

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 933,500. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	332,941	291,963	644,904
1855	364,400	438,453	802,853
1860	414,014	316,345	730,859
1865	427,852	400,225	828,077

sected by the deep, narrow ravines of the e. branch of the Delaware and its branches. The hills are high, rocky, and irregular, and are bordered by steep declivities.¹ The Delaware flows s. w. through near the centre of the town. Trempers Kil, Little Bush Kil, and Shaw Brook, are the other principal streams. The valleys of these streams are all narrow and tortuous, and are bordered by rocky hillsides. A considerable portion of the town is still covered with forests. **Andes**, (p. o.,) on Trempers Kil, in the n. part of the town, contains a bank, newspaper office,² 3 churches, a flouring mill, and 2 tanneries. Pop. 350. **Cabin Hill**, in the n. w., **Shavertown**, and **Union Grove**, are p. offices. **Tremmers Kil**, is a hamlet. Permanent settlement commenced in 1784. A few farms were taken up prior to the Revolution, but were abandoned. The w. part of the town began to be settled in 1794-96.³ Rev. Mr. House, of Colchester, held the first religious meetings, in 1797.

BOVINA—thus named from its fitness for raising cattle, was formed from Delhi, Stamford, and Middletown, Feb. 25, 1820. It is an interior town, lying directly e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of small streams. The highest summits are 1,500 to 2,500 ft. above tide. The streams are Little Delaware River, flowing w. through the centre of the town, Bush Creek, the outlet of Teunis Lake and Coulter, Maynard, Mountain, and Grants Brooks. The valleys of these streams are narrow and are bordered by steep, rocky hillsides. Teunis⁴ and Landons Lakes are small bodies of water near the s. border. **Brushland**,⁵ (p. o.,) on the Little Delaware, is a small village with limited manufactures. **Bovina**, (p. o.,) at the junction of Maynard and Mountain Brooks, contains about a dozen houses. **Mountain Brook**, is a hamlet. **Bovina Valley**, (p. o.,) is in the s. w. part. The first settlement was begun in 1792, by Elisha B. Maynard, and during the succeeding three years many families from Conn. and Scotland located in the valleys.⁶ Rev. James Richie conducted the first religious services, in 1795. The first church (Asso. Presb.) was formed in 1809. The census reports 3 churches: M. E., Asso. Presb., and Ref. Presb.

COLCHESTER—named from a town in Conn., was formed from Middletown, April 10, 1792. A part was annexed to Walton in 1799; Hancock was taken off in 1806, and a part of Walton was annexed in 1827. It occupies a central position upon the s. e. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, broken by the narrow valleys of the streams. The e. branch of the Delaware flows westward through the n. part of the town, dividing the highlands into two distinct parts. From the n. it receives West Trout, Downs, and Coles Brooks, and from the s. Clearwater and several smaller brooks. Beaver Kil flows through the s. w. corner, receiving Spring Brook as a tributary. The valleys of these streams are all narrow, and many hundred feet below the summits of the hills which rise on either side. A part is still covered with forests, and lumbering is extensively pursued. **Downsville**,⁷ (p. o.,) is a small village on the Delaware, at the mouth of Downs Creek. **Pepacton** and **Colchester**, are p. offices. The first settlement was begun in May, 1774.⁸ The first religious

¹ "Mt. Pisgah," is the highest point between the two branches of the Delaware. By a r. s. survey from Oneonta by way of Elk Creek, Delhi and Fish Lake, the Fish Lake summit is ascertained to be 1,540 feet above tide. By another route, up the Little Delaware and Coulter Brook, the highest point on the line was almost the same height. Mt. Pisgah measured 1,800 feet above this, or about 3,400 feet above tide.

² *Andes Recorder*, weekly, Bryson & Bruce, eds. & pub. Size 26 by 38. Terms \$1.00. Established in 1837.

³ Among the first settlers were James Phenix, — Olmstead, Peter Burgher, Joseph Erskine, Silas Parish, E. Washburn, Eli Sears, Jacob, Adam and Philip Shaver, and Philip Barnhart. The first birth was that of Philip, son of Adam Shaver, Oct. 9, 1788; the first marriage, that of Henry Myers and Catharine Shaver, June 17, 1789; and the first death, that of Wm. June. Wm. Washburn taught the first school, in 1782-93; Edward Sands kept the first store, Russell Comstock the first inn, and Robt. More built the first mill on Trempers Kil, in 1797.

⁴ This lake lies at the foot of Mt. Pisgah, and its shores are muddy, and covered with bushes and coarse grass. It was named from a friendly Indian, who saved the early settlers of Middletown from massacre by giving them a timely warning. His hut was near the lake, and he remained several years after the war.

⁵ Named from Alexander Brush, first settler and proprietor.

⁶ Francis Coulter, Levi and Jacob Mabie, Jas. Kidzie, Andrew Chisholm, Jas. Ray, and Thos. Liddle were early set-

tlers along the Little Delaware. The first birth was that of Elisha H., son of Elisha B. Maynard, Aug. 26, 1793; the first marriage, that of James Russell and Nancy Richie, in 1802; and the first death, that of Aaron, son of Abraham Nichols. Abel Adams taught the first school, in 1810; Jas. Wetmore kept the first inn, at the "Hook;" James McClure the first store, at Brushland; Stephen Palmer built the first mill, in 1796, for Gov. Lewis; and John Jerome, the first factory, in 1809.

⁷ Named from Abel Downs, who erected there extensive tanneries and mills.

⁸ Timothy Russell, Thos. and John Gregory, from Westchester co., Frederick Miller, (still living, 1839, aged 100 years), Jas. and S. Shaver, Silas Bowker, Peter, Harry, and Nehemiah Avery, Jacob Branhart, Daniel and Wm. Parish, and Wm. Rose, began settlement before the war, but were driven off by the Indians and Tories. Before leaving, they buried their iron implements, to preserve them. After the war several of the families returned, and were joined by Wm. Horton, Abraham Sprague, Thomas Cabreth, Nathan Elwood, Nathan Fuller, Joseph Gee, Caleb and Henry Sutton, Jas. Miller, and Dennis, Jared, and John Hitt. The first birth was that of Catherine, a daughter of Wm. Roe, Dec. 24, 1784; and the first death, that of Thomas Gregory. Adam J. Doll opened the first store, and built the first bridge across the river at the place now known as Brooks Bridge. Wm. Rose built a sawmill in 1790. On the farm of Wm. Early, near the mouth of Coles Brook, is the site of an Indian village, with many of the apple trees planted by the natives still standing.

services (Bap.) were conducted by Elder Haynes, and the first church (Bap.) was formed in 1803.

DAVENPORT—named from John Davenport, an early settler, was formed from Kortright and Maryland, (Otsego co.,) March 31, 1817. It lies along the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Charlotte river, which extends e. and w. through the centre of the town. These ridges are subdivided by the narrow, lateral valleys of tributaries of Charlotte River. The Rondout & Oswego R. R. has been projected to extend through the whole length of this town. **Fergusonville**,¹ (p. o.,) on Charlotte River, on the e. border of the town, contains several manufacturing establishments. **Davenport**, (p. o.,) three mi. below, is a small village. **Davenport Centre**, (p. o.,) is a manufacturing village near the middle of the town. **West Davenport**, (p. o.,) is in the w. part, with several manufactories. The first settlers were Daniel Farnsworth and — Pross, who located upon the present site of Davenport Centre in 1786.² At that time an Indian trail, of sufficient width to admit the passage of wagons, extended along Charlotte River. Elder Mudge (M. E.) conducted the first religious services, and commenced regular preaching in 1813.

DELHI—was formed from Middletown, Kortright, and Walton, March 23, 1798. A part of Bovina was taken off in 1820, and a part of Hamden in 1825. A part was annexed to Walton in 1812. It occupies a nearly central position in the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The w. branch of the Delaware flows s. w. through the centre of the town, receiving from the n. w. Platners, Peeks, Steels, and Elk Creeks, and from the s. e. Little Delaware River. The valleys are generally narrow and bordered by steep hills. **Delhi**, (p. o.,) the county seat, is finely situated on the n. bank of the w. branch of the Delaware. It was incorp. March 16, 1821. Besides the co. buildings, it contains the Delhi Academy,³ 4 churches, a bank, 3 printing offices,⁴ a woolen factory, an iron foundry, a gristmill, and a sawmill. Population 1,223. A branch of the Midland R. R. from Walton to Delhi is nearly finished. The Delhi & Middletown R. R. will connect with the Rondout & Oswego R. R. near Margarettsville, in the town of Middletown. The first settlement was commenced by Abel and John Kidder, in 1785.⁵ The first religious meetings were conducted by Elder Kidder Beck, in 1786. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1798.

FRANKLIN⁶—was formed from Harpersfield, April 10, 1792. Walton was taken off in 1797, and a part was restored in 1801. A part of Meredith was taken off in 1800, Sidney in 1801, and a part of Otego, (Otsego co.,) as "**Huntsville**," in 1822. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by deep and narrow valleys. The principal streams are Ouleot⁷ Creek, flowing w. through the n. part of the town, and its two tributaries from the s., Croton Creek and Handsome Brook. **Franklin**, (p. o.,) on the Ouleout, in the n. w. part of the town, contains the Delaware Literary Institute,⁸ a printing office,⁹ a bank, and 3 churches. Pop. 490. **Croton**, (p. o.,) is situated upon Cotton Creek, near the line of Meredith. Pop. 681. **North Franklin**, is a p. o. Sluman Wattles, afterward judge, was the first white settler who built his cabin

¹ Named from Messrs. Ferguson, who were largely engaged in business here.

² Among the other first settlers were Humphrey Denio, Geo. Webster, Dan'l Olmstead — VanValkenburgh, Harmon Moore, and Elisha Orr. Dr. Daniel Fuller came in 1796, and was the first physician. The first marriages were those of Harmon Moore and Mary Orr, and Richard Moore and M. Banks, in 1791, the two marriages taking place at the same time; the first birth was that of a child of Harmon Moore, who died in infancy; this was the first death. The first death of an adult was that of Mrs. Harmon Moore, in 1796. Widow Hannah Dodge taught the first school; Dan'l Prentice built the first grist and sawmill, in 1792-93, and it is believed he kept the first inn. Ezra Denio kept the first store, in 1800.

³ The first academic building was erected in 1820, on the public square, near the court-house. In 1856-57 a new site was procured, containing 20 acres, upon the w. bank of Steele's Brook, and a new edifice, with two spacious boarding halls, was erected. The site is commanding, and affords a fine view of the village. The institution has been endowed by moneys derived from the sale of escheated lands in the co. to the value of \$5,114.

⁴ *The Delaware Express*, (Rep.) weekly; Norwood Bowne, ed. and pub.; size 23 by 32; terms \$1.50. Established in 1839.

Delaware Gazette, (Dem.) Anthony M. Paine, ed. and pub.; size 23 by 32; terms \$1.75. Established in 1819.

Delaware Republican, (Rep.) weekly; T. F. McIntosh, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 38; terms \$1.50. Established in 1860.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Judge Gideon Frisbee, Thomas Farrington, Bartholomew Yandes, Joseph Denio, Geo. Fisher, John, Francis, and Levi Baxter, — Preston and Gideon Rathbone and his sons John, David, and Gideon, Jr. The first birth was that of Huldah, daughter of Gideon Frisbee, June 14, 1787; the first marriage, that of Philip Frisbee and Jerusha Harmon, in 1791; and the first death of an adult, that of Dr. Philip Frisbee, in 1797. Thos. Averill taught the first school. The first mills were built in 1788.

⁶ The township of Franklin, embracing 30,000 acres, was patented, Feb. 26, 1770, with the usual power of a township, and a quitrent of two and sixpence for every 100 acres annually. The patentees were Thos. Wharton, Reese Meredith, and 28 others. It was named from Temple Franklin, a natural son of Dr. Benj. Franklin.

⁷ In the great Indian purchase of 250,000 acres, June 14, 1763, this stream is named Au-ly-out-let.

⁸ The buildings consist of one large stone edifice, containing recitation rooms, &c., and two large boarding halls.

⁹ *Franklin Register*, weekly, J. K. P. Jackson, ed., Jackson and Smith, pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1868.

in the valley of the Ouleout. He came in 1785, and was accompanied by his brothers John and Roger, and his sisters Sarah and Caroline. The town was surveyed under Judge Wattles, who acquired one of the 4 shares.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed at the house of Gad Merrick by Elder Hamilton, in 1798.

HAMDEN—was formed from Walton and Delhi as "*Hampden*," April 4, 1825. Its name was corrected March 17, 1826. It is the central town of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, divided into two parts by the valley of the w. branch of the Delaware. The s. part is covered by lofty peaks and ridges scarcely susceptible of cultivation. Bagleys Brook, a tributary of the Delaware, and Clove Brook, in the s. e. part, are the other principal streams. A branch of the N. Y. & O. M. R. R., is under construction in this town. **Hamden**, (p. o.), upon the Delaware, near the centre, contains several mills and manufactories. Pop. 133. **Lansingville**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. above, on the s. side of the river, contains 2 churches and 110 inhabitants. **North Hamden**, is a p. o. The first settlers were Daniel Harrower and Benajah McCall, who came in some time previous to 1790.² There are 4 churches in this town.³

HANCOCK—named in honor of John Hancock—was formed from Colchester, March 28, 1806. It lies upon Delaware River, in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, ending in high and nearly precipitous bluffs upon the Delaware, and divided into two parts by the e. branch of the Delaware, which flows w. through the n. part. Beaver Kil flows into the e. branch in the e. part of the town. Sands and Hawks Creeks and Rieds and Baxters Brooks are tributaries of the e. branch of the Delaware, from the n.; and Big Trout, Basket Pond, Giers, Sand Pond, Lords, and Holmes Pond Brooks, are tributaries of the Delaware. These streams all flow through narrow ravines bordered by steep, rocky hills nearly perpendicular. The valley at the junction of the two branches is 922 feet above tide, and at the mouth of Beaver Kil it is 1,018 ft. above tide. The summits are 1,000 to 1,500 ft. above the valleys. A large portion of the surface is still covered with forests. **Hancock**,⁴ (p. o.), at the junction of the two branches of the Delaware, is an important trading and R. R. station with 3 newspaper offices,⁵ etc. There is a suspension bridge over the Delaware at this place. **Stockport Station**, and **Lordville**, are R. R. stations and p. offices. **East Branch**, (p. o.), at the mouth of Beaver Kil, contains 2 churches and 30 houses; and **Harvard**, (p. o.), 3 mi. above E. Branch, 20 houses; **Partridge Island**, (p. o.), on the e. branch, at the mouth of Rieds Brook, and **Cadosia Valley**, (p. o.), on Hawks Brook, 3 mi. above Hancock, are hamlets. **Douglass**, (Basket Station) on the line of Hancock and Tremont, was incorp. April 19, 1867, as the seat of a prospective village. The first permanent settlement was made soon after the close of the war by families from Dutchess co.⁶ The first religious meetings (M. E.) were conducted by Rev. Titus Williams.

HARPERSFIELD⁷—was formed March 7, 1788. Franklin was taken off in 1792, Korthright in 1793, and a part of Stamford in 1834. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, constituting a portion of the high plateau region stretching westward from the Catskill Mts. The principal streams are head branches of the w. branch of the Delaware, in the s.; of Middle Brook, in the centre; and of Charlotte River, in the n. The valleys are usually narrow, and bordered by gradually sloping hills arable to their

¹ Among the early settlers were Nathl Edgerton, Jas. Follett, Alex. Smith, Daniel and Chauncey, sons of Enos Parker, Gen. Aaron Chamberlain, Moses Clark, Asa Turner, Gad Merrick, Hugh Thompson, Eph'm McCall, — Case, Turner and Daniel Clarke, Sol. Green, John Dewey and sons, Maj. Joel Gillett, — Mix, — Sharp, and —. Fitch. The first child born was Thos. Edgerton; the first marriage was that of Judah Bartlett and Caroline Wattles; and the first death, that of Mrs. Alexander Smith, in 1795. Shuman Bartlett taught the first school, and Asa Turner kept the first inn and store.

² Among the first settlers were Joseph Fisk, Henry Van Waggoner, Jas. Mason, Reuben Ward, Henry Edwards, Henry and John Howard, Sam'l Robinson, Wm. Cornell, and John and Silas Grimes. Jas. Howard kept the first inn, in 1796, and Matthias Sweney built the first gristmill, in 1797. Gen. Elias Butler was the first merchant near the Walton line.

³ Meth., Christian, Cong., and Presb.

⁴ Formerly "*Shohokin*," or "*Chohokton*," said to signify the union of streams. A plank road extends from this place to Walton, a distance of 21 1-2 mi.

⁵ *Hancock Times*, (Dem.) S. C. Clizbe, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

The *Douglas Journal* is published by the same publisher. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$1.60.

The *Douglas Gazette*, (weekly.) Quick & Hempstead, eds. & pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$1.50.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Dr. Elnathan Gregory and his son Samuel, John Barber, Daniel Bouker, Henry Ruft, Timothy Rine, Chris Ruft, Dennis Hitt, — Gilbert, — Leonard (from New England, who settled on Reeds Flat,) John Hitt, John and Richard Biddlecon, Ebr. Wheeler, Wm. Jos. John and Sam'l Mallory, near Partridge Island,) Josiah Parker, Geo. Hanks, and — Jones, (at Hancock Village.) The first birth was that of Elsha, son of Dan'l Bouker, May 11, 1792; the first marriage, that of Abm. Sprague and F. Parish, in 1791; and the first death that of Lieut. Day. John Gregory taught the first school.

⁷ Named in honor of Col. John Harper, a proprietor and pioneer settler. The family consisted of John and his wife Abigail and nine children—Mary, Wm., James, John, Joseph, Alexander, Abigail, and two others. The brothers were ardent patriots of the Revolution, and active defenders of liberty. Their names are intimately associated with our State history.

summits. The quality of the soil, and the great abundance of pure soft water which issues from the hillsides, render this co. one of the finest grazing regions in the State; maple sugar is made in considerable quantities. **Harpersfield Centre**, Harpersfield (p. o.), near the E. line, contains 23 houses. **North Harpersfield**, (p. o.), is a hamlet, and **Stamford**, (p. o.), is partly in this town. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. is under construction through this town. In 1771, Col. John Harper and David Hendry surveyed this town, and a small settlement was made soon after. One of the first settlers was Samuel Claxton, a tory, whose house is still standing. The settlements were broken up by the revolution. In 1782, Col. John, Cap. Wm., Col. Alex., and Joseph Harper returned, and began the first permanent settlement.¹ Rev. John Lindsley conducted the first religious services, at an early period. There are now 5 churches in town; 2 Meth. 1 R. C. 1 Union, and 1 Presb.

KORTRIGHT—named from Lawrence Kortright, the patentee, was formed from Harpersfield, March 12, 1793. A part of Delhi was taken off in 1798, a part of Meredith in 1800, a part of Davenport in 1817, and a part of Stamford in 1834. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by narrow valleys and ravines. The mean elevation of the town is 1,700 ft. above tide, and the highest summits attain an elevation of 2,400 ft. The streams are the W. branch of the Delaware, forming its S. boundary, and its tributaries, and several small tributaries of Charlotte River, draining the N. half of the town. **Bloomville**, (p. o.), is in the S. W. part of the town.² **Kortright Centre**, (Kortright p. o.) contains a church, and 25 houses. **North Kortright**, (p. o.), and **South Kortright**, (p. o.), are farming neighborhoods, the former near the line of Harpersfield, and the latter near Stamford. **West Kortright**, (p. o.) is a hamlet in the W. border. The R. & O. R. R. will pass through the N. part of this town. Settlements commenced before the Revolution, but were broken up by the war.³ The first permanent settlers after the war were from Conn., Dutchess co. N. Y., and Scotland.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1789; Rev. W. McAuley settled in town in Sept. 1794, and was installed pastor June 6, 1795. He filled that office until the time of his death, March 21, 1857, a period of 56 years.

MASONVILLE—named from Rev. John M. Mason, of N. Y., was formed from Sidney, April 4, 1811. It lies on the W. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into 2 ridges by the valley of Bennetts Creek, which extends E. and W. through the N. part of the town. These ridges are subdivided by numerous lateral ravines, through which flow small brooks. The highest summits are 600 to 1,000 feet above the valleys, and 1,800 to 2,000 feet above tide. **Masonville**, (p. o.), is situated on Bennetts Creek, in the W. part of the town. Pop. 200. **East Masonville**, (p. o.) is a hamlet in the N. part. The first settlement was commenced in 1795, on "*Cockburns Gore*,"⁵ upon the W. border of the town, by immigrants from Mass.⁶ In 1797, the State Road from Cherry Valley to Jerico was opened through the town. The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Joel Chapin in 1797. The first church (Bap.) was formed Dec. 7, 1820.

MEREDITH—named from Samuel Meredith, of Phila., part owner of the patent, was formed from Franklin and Kortright, March 14, 1800. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, less broken than most of the towns in

¹ Roswell Hotchkiss, and Levi and Jedediah Gaylord, settled with the Harpers near the centre of the town. Josiah Seely, Matthew Lindsley, Sam'l and John Knapp, — 2 Hamiltons, — Washburn, Isaac Pierce, Stephen Judd, Sam'l, Eliab, and John Wilcox, Richard and John Bristol, Abijah Baird, Byron McIlwaine, David and John McCallough, Isaac Patchin, Wm. Lamb, Caled Gibbs, and Wm. McFarland were among the early settlers. Rebecca Harper, born Jan. 8, 1793, was the first birth after the war. Rev. John Lindsley is believed to have taught the first school. A gristmill, erected about 1775 by Col. Harper, was burned by the enemy, and was rebuilt soon after the war. ² The *Bloomville Mirror*, is pub. by S. B. Chapman, weekly. Size 10 by 27. Terms \$1.00. Established in 1861.

³ By an advertisement dated Jan. 1785, it appears that 30 families were then settled in town. The proprietor offered 150 farms, more or less improved, free of rent, 5 years, and sixpence sterling per acre annually after forever. The first school was taught by Jane Balesley, in 1785. Thos. McAuley, brother of the minister, and afterward Prof. in Union College, taught here in 1799. Judge Keeler was the next teacher. A Mr. Alexander built a mill before the war and the irons concealed then have never been found. The

first birth was that of Daniel McGilivray; the first marriage that of Michael Sexsmith and Mary Ann Riggs; and the first death, that of a son of Isaac Randell. By an act of April 5, 1810, farms were established in the village of "Health," in this town, for the sale of live stock, agricultural produce, and domestic manufactures. It was to be supported by a tax of 1 per cent. on all sales.

⁴ Among these early settlers were Alex. Mills, agent for the proprietor, Alex. Leal, Daniel McGilivray, and Hugh Clark. The township was surveyed by Wm. Cockburn, in 1770, and the first improvements began soon after.

⁵ A narrow strip of land between Evans Patent and the "Line of property."

⁶ Among the early settlers were Wm. and Aden Wait, Dan'l Scranton, Enos Goodman, Justin Nash, Peres Mowly, and son Moses, Asa, Terry and Caleb Mouson. The first birth was that of Sally, daughter of Daniel Wait, Aug. 10, 1797; and the first death was that of Wm. Wait, the same summer. Dr. Eli Emmons taught the first school; Simon Wells kept the first inn; Fitch & Phelps the first store, in 1808; and Joseph Bicknell built the first saw and gristmill, in 1802.

the co. The s. and e. parts of the town are occupied by the high ridges forming the watershed between Susquehanna and Delaware Rivers. The streams are small brooks and creeks. **Queout**, (p. o.), contains about 30 houses. **Meredith Square**, (Meredith p. o.), is a small village. **West Meredith**, (p. o.), and **East Meredith**, (p. o.), are hamlets. These two last places are on the old Catskill Turnpike. Settlement was begun in 1787, by Joseph Bramhall, whose family were sole inhabitants till 1793.¹ Elder Nathan Stilson (Bap.) held the first meeting. He was not a regular preacher, but a zealous promoter of education and religion.

MIDDLETOWN—was formed from Rochester and Woodstock, (Ulster co.), March 3, 1789. Colchester was taken off in 1792, a part of Delhi in 1798, Andes in 1819, and a part of Bovina in 1820. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, bisected by the deep, narrow valley of the e. branch of the Delaware. The principal streams are Delaware River, Platte Kil, Batavia Kil, Red Kil, Bush Kil and Mill Creek. The valleys of these streams are bordered by steep, rocky hillsides often rising into mountains. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. extends through this town, with a connecting line to Delhi, in progress. **Margaretville**,² (p. o.), on the n. bank of the Delaware, near the centre of the town, has a newspaper office,³ contains 50 houses. **Griffins Corners**,⁴ (p. o.), on the Bush Kil, in the s. e. part, contains about 35 houses. **Clovesville**, (p. o.), **Solitude**, and **Arkville**, are hamlets on the Bush Kil, below Griffins Corners. **Dry Brook Settlement**, is a lumber station on the s. branch of the Bush Kil. **Halcottsville**, (p. o.), on the Delaware, near the e. border of the town, is a hamlet of a dozen houses. **Spruceville**, is a little settlement between Halcottsville and Margaretville. **New Kingston**,⁵ (p. o.), is a hamlet upon the Platte Kil, in the n. part of the town. **Clarks Factory**,⁶ (p. o.), is a little settlement on the Platte Kil, near its mouth. **Lumberville**, (p. o.), is a station at the mouth of Mill Creek, in the w. part of the town. **Grants Mills**, (p. o.), is near the s. angle. In 1762-63, a party from Hadley, Ulster co., commenced a settlement, which increased rapidly, and in a few years spread over the Delaware bottom lands.⁷ The settlers were driven out in 1778,⁸ but returned soon after the war. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1794. There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and 1 Asso. Ref. Presb.

ROXBURY⁹—named from Roxbury, Conn.—was formed from Stamford, March 23, 1799. It occupies the extreme e. portion of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, forming a portion of the great plateau extending w. from the Catskill Mts. The declivities of the hills are steep and rocky and are mostly unfit for cultivation. The highest points on the n. and w. borders of the town are estimated to be 2,800 feet above tide. The principal streams are the e. branch of the Delaware, flowing s. w. through the centre of the town, Bear Kil in the e., Batavia Kil and Red Kil in the s., and numerous smaller creeks. **Roxbury**, (p. o.), lies on the Delaware, near the centre of the town. **Moresville**, (p. o.), named from the first settler, lies near the n. e. border, **Strattons Fall**,¹⁰ (p. o.), in the s. **Little Falls**, upon the e. border, and **Batavia Kil**, are hamlets. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. line passes through this town, and is nearly graded. The depot of Roxbury will be 100 rods from the village. The town was bonded in 1866, \$150,000 to aid this road.

¹ Hon. Sam'l A. Law came into this town in 1796, as agent and part owner of the Franklin Patent. Being a New Englander he influenced a large immigration of New Englanders to this place, giving to it the peculiar characteristics of a Connecticut town.

Among the other early settlers who came in 1793, were Nathan Stilson, Caleb Strong, Nath'l Stewart, Oliver Dutton, Dan'l North, and Truman Stinson. Lucy Austin taught the first school; Jos. Bramhall kept the first inn, and the first birth and death occurred in his family. Rufus Bunnell kept the first store, at the Square, in 1799; David Spoor built the first gristmill, in 1802. The first marriage of settlers was that of Elijah Georgia, and Keziah Stewart, who eloped and were married in the fall of 1796.

² The old Indian village of "Pa-ka-tagh-kan" was situated about 1 mi. e. of this village, at the mouth of the Bush Kil. A Homeopathic Retreat for the insane was incorporated, April 28, 1869, but the place has been abandoned.

³ *Utilitarian*, (Dem.) weekly, A. R. Henderson, ed. & pub. Size 21 by 28. Terms \$1.00. Established in 1863.

⁴ Named from the Griffin family, early proprietors and residents.

⁵ This village is situated in the centre of a tract of land given by Wm. Livingston to 100 sufferers of the Kingston fire in 1777. Each family received 50 acres.

⁶ Named from the Mores, Clarks, who have an extensive tannery at this place.

⁷ The first settlers were Harmanus and Peter Dumond, Johannes, Van Waggoner, and — Hendricks, who located near the old Indian village. Among those who came soon after were families named Kittle, Gapple, Brugher, Slyter, Hinebaugh, Green, and Bierarch.

⁸ Most of the settlers became Tories, and in 1779 the Governor was empowered to cause the removal or destruction of grain in the back settlements of Ulster co., to prevent it from being serviceable to the enemy. Soon after the war, the settlers of "Pakataghkan," came before the legislature for redress; but no act was passed in their favor.—*Legislative Papers*, St. Lib.

⁹ Named from Roxbury, Conn., from which place many of the early settlers came.

¹⁰ Named from an early settler. Strattons Brook falls about 40 feet at this place, furnishing a good water power,

The first settlement was made by John More, a Scotchman, on the site of Moresville, in 1786.¹ The first religious meetings were conducted by Rev. H. Myres.

SIDNEY—named from Sir Sidney Smith, a British admiral²—was formed from Franklin, April 7, 1801. Masonville was taken off in 1811. It lies upon Susquehanna River, in the n. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, ending in high bluffs upon the valley of the river. The highest summits are 800 to 1,200 ft. above the valley. Oulecut and Carrs Creeks³ flow w. through the town and empty into the Susquehanna. The valleys of these streams are deep and narrow, and are bordered by steep, rocky hills. **Sidney**, (p. o.,) on the s. bank of the Susquehanna opposite Unadilla, and **Sidney Centre**, (p. o.,) on Carrs Creek, are small villages. **Sidney Plains**, (p. o.,) upon the Susquehanna, in the n. w. corner, has a population of 105, and is an important R. R. station where the N. Y. & O. Midland, and the Alb. & Susq. R. R's. cross. It is a growing place, and has a newspaper office.⁴ In May 1772, Rev. Wm. Johnston, with an Indian guide, explored this region of country, and finally selected the present site of Sidney Plains as a place of settlement.⁵ Early in 1773, he moved in with his family, being the first settler in the Susquehanna Valley within the limits of the State. **Well's Bridge**, is a sta. on the A. & S. R. R., in the n. e. part. A few inhabitants remained during the war, and many returned immediately after its close.⁶

STAMFORD⁷—named from Stamford, Conn.—was formed April 10, 1792. Roxbury was taken off in 1799, and a part of Bovina in 1820. A part was annexed from Harpersfield and Kortright, April 52, 1834. It lies n. of Roxbury, on the n. e. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland. Mt. Prospect, e. of Stamford Village, is estimated to be 1,500 ft. higher than the valleys. From its summit Albany city is visible in a clear day. The streams are the w. branch of the Delaware, forming a portion of its n. boundary, and Town and Rose Brooks. **Stamford**, (p. o.,) lies upon the Delaware, in the n. e. part, in Stamford, Harpersfield, Del co., and Gilboa and Jefferson, Scho. co. It was incorp. May 19, 1870, and is a thriving village. **Hobart**, (p. o.,) is situated on the Delaware, 4 mi. below Stamford. It has a national bank. The first settlement was made in 1773, by Dr. Stewart and John and Alex. Moore, from Scotland.⁸ The first church (St. Peters, Prot E.) was formed at Hobart, Dec. 8, 1799. Rev. Philander Chase, afterward Bishop of Ohio and Ill., the first pastor, was installed Aug. 1799.

TOMPKINS—named from D. D. Tompkins, afterwards Governor, was formed from Walton, Feb. 28, 1806, as "*Pinefield*," and its name was changed March 11, 1808. It is the central town on the w. border of the co. Delaware River flows westward through near the centre of the town to the w. border where it turns s. and forms a portion of the w. boundary. Some portion of the town near the river is composed of broken and rocky mountain masses too steep and rough for cultivation. The remainder is broken and hilly and but well adapted to dairying, and is being rapidly cleared. **Deposit**,⁹ (p. o.,) is situated on Delaware River, at the mouth of Oquaga Creek, on the line of Sanford, Broome co. It was incorporated April 5, 1811.¹⁰ It was formerly the centre of a large lumber business, and is an important station on the Erie Railway. Extensive cattle yards were constructed here in 1870. It contains an academy, a printing office, bank, sawmill, 2 planing mills, a sash fac., large tan-

¹ John More, Israel Inman, Abm. Gould, Geo. Squiers, Josiah Patchin, Nehemiah Hayes, David Squiers—most of them from Fairfield, Conn.—settled along the valley near the present village of Roxbury, in 1768.—*Gould's Hist. Del. Co.*, 197-98-99. The first child born was Charlotte, daughter of Nathaniel Tiffany, in March, 1792; and the first male child born was John Gould, in Oct. of the same year. David Smith taught the first school, in the winter of 1794-95; Isaac Hardenburgh owned the first store, John More kept the first inn, and John Pierson built the first gristmill.

² The name was first applied by John Maudeville, an English schoolmaster, then living at Sidney Plains.

³ Named in memory of Jno. Carr, a tory, who built a saw mill upon this stream at an early period.

⁴ *Midland Star*, weekly; E. Orwen, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms \$1.50. Established in 1869.

⁵ At this place was the site of an old Indian fort. Three acres of ground were enclosed by mounds of earth surrounded by a ditch. From early times the place has been called *The Fort Grounds*.

⁶ The first gristmill w. of Harpersfield, was built, in 1778, by Abm. Fuller, on the Oulecut, near Wattles Ferry. An inn was opened at the ferry in 1785, by Nathaniel Wattles. The first raft was sent down to Harrisburgh in 1785, by Capt. David McMasters.

⁷ The Stamford Collegiate Institute was established here in 1851.

⁸ Jas. Stewart, Wm. Frazer and son Simon, from Scotland, came in 1775. During the war most of the settlers left, but returned in March, 1786. In 1789, a company consisting of 20 heads of families and 2 single men, principally from Fairfield co., Conn., came into Delaware co. to examine the country and select locations. Several of them located in this town, and others soon followed. Dea. John Grant taught the first school, in the winter of 1788-89. Lt. Paine kept the first inn, and store, and ———— Colden built the first mill, near Bloomville, before 1780. Andrew Beers, the almanac maker, resided in this town.

⁹ Named from having formerly been an important station or place of "deposit," for lumber preparatory to rafting in "the spring freshets." It was called by the Indians, "*Coke-cow*" (Owls Nest,) a name corrupted by the English into "*Cookhouse*," by which it is still designated by the old inhabitants.

¹⁰ The original corporate limits of the village were entirely within the town of Tompkins. A part of Sanford, Broome co., was annexed in 1852. The charter was amended in 1856.

nery, and 4 churches. A destructive fire occurred in the fall of 1870, but it is being rebuilt in brick in good style. Pop. in this town 496. **Cannonsville**,¹ (p. o.,) at the mouth of Trout Creek, on the Delaware, 8 mi. above Deposit, contains a sawmill, flouring mill, a large tannery, and 3 churches. Pop. 319. **Hales Eddy**,² (p. o.,) on the Delaware, 5 mi. below Deposit, **Barbourville**, (p. o.,) on Cold Spring Brook, near the N. border, (with 2 churches,) and **Trout Creek**, (p. o.,) (with one church,) in the N. E., are small villages. **Dickinsons Station**, is near the S. line. **Shurruc Creek**, and **Rock Rift**, are p. offices. The first settler was Jesse Dickinson, from Phila., Penn., who came in 1787; John Hulce,³ from Neversink, (Sullivan co.,) came in April, 1789, and Philip Pine and Conrad Edict in 1791.⁴ The first religious meetings were held at the house of John Hulce, by Rev. Hugh Compton, in 1794.⁵

WALTON—named from Wm. Walton, a land holder, was formed from Franklin, March 17, 1797. A part of Delhi was taken off in 1798, Tompkins in 1806, a part of Hamden in 1825, and a part of Colchester April 14, 1827. A part of Colchester was set off Feb. 1, 1799, a part of Franklin March 13, 1801, and a part of Delhi was annexed June 17, 1812. It is an interior town lying w. of the centre of the co. The deep valley of the Delaware divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The s. half is a broad, rocky, mountainous region with abrupt declivities and a surface too rough for cultivation; the N. half is broken and hilly, but generally well adapted to pasturage. The principal streams are East, West, Butler's or Third, Pine, and Beers Brooks. **Walton**, (p. o.,) is incorp. and lies on both sides of the Delaware. It is on the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R., and at the junction of the Delhi branch. It has a newspaper office,⁶ a graded school, 5 churches, (Cong., Prot. Epis., Meth. Ep., United Presb., and Bap.,) a tannery, a small woolen factory, 2 gristmills, sash and door fac., 2 planing mills, and several sawmills. The co. fairs have been held here several years. **West Brook**, and **New Road**, are p. offices. The principal agricultural interest of the town is butter making. Dr. Platt Townsend, of Dutchess co., bought 5,000 acres in 1784, surveyed it in the same year, and located in 1785 on the site of Walton village.⁷ He was accompanied by 5 families of 20 persons, mostly from L. I.⁸ Many settlers from Conn. arrived within a few years. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1793.

¹ In 1786, Jesse Dickinson, of Philadelphia, made a purchase of an extensive tract of land in this vicinity, and made preparations for the building of a city, to be called "Dickinsons City." He built a gristmill upon Trout Creek, and a large hotel, which he called the "City Hall." The town meetings were held in this building for several years. Dickinson ran the first raft that went from the w. branch of the Delaware. Upon his failure, Benjamin Cannon purchased the property, and from him the village derived its name.

² Named from Oliver Hale, first settler.

³ The place where he settled is now (1871) occupied by his grandson, Martial E. Hulce.

⁴ Mr. Edict was a soldier of the Revolution. The first birth was that of Polly Hulce, in 1789 or '90; and the first death, that of Dorcas, wife of Oliver Hale, about 1790.

⁵ There are in this town 3 Bap., 3 Presb., 3 Cong., 2 Meth. E., 1 R. C., 1 Episc., 1 Bethel M. C., and 1 Zion Meth. (A.) churches.

⁶ *Walton Chronicle*, A. D. Hitchcock, ed. & pub., weekly. Size 24 by 37. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1869.

⁷ Dr. Townsend received 1,700 acres for surveying, and

paid \$2.50 per acre for the remainder, receiving his deed in 1786.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Gabriel and Robert North, Isaac and Wm., sons of Platt Townsend, Wm. Farnum, Joshua Pine and sons, Daniel and Joshua, Michael Goodrich, — Beers, — Cable, Thaddeus Hoyt, Chas. W. Stockton, Matthew Benedict, John Eels, Alan Mead, Lindal Fitch, Dan'l Weed, Nathan Kellogg, Cephas Bush, Eph'm Waring, Sam'l Hanford, Jr., Seth Berray, David and Sellick St. John, and Seymour Fitch. The proprietor offered a lot of land to the first male child born in town who should be named Wm. Walton: and the prize was within reach of a son of Mrs. Robert North, the first woman who came into town, but she had set her heart upon the name of Samuel, and a lot of land could not induce her to change her mind. The first marriage was that of Boutrian Olmstead and Savory Goodrich. Lewis Seymour and Judd Raymond kept the first store, in 1791; M. Goodrich built the first saw and gristmill, and Gabriel North the first framed house. — *Hist. of Walton* in Nov. 6, to 22, Vol. II. of "The Walton Jour."

DUTCHESS COUNTY.



THIS county was formed Nov. 1, 1683, and originally was bounded south by Westchester co., and north by Roeliff Jansens Kil, and extended twenty miles back from the Hudson. It was provisionally annexed to Ulster co. for some years, and was first represented separately in the Colonial General Assembly in 1713. Livingston Manor was taken off, and annexed to Albany co. in 1717; and Putnam co. was taken off in 1812. It lies on the E. bank of the Hudson, about midway between New York and Albany, is centrally distant 70 mi. from Albany, and contains 810 sq. mi. Its surface is principally a rolling and hilly upland. The Taghkanick Mts., extending along the E. border of the co., are 300 to 500 ft. above

the valleys, and 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. A wide valley skirts the W. foot of this range, bounded on the W. by the Matteawan or Fishkill Mts., a high, broad range which extends N. and S. and occupies the whole central part of the co. A spur from this range extends eastward along the S. border to the Hudson, forming the N. extremity of The Highlands. This range has an average elevation of about 1,000 feet above tide, the highest peaks along the S. border attaining an elevation of 1,500 to 1,700 ft. Old Beacon, 2 mi. E. of Matteawan Village, is 1,470 ft. above tide; and New Beacon, or Grand Sachem, a $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of the same place, is 1,680 feet above tide. Towards the S. these mountains are steep, but toward the N. they become more sloping, and the country assumes a rolling character, broken by rounded hills. The greater part of the streams that drain the co. are tributaries of the Hudson.

The principal of these streams, commencing upon the N., are the Sawkill, Landimans, Crum Elbow, Fall, Wappingers, and Fishkill Creeks. Sprout Creek is a considerable branch of the Fishkill. The wide valley extending N. and S. through the co., separating the Taghkanick Mts. from The Highlands farther W., is drained by several streams. Ten Mile River flows S. in this valley through Amenia to near the S. line of Dover, where it turns E. and discharges its waters into the Housatonic River, in Conn. Croton River rises in the S. part of the valley. Among the highlands in the central and E. parts are numerous beautiful little lakes, noted for the purity of their waters and the beauty of the scenery about them. The principal rock formation in the co. is the Hudson River slate, which crops out upon the hills and along the courses of the streams. The rock has been quarried at Red Hook for flagging, and in various places for roofing slate.

A low ridge of metamorphic limestone extends longitudinally through near the centre of the valley, which lies at the base of the Taghkanick Mts. and along its course are numerous quarries, from which is obtained a fair quality of marble of the dolomite variety, yielding upon analysis about 40 per cent of magnesia. A portion of this marble is pure white, fine grained, and susceptible of a fine polish. Hematitic iron ore is found in almost inexhaustible quantities along the E. and S. parts of the co., and it has been extensively mined in several places. This ore is generally compact, but in some places it is fibrous. Its cavities are lined with a glossy black surface, and often contain stalactital and botryoidal concretions of the ore.

Among the other useful minerals that have been observed in the co. are graphite, formerly worked to some extent in the Fishkill Mts., oxyd of manganese, and the sulphurets of copper and iron, etc. Besides these are found calcite, asbestos, gibbsite, garnet, staurolite, epidote, feldspar, and tourmaline. Marl and peat occur in many places in the co. The soil is generally a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam. Upon the hills in some places it is composed of disintegrated slate, and upon the Hudson River intervalle it is a deep, rich alluvium. Agriculture is the leading pursuit, and few cos. in the state offer greater attractions to the farmer. The richness and variety of its soil, and its proximity to the New York market, insure a quick return for all agricultural labor. Sending milk to New York by R. R., along the Harlem and Hudson R. R. routes, and the raising of improved breeds of cattle have become important branches of business. The butter from this co. has a fine reputation in market, and several cheese factories are in operation.

A considerable amount of manufacturing is carried on in the co., the principal establishments being located at Poughkeepsie, Matteawan, Wappingers Creek, and Fishkill Landing, and a large amount of commerce is carried on by means of the Hudson.

The county seat is located at the city of Poughkeepsie. The colonial courthouse and jail was burned in 1785, and a new one was built soon after. This was burned in 1808. The present building was erected in 1809, and contains the courtroom, clerk's office, and all the usual co. offices except that of surrogate, which is in a small building adjacent. The jail is in the rear of the c. h. and was built in 1860. The co. poorhouse is at Washington Hollow, 15 m. from Poughkeepsie, on a farm of 115 acres. It is of wood, 3 stories, with basement, 150 by 35 feet, valued at \$25,000. The insane are in a 2 story wooden building, 24 by 36 feet in size. Poughkeepsie has a separate almshouse, and sends none of its poor to the county poorhouse. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., extends along the e. bank of the Hudson, through Fishkill, Poughkeepsie, Hyde Park, Rhinebeck, and Redhook; the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., extends along the e. border of the co., through Pawling, Dover, Amenia, and North East. The "Dutchess and Columbia R. R." is opened from Fishkill Landing to Millerton on the Harlem R. R., and thence to the line of Conn.; passing through the towns of Fishkill, East Fishkill, La Grange, Union Vale, Washington, Sanford, Pine Plains, and North East. The "Clove Branch R. R." $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, extends from a junction near Hopewell, to iron mines $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. The "Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R." extends from Poughkeepsie city, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. E. and joins the D. & C. R. R. at Stissing. It is to be continued to State line. The "Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R." is partly built from Hopewell Junc. in E. Fishkill, through Beekman and Dover, to State line of Conn., but for the present suspended. The "Putnam and Dutchess R. R." is proposed to run southward from Hopewell on the D. & C. R. R. to a point in Carmel on the proposed "N. Y. and Boston R. R." A Railroad is under construction from Rhinebeck Station eastward. The *Poughkeepsie Bridge Co.* was incorp. May 10, 1871 for building a bridge for R. R. and common road travel across the Hudson, to be begun before July 1, 1872, and finished before 1876. Capital, \$2,000,000. The bridge was to be built so as not to obstruct the navigation, and to be at least 130 feet above high tide. No pier was to be built outside of the pier limits already established by law. The banks of the river at this point, are favorable for the construction of such a bridge, which if built, will prove of great advantage to the railroad interests connecting or capable of connection with the bridge.

The first settlements in the co. were made by the Dutch at Rhinebeck and Fishkill before 1690. Other settlements were made along the river in 1700; but for some years the progress of growth was very slow. In 1714, there were 445; in 1723, 1,083; in 1731, 2,259; in 1737, 3,418; in 1749, 7,912; in 1756, 14,157, and in 1771, 22,414 inhabitants. Among the early settlers were considerable numbers of French Huguenots. A portion of the co. was settled upon leaseholds, which here, as elsewhere, led to much difficulty. The first civil districts were established in 1737.

This co. comprises the greater part of the Oblong,¹ Great and Little Nine Partners, Beekmans, Rumbouts, and Schuylers Patents.² In 1777, the co. for a short time was in possession of the British, and for a considerable time during the Revolution it was the seat of the colonial convention and legislature. The part of this county bordering on Hudson, has a great number of fine villas and county seats, affording delightful scenery, and splendid opportunities for the display of culture and taste. During the summer months, the population of the county is greatly increased by families from the city.

In the late war several companies, but no entire organization, was formed during the first year. Tivoli was designated in G. O. July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous of the 11th Senatorial District; but the location was subsequently changed to Hudson, where the 128th, and to Poughkeepsie where the 150th Regiments were formed by enlistments from Columbia and Dutchess cos. Parts of the 18th, 30th, 57th and 159th vol. infantry, and of the 6th cavalry were also raised in this county.

¹ The Oblong, a tract 530 rods wide, extending across the e. border of this co. and Putnam, was mostly granted to Thos. Hawley and others, in 1731; South Beekmans, Crum Elbow, and North Precincts were extended across to the Conn. line, Dec. 17, 1743. The patent was divided into lower, middle, and upper districts, March 9, 1774, to facilitate the collection of quitrents.

² Several of these patents were granted as follows: Rumbout, to Francis Rumbout and others, Oct. 17, 1685; Great or Lower Nine Partners, to Caleb Henthote and others, May 27, 1697; Rhinebeck, to Henry Beekman, June 5, 1703; Little or Upper Nine Partners, to Sampson Boughton and others, April 10, 1706.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Poughkeepsie,) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Amenia.....	2,268	2,512	2,662	270	177	221	159	312	211	281	181	324	283	368	223
Beekman.....	1,371	1,208	1,486	211	77	156	78	219	75	208	55	204	124	243	78
Clinton.....	1,922	1,719	1,706	250	219	213	206	237	211	232	189	258	236	227	213
Dover.....	2,305	2,093	2,279	276	225	198	225	249	255	297	214	326	263	374	221
East Fishkill.	2,544	2,448	2,306	186	341	143	363	194	345	190	316	216	356	253	283
Fishkill.....	9,546	9,949	11,752	776	846	626	812	867	917	881	858	1,051	1,116	1,085	943
Hyde Park....	2,749	2,654	2,695	267	288	219	245	275	306	240	287	292	354	317	302
La Grange....	1,850	1,817	1,774	210	218	146	223	212	223	227	206	250	241	259	188
Milan.....	1,522	1,545	1,474	154	154	163	177	210	161	202	159	197	172	205	143
Northeast.....	1,735	2,007	2,179	220	156	181	172	236	187	242	180	268	215	257	219
Pawling.....	1,743	1,742	1,760	254	156	218	40	281	150	293	118	326	134	317	115
Pine Plains..	1,412	1,339	1,503	192	152	187	121	196	139	212	118	189	162	287	119
Pleasant Val'y	2,343	1,920	1,963	243	221	207	224	262	235	225	192	267	261	243	243
Poughkeepsie	3,122	3,073	4,009	271	314	226	301	291	365	314	299	364	384	318	378
(City).....	14,726	16,073	20,030	1,355	1,131	1,215	1,101	1,662	1,415	1,623	1,313	1,930	1,677	2,036	1,519
Redhook.....	3,964	3,128	4,350	333	437	236	462	329	456	303	525	347	529	345	475
Rhinebeck....	3,289	3,610	3,720	412	365	360	390	443	347	442	324	448	417	408	378
Stanford.....	2,223	2,216	2,116	267	248	230	206	270	214	279	201	266	254	295	301
Union Vale... Washington..	1,502 2,685	1,420 2,719	1,434 2,792	237 205	102 244	202 206	88 229	252 267	114 306	230 250	96 353	230 353	119 351	254 351	89 279
Total.....	64,941	65,192	74,042	5,763	6,071	5,573	5,832	7,305	6,593	7,281	6,081	8,082	7,621	8,442	6,709

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN DUTCHESS COUNTY during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859..	490,180	\$21,227,850	\$7,849,349	\$29,076,783	.....	\$32,899.37	\$44,743.61	\$23,234.46	\$54,213.74	0.53
1860..	499,170	21,531,283	8,026,725	29,578,236	\$29,979,280	32,338.45	47,139.15	22,494.46	52,436.11	0.63
1861..	408,802	21,947,960	8,031,220	29,979,280	29,979,280	57,256.98	57,256.98	22,494.46	53,685.25	0.63
1862..	494,819	20,927,704	8,145,690	33,857,364	33,857,364	72,762.71	56,330.56	25,383.35	135,431.22	0.69
1863..	485,772	21,240,686	8,239,528	29,480,214	33,971,584	66,387.41	85,173.28	25,478.69	144,379.23	0.99
1864..	485,772	21,240,686	8,239,528	29,480,214	34,439,828	66,387.41	85,173.28	25,829.64	154,977.88	0.97
1865..	487,364	21,774,006	8,606,738	30,439,527	32,387,534	578,790.20	119,971.25	24,290.65	126,716.23	2.62
1866..	486,941	23,279,363	9,215,336	30,352,150	32,352,153	95,557.45	120,098.09	24,264.11	155,694.74	1.22
1867..	487,016	20,470,914	8,711,240	30,994,698	30,994,697	76,560.13	112,634.31	38,743.37	196,816.32	1.37
1868..	486,837	20,927,018	8,225,233	30,182,154	30,182,154	88,068.50	120,868.45	37,727.69	137,328.81	1.27
1869..	486,837	20,927,018	8,225,233	30,182,154	30,402,251	88,068.50	120,868.45	38,002.81	133,009.85	1.23
1870..	486,837	20,927,018	8,225,233	30,182,154	29,690,511	88,068.50	120,868.45	37,113.14	178,523.71	1.43

AMENIA—was organized March 7, 1788. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre, and includes about 27,000 acres. The Taghkanick Mts. extend along the E. border, and the highlands belonging to the Fishkill Range extend through the W. part. The wide valley separating these two ranges occupies the central portions. The declivities of the mts. are often steep, and their highest summits are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. Amenia Station, on the Harlem R. R., is 540 feet above tide. The principal streams are Ten Mile River, Wassaic Creek, and West Brook, and their branches. A low range of metamorphic limestone extends N. and S. through near the centre of the valley. Iron ore has been extensively mined in the highlands W. of the valley. The iron mines in town produce about 9,000 tons of brown hæmatite annually. It is sent to furnaces in Millerton, Copake, Cornwall

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 489,700. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	378,506	96,621	475,127
1855	366,260	98,105	464,465
1860	362,664	79,609	442,273
1865	361,344	100,109	461,453

Bridge, Canaan, Conn., and Sharon Valley, Conn. They employ 45 men.¹ **Ameniaville**, (Amenia p. o.), a station on the Harlem R. R., N. of the centre of the town, contains a newspaper office,² a national bank, a seminary,³ 4 churches, steam planing mill, sash and blind fac., and a carriage fac. Pop. 650. **The City**, (City p. o.), in the N. W. corner, contains a church and 20 houses. **Amenia Union**, (p. o.), upon the Conn. line, has about half of the village in that State, and **South Amenia**, (p. o.), a church and carriage factory, and 15 houses. **Leedsville**, (p. o.), is a hamlet near the E. border. **Wassaic**, (p. o.), is a R. R. sta. with a furnace, sash fac. and condensed milk fac. Pop. 250. The furnace produces about 64 tons of iron a week, and was established in 1826. **Sharon Station**, on the line of Northeast, is a p. o. An iron mine at this place, owned by the Manhattan Iron Co., yields about 8,000 tons annually and employs 25 men. Richard Sackett purchased large tracts of the Indians in this town and in Sharon, Conn., and settled in 1711; he failed of getting his title recognized by the crown, and died in poverty in 1748 or '49.⁴ During the Revolution a furnace and foundry for the manufacture of steel for the use of the army was established about 1 mi. S. of Wassaic. The site, known as "The Steel Works," is still covered by coal dust and cinders. There are 8 churches in town.⁵

BEEKMAN—named from Col. Henry Beekman, grantee of a colonial patent. It was formed into a precinct, Dec. 16, 1737, and Powling's Precinct was taken off in 1768. It was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of "*Freedom*" (now La Grange) was taken off in 1821, and a part of Union Vale in 1827. It lies in the S. E. part of the co., extending to the S. border. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. Pleasant Hill, on the N. border, is the highest summit. Limestone and slate crop out on the summits and declivities of nearly all the hills. The streams are small creeks and brooks tributaries of the Fishkill, and are bordered by wide, fertile intervals. Silver Lake is a fine body of water near the W. line. Its Indian name is said to have been A-po-qua-que, signifying "Roundlake" Iron ore is found S. of this lake. Several iron mines occur in this town, furnishing the brown haematite, common in this region. **Green Haven**, (p. o.), near the W. border, **Beekmanville**, (Beekman p. o.), near the centre; and **Poughquag**, (p. o.), are small villages, and **Beekman Furnace**, on the N. line, has an iron manufactory and about a dozen houses. The first settlements are supposed to have been made about 1710. A. Delong located in 1716, and kept an inn at an early day. The late Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, formerly Bishop of Penn. and his brother Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, now Bishop of the Diocese of N. Y., were natives of this town. There are 3 churches in town.⁶

CLINTON—named from George Clinton, first State governor—was formed from "*Charlottesville*" and Rhinebeck Precincts, March 13, 1786. Hyde Park and Pleasant Valley were taken off in 1821. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland considerably broken by hills in the N. and W. Shultz Mts., on the N. border, and Sippe Barrack, in the W., are the highest points. Salt Point Creek, the principal stream, flows S. through near the centre. Crum Elbow Creek forms a portion of the W. boundary. Several small lakes, the principal of which is Long Point, lie in the N. part. The Poughkeepsie and Eastern R. R. crosses the S. E. corner. Slate was formerly quarried at the N. end of Shultz Mts. **Clinton Hollow**, (p. o.), near the centre, contains 25 houses. **Clinton Corners**, (p. o.), is a R. R. sta. on the P. & E. R. R. and has 2 stores, a mill, and 25 houses. **Schutzville**, (p. o.), a church, gristmill and 10 houses, and **Pleasant Plains**, (p. o.), a church and 8 houses. **Bulls Head**, **Clinton Point**, and **Hibernia**, are p. offices, and the latter a R. R. sta. **LeRoys Mills**, in the S. W. part, has a store, gristmill, and half a dozen houses. Derrick Van Vliet located in town about 1755. There are 5 churches in town; 2 Friends, Presb. Prot. E. and Christian.

¹ In 1870, three mines employed 90 men, and produced 27,000 tons of ore, and 54,000 of iron loam.

² *Amenia Times*, (neutral), weekly; Hoysradt & Taylor, eds. and proprietors; size 28 by 42; terms \$2.00. Begun April, 1851.

³ This institution has been under the charge of the M. E. denomination.

⁴ Mr. Sackett was connected with the Livingstons in the settlement of the Palatines at German Camp, now Germantown, Columbia co. Ulric Winegar and his son, Capt. Garrett, were the next families. They removed from German Camp in 1724, and settled on the Oblong tract. The

father died in 1754, aged 102 years. — Delamater settled soon after the Winegars, N. W. of Amenia Union. Henry Nase, Stephen Hopkins, Joel Gillett, Hez. King, Abm. and Joshua Paine, J. Howe, and Elisha Kinney settled previous to 1743. After this time the town rapidly filled up with settlers, mostly from New England. The first mill is supposed to have been built by John Delamater, at Leedsville, and the first inn to have been kept by Michael Hopkins, near the centre of the town.

⁵ 3 Presb., 2 M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

⁶ Bap., M. E., and Friends.

DOVER—was formed from Pawling, Feb. 20, 1807. It lies on the E. border of the co., s. of the centre. The E. and W. borders are occupied by hills and mts., and the centre by a deep, wide valley. The valley is about 400 feet above tide, and the summits of the hills are 300 to 500 feet higher. Ten Mile River flows S. from the N. line to near the S. boundary, thence turns E. and discharges its waters into the Housatonic. It receives from the S. Swamp River, a stream that is bordered by swamps upon the greater part of its course. The limestone ridge extends N. and S. through the centre of the principal valley. Along its course several marble quarries affording the magnesian or dolomite variety, have been opened. Iron ore is found in abundance. Several fine ravines occur in this town. The most noted of these is known as "Dover Stone Church."¹ **Dover Plains**, (Dover p. o.), a R. R. station, in the N. part of the town, contains 3 churches, a gristmill, and plaster mill. Pop. 375. **South Dover**, (p. o.) on Ten Mile River, contains 2 churches, a grist and sawmill, and 30 houses. **Chestnut Ridge**, (p. o.) and **Wings Station**, (p. o.) are hamlets. **Dover Furnace**, is a p. o. The first settlements are said to have been made by the Dutch from the river towns. Among the early settlers are found the names of Knickerbacker, Osterhout, Dutcher, and Van Duzen. The first settlers upon the Oblong tract were from Conn. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) is said to have been formed about 1770.²

EAST FISHKILL—was formed from Fishkill, Nov. 29, 1849. It is the centre town upon the S. border of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the S. and E. and hilly in the N. and W. The highest points of the Fishkill Mts., in the S., are 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. The highest point on the S. border is locally known as "*Wiccopee*," or "*Long Hill*," and the highest on the E. border as "*Looking Rock*." The principal streams are the Fishkill and its tributaries, Wortel Kil and Sprout Creek. Black Pond is a small sheet of water near the S. line. The intervals along the streams are generally wide, and bordered by steep hillsides in the S. and more gradual slopes in the N. The B. H. & E. R. R. has been partly built and the Dutchess & County R. R. is opened across this town. **East Fishkill**, (p. o.) near the centre, contains a grist and sawmill and 15 houses. **Johnsville**, (p. o.) near the W. border, 1 church and 14 houses. **Stormville**, (p. o.) in the E. part, 20 houses. **Fishkill Plains**, (p. o.) in the N. W., 1 church and 15 houses; and **Shenandoah Corners**, in the S., a church and 15 houses. **Pecksville**, **Hopewell**, (Adriance p. o.) and **Fishkill Furnace**, are hamlets. **Courtlandville**, is a hamlet, near the centre of the town. **Fishkill Hook**, is a small village near the S. W. corner. **Glove Branch Junction**, is a p. o. The first settlers were Genet, Geo. and Isaac Storm, about the year 1730; Cornelius Wiltsie and Isaac Adrience came in about 1740.

FISHKILL—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of "*Freedom*" (now La Grange) was taken off in 1821, and East Fishkill in 1849. A part of Philipstown (Putnam co.) was annexed March 14, 1806. It lies upon the Hudson, in the S. W. corner of the co.; its surface is mountainous in the S. and hilly in the N. The Fishkill Mts. extend along the S. border. Old Beacon and Grand Sachem, in the S. E. corner, the highest summits, are respectively 1,471 and 1,685 ft. above tide. A break in these mountains, in the E. part, opening toward the S., is known as the Wiccopee Pass. The Fishkill flows S. W. through near the centre of the town, skirting the foot of the mountains and separating them from the hilly region in the N. W. **Fishkill Landing**, (Fishkill-on-the-Hudson p. o.) opposite Newburgh, was incorporated in 1864, and contains a bank, a savings bank, armory, 2 newspaper offices,³ a machine shop, 4 churches, and many elegant residences. Pop. 2,992. It is a R. R. station and steamboat landing, and is connected with Newburgh by a steam ferry. **Matteawan**, (p. o.) on Fishkill Creek, 1½ mi. above the landing has important

¹ This ravine is about a half mile W. of Dover Plains. It is 20 to 25 feet wide at the bottom, and 1 to 3 feet at the top, and the rocks that border it are 40 to 50 feet high. It extends into the hill 30 to 40 feet, and at its farther extremity the stream flows from the mountain above in a succession of rapids. In another ravine, about half a mile S. of Stone Church, are the "Wells." A small stream here flows down from the mountain in a succession of rapids, 3 to 12 feet in height; and at the foot of each fall, smooth, rounded holes, called the Wells, have been worn in the rocks to the depth of 3 to 8 feet. The holes occupy the whole width of the bottom of the ravine, and the rocks on

each side are shelving and slippery, rendering a near approach difficult and dangerous. These two localities are frequently visited by the lovers of nature during the summer season.

² The town has 2 Meth., 2 Bap., and 1 R. C. ch.

³ *The Fishkill Standard*, (neutral,) weekly; Jas. E. Member, proprietor, John W. Saight, ed.; size 28 by 42; terms \$2.00.

The Home Gazette, monthly; Gould & Anthony, publishers; size 28 by 42; 16 pages; terms 75 cents. Begun in 1870.

manufactures of felt goods, hats, files, lawn mowers, wood working machinery, etc. It has a newspaper office,¹ 5 churches, a Union Free School, and a population of about 2,000. The Dutchess and Columbia R. R. has a station at this place. **Wiccopee**, a quarter of a mile s. of Matteawan is the seat of the N. Y. Rubber cos. manufactory.² **Byrnsville**, (or Tioronda,) is a mile s. of the landing, with a church, mill, etc. **Fishkill**, (p. o.), 5 m. above the landing, on the D. & C. R. R. has 3 churches, a union school, a national and a savings bank, printing office,³ and 737 inhabitants. **Baxterville**, 2 m. n. of the landing is a small settlement of colored people, with a Methodist church. **Wappinger Falls**, (post office,) at the head of navigation on Wappingers Creek, 1½ mi. from the Hudson, lies partly in Poughkeepsie. It is largely engaged in manufacturing.⁴ Wappingers Creek here falls 75 feet, furnishing an excellent water power. The village contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,⁵ etc. Pop. 1,819, of which 1,139 are in this town. **Hughsonville**, (p. o.), 7 mi. n. of the landing, contains a church, school, 2 hotels, and several stores. **New Hackensack**, (p. o.), in the n. part, contains 1 church, 2 halls, a public school, and several stores. **Crozeville**, is a branch of the woolen factory, at Glenham. **Glenham**, (p. o.), 2 mi. n. e. of Matteawan, contains an extensive woolen factory, and 3 churches. Pop. 924. **Carthage Landing**, (p. o.), (Low Point sta.) on the Hudson, 3 mi. above Fishkill Landing, contains 2 churches, and 241 inhabitants. **Myers Corners**, **Swartoutville**, and **Brinkerhoffville**, are hamlets, n. e. of Fishkill. The latter is a sta. on the D. & C. R. R., and has a church, etc. The first settlement is supposed to have been made before 1690.⁶ The town lies within the tract granted to Samuel Rumbout and others, Oct. 17, 1685. In colonial times it formed a part of the Rumbout and Fishkill precincts. There are 2 churches in town.⁷

HYDE PARK—was formed from Clinton, Jan. 26, 1821. It lies upon the Hudson, a little n. of the w. border of the co. Its surface is principally a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating on the Hudson in a bluff 180 feet high. Hog and Lloyds Hills, in the n. part, each about 500 feet above the river, are the highest points in town. The principal streams are Crum Elbow Creek, and Fall Kil, tributaries of the Hudson. **Hyde Park**, (p. o.), finely situated upon an eminence half a mi. e. of the river, contains 4 churches, 2 hotels, and several stores. Pop. 600. **Staatsburgh**, (p. o.), is a R. R. station 3 mi. n. of Hyde Park. **Crum Elbow**, (p. o.), on the e. border. **Union Corners**, and **Hyde Park Landing**, are hamlets. Numerous elegant residences, occupying splendid sites, have been erected along the banks of the river. The first settler is supposed to have been Jacobus Stoughtenburgh, the owner of one of the nine "water lots;" he came to town about 1720. Gov. Morgan Lewis formerly resided in this town.

LA CRANCE—named from the residence of Gen. Lafayette in France, was formed from Beekman and Fishkill, as "*Freedom*," Feb 9, 1821. Its name was changed in 1828. A part of Union Vale was taken off in 1827. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland. Sprout Creek, the principal stream, flows s. through near the centre. Wappingers Creek forms the w. boundary. The valleys of these creeks are broad and very fertile. A Board of Town Auditors is elected in this town, under an act of April 16, 1866. **La Grangeville**, (p. o.), in the s. e. part, **Moore's Mills**, and **Billings Cap**, (Billings p. o.), are sta. on the D. & C. R. R. **Freedom Plains**, (p. o.), near the centre, contains a church, hotel, &c. **Sprout Creek**, (p. o.), is a hamlet in the s. part. **Manchester Bridge**, (p. o.), on the w. line, is mostly in Poughkeepsie. It has a flouring mill, and large paper mill. **Arthursburgh**, (p. o.), is a sta. on the D. & C. R. R. in the s. corner. Pop. 50. **Titusville**, in the s. w. corner, is the seat of woolen mills. The first religious society (Friends) was formed before 1800. There are 3 churches in town: Friends, Presb. and Meth.

¹ The *Matteawan Review*, (masonic—neutral in politics.) weekly; G. Contarini, ed. and prop.; size 26 by 40; terms \$2.00. Begun Jan. 1871.

² Wiccopee, 1½ of a mile below Matteawan, was the seat of the Wiccopee Color Mills, since changed to the New York Rubber Co., engaged in the manufacture of rubber toys. The business has been greatly enlarged within a few years.

³ The *Fishkill Journal*, (Ind.) weekly; Geo. W. Owen, ed. and pub.; size 28 by 42; terms \$2.00.

⁴ It contains two cotton mills, an iron foundry, coach

factory, &c. Population 9,263, of whom 1,612 are in this town, and 651 in Poughkeepsie.

⁵ The *Wappinger Chronicle*, weekly, Geo. W. Winchell, ed. & prop. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$2.00. Begun in 1870.

⁶ A historical sketch of the early settlement of this town is given in a town directory, published in 1866, by Dean & Spaight.

⁷ 3 at Fishkill Landing, 1 at Byrnsville, 5 at Matteawan, 3 at Glenham, 3 at Fishkill, 1 at Brinkerhoffville, 2 at Carthage Landing, 1 at Baxter, 1 at Hughsonville, 1 at Wappinger Falls, and 1 at New Hackensack.

MILAN—was formed from Northeast, March 16, 1818. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The declivities are generally gradual slopes, and the hills are arable to their summits. Roeliff Jansens Kil crosses the N. E. corner. The other streams are small, and are bordered by fertile intervals. **Jacksons Corners**, (p. o.,) on Roeliff Jansens Kill, in the N. E. corner, contains 1 church, hotel, &c. **Rock City**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet near the line of Rhinebeck. **Milanville**, (Milan p. o.,) **La Fayetteville**, (p. o.,) **Shookville**, and **Thornville**, are small places. The first settlements were principally made by tenants under the original proprietors, about 1760.¹ The first church (M. E.) was formed about 1790. There are 4 churches, 3 Meth. and 1 Christian.

NORTHEAST—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Milan was taken off in 1818, and Pine Plains in 1823. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. A tongue of land $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, upon the E. border, extends 4 mi. N. of the remaining part of the town. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Taghkanick Mts., extending along the E. border, are rocky and broken, and are 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. The highest point in the valley w. of the mountains, forming the summit level of the N. Y. & H. R. R., is 771 feet above tide. Ten Mile River, the principal stream, flows s. through nearly the whole length of the town. Chekomeko Creek flows N. through the w. part. Indian Pond, on the E. line, Round Pond, on the S. line, and Rudds Pond are the principal bodies of water. The town is well adapted to grazing, and large quantities of milk are sent to N. Y. Extensive beds of iron ore have been opened in this town. **Northeast Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 20 houses. **Millerton**, (p. o.,) a sta. on the Harlem R. R. where the D. & C. R. R. crosses, is a thrifty village, with two iron furnaces in the vicinity, each yielding about 3,500 tons annually. The census of 1870 reports in this town 2 blast furnaces producing about 6,000 tons annually, and employing 75 men. **Spencers Corners**, has a church and 12 houses. **Coleman Station**, is in the S. part. **Oblong** and **Mount Riga**, are p. offices. The pioneer settlers were mostly from Conn., and located here from 1725 to 1730.² The first religious services were held by Moravian missionaries, at an Indian mission house at the N. end of Indian Lake.³ There are 5 churches in town.⁴

PAWLING—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Dover was taken off in 1807. It is the S. E. corner town in the co. A high range of hills extends along the E. border and another occupies the w. part. A fine, broad valley occupies the central portions and separates the two highland regions.⁵ Swamp and Croton Rivers take their rise in the valley, the former flowing N. and the latter S. Whaleys and Little Ponds—the sources of the Fishkill—lie near the w. border, and Oblong Pond lies in the N. E. part. The ridge of limestone from which marble is quarried extends into the N. part from Dover. An iron mine about 2 miles w. of the village, yielded in 1870, about a thousand tons of ore. Large quantities of milk are daily sent to the New York market. **Pawling**, (p. o.,) a station on the H. & N. Y. R. R., contains a bank, newspaper office,⁶ 2 churches, and 50 houses. **Campbellville**, in the N. part, contains 20 houses. **Quaker Hill**, (p. o.,) and **Farmers Hill**, are hamlets. Settlements are supposed to have commenced at Quaker Hill between 1720 and 1730, by Friends from N. J., who organized the first religious society soon after their arrival. There are 6 churches in town; 2 M. E., 2 Bap., and 2 Friends.

PINE PLAINS—was formed from Northeast, March 26, 1823. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, the ridges being separated by broad valleys. The highest summit is Stissing Mt., in the w. part, 400 to 500 feet above the valleys. Its declivities are steep, and it is crowned with a mass of naked rock. Roeliff Jansens Kil crosses the N. w. corner, and the Shekomeko or Checomico flows N. through near the centre. Thompsons, Stissing, and Mud Ponds lie at the E. foot of Stissing Mt., and Buttermilk Pond and several smaller ones are in the S. part. Marl is found in several localities. **Pine Plains**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, on the Dutchess & Columbia

¹ In 1760, Johannes Rowe bought of Robert Livingston 911 acres a little N. of La Fayetteville, and located upon it, and much of this land is still held by this family. Among the other early settlers we find the names of Clark, Stewart, Simons and Herrick, a part of whom were from Conn.
² Baltus Lott and Adam Showerman first settled in the S. part of the town. Barzillai Rudd, Elder Dakin, and ——— Spencer were also early settlers.

³ The remains of this old mission house are still visible at this place.

⁴ 2 M. E., Bap., Cong. and R. C.

⁵ Mt. Tom, a prominent peak $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. w. of Pawling Station, is about 350 feet above the valley.

⁶ *The Pawling Pioneer*, (neutral) weekly, Philip H. Smith, ed. & prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1870.

R. R. contains a bank and 4 churches, a newspaper office,¹ 3 hotels and several stores. Pop. 401. **Hammertown**, contains an extensive scythe factory and a dozen houses.² **Pulvers Corner**, (p. o.), and **Mount Ross**, (p. o.), are hamlets. **Bethel, Shekomeko**, (p. o.), and **Winchels**, are stations on the D. & C. R. R. The first settlements were probably made about 1740.³ A Moravian mission was established among the Indians at Shekomeko, 2 mi. s. of Pine Plains, in Sept. 1740.⁴ This town was empowered by act of Feb. 19, 1864, to take a bequest left by Seymour Smith, late of Germantown, for an academy. There are 7 churches in town.⁵

PLEASANT VALLEY—was formed from Clinton, Jan. 26, 1821. It is an interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Barnes and Dennis Hills, in the n. w., are the highest points. Wappingers Creek, flows s. w. through near the centre; Sprout Creek takes its rise in a pond in the s. w. part. Slate crops out along the hills, and a vein of marble has lately been discovered. **Pleasant Valley**, (p. o.), in the s. w. part, formerly incorp. it contains a cotton factory and 4 churches. **Salt Point**, (p. o.), on Wappingers Creek, contains a grist and plaster mill and 30 houses. **Washington Hollow**, (p. o.), on the line of Washington, contains 2 churches, 2 hotels, and 2 stores. The County Agricultural Fairs are held here. The Bloomville cotton mills are 2 mi. north. **Crum Elbow**, is a p. o. The Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R. passes through this town, with two stations. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1765; Rev. Wheeler Case, was the first pastor. There are 7 churches in town.⁶



POUGHKEEPSIE CITY—was formed from Poughkeepsie, and incorp. as a village March 27, 1799, and as a city March 28, 1854. The charter of Poughkeepsie was amended May 1, 1869. The city is divided into 6 wards, and its officers are a mayor, 2 aldermen from each ward, 2 assessors, a recorder, 2 justices of the peace, 4 constables, a treasurer, 12 com's of schools, a chamberlain, a supt. of streets, a marshal, a chief engineer of the fire dep. and 2 assistants, a supervisor from each ward, and such other officers as are authorized by law. The city expenditure in 1869, was \$107,611.38, valuation \$5,356,600. The funded debt amounts to \$200,000. Population by wards, in 1870: 1st ward, 4,050;

2d. 3,885; 3d. 2,810; 4th. 3,389; 5th. 3,011; 6th. 2,935. Total, 20,080, of whom 15,655 were native, and 4,425 of foreign birth; 19,388 were white, 690 colored, and 2 Chinese. In 1860, the whites numbered 14,286, and the colored, 440. The city is situated upon the Hudson, a little s. of the centre of the w. border of the co. The ground gradually rises from the river to a table land, 150 to 200 ft. high, upon which most of the city is built, and about 1 mi. back into a hill 500 ft. high. Fall Kil, a small stream, flows in a tortuous channel through the city, and once afforded a limited water power; but proving to be a cause of sickness, the channel has been straightened, and the dams removed. The city is finely laid out on the bluff overlooking the Hudson; and, besides the co. buildings, it contains 6 national banks with a capital of \$1,585,000, 1 savings' bank, 3 daily and 3 weekly newspapers.⁷ During the summer daily lines of steamers run to New York and to Albany, and a considerable trade is carried on by barges and boats. It is an important sta. on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and the Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R. runs from the e. border of the city, n. e. across the county to Stissing. A street R. R. connects the two depots. There is an iron bridge of,

¹ The Pine Plains Herald, (neutral) weekly, S. T. Hoag, ed. & prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50.

² Harris's Scythe Factory gives employment to 50 hands, and turns out about 2,000 dozen scythes per annum.

³ In 1740, John Rau, a German, lived on a hill n. e. from Shekomeko. John Tice Smith, Jas. Graham, C. W. Rautz, Ebr. Bibble, and Snyder were also early settlers.

⁴ Being persecuted in their religious opinions they removed to Bethlehem, Pa., followed by several of their Indian converts. The mission was visited by Count Zinzendorf and Bishop David Nitschman soon after its location in this town. During the last 2 years, 62 native converts were baptized and admitted to the church. Gottlieb Buettner, one of the missionaries, died in Feb. 1, 1745, at this place.—Heckwelder's Hist. Morav. Mission, 20; Doc. Hist. N. Y., III. 1014; Davis's Shekomeko, p. 29.

⁵ Bap., M. E., Presb., Prot. E., Christian and 2 Union.

⁶ 2 Presb., 2 Meth. Ep., Friends, Bap. and Christian.

⁷ Poughkeepsie Daily Eagle, (Rep.) Isaac Platt & Sons, pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$7.00.

Poughkeepsie Weekly Eagle, from the same press as above.

Size 31 by 46. Terms \$2.00.

Poughkeepsie Daily Press, (Dem.) E. B. Osborne ed. & prop.

Size 26 by 38. Terms \$6.00.

The Poughkeepsie Telegraph, (weekly) from the same press as the latter.

Size 30 by 46. Terms \$2.00.

Poughkeepsie Morning News, (Ind.) daily, T. G. Nichols ed. & pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$5.00.

The Dutchess Farmer, (Ag.) weekly, Egbert B. Killey, ed. & prop., 8 pages. Size 26 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Begun April 1, 1869.

50 ft. span over Fall Creek. A steam ferry connects the city with New Paltz Landing. The manufactures are extensive and various.¹

The *City Hall* is a plain brick building, situated on Main St., a little w. of the courthouse.

The *Public Schools* are under the charge of a board of education. The schools are 6 in number, and employ 42 teachers. The number of children between 4 and 21 was 6,230, of whom 2,704 are enrolled, and on an average 1,579 attended. Total expenses of the schools the last year, \$27,801.27. Number of volumes in the public library is 7,727.

The *Y. M. Christian Association* was organized Nov. 1864. It has a reading room cor. of Main and Market Sts., and a library of 600 vol.

The *Poughkeepsie City Almshouse* is valued at \$50,000. The building is new, of brick, 3 stories, and 2 lateral wings each 2 stories, presenting a front 154 feet and a depth of 50 ft. It is on a lot of 24 acres.²

The Academy has been sold under an act passed Feb. 17, 1870, and the proceeds turned in towards building a High School and Library. A site has been bought cor. of Washington St. and Lafayette St. and the building is in course of erection.

The *Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane*, is located on a commanding site 2 miles north of the city, with 300 acres of land connected. The site was selected by commissioners, and the institution was established by law March 16, 1867. The grounds were bought by the Supervisors of the co. for \$34,000, and the city gave \$50,000 towards the cost of buildings. It is intended for the treatment of cases of acute insanity, and will receive those supported by private as well as public expense. The plan contemplates a central building and a north and south wing, each of four sections, with every convenience needed for such an establishment. By an act of April 21, 1871, it is to receive the insane poor from Franklin, Essex, Warren, Saratoga, Albany, Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, and cos. E. and S. of these. Up to December 15, 1870, \$633,139.54 had been expended. It is intended for 400 patients, and is far advanced for the reception of patients. This institution commands a beautiful view of the river, and of distant mountains, while its ease of access and quiet seclusion, are highly favorable circumstances.

The *Poughkeepsie Lyceum of Literature, Science and Art*, was incorp. April 6, 1838. It maintains lectures.

The *Poughkeepsie Orphan Asylum and Home of the Friendless*, having for its object the care of orphans and destitute children, was organized June 21, 1847. Building finished in 1857, 3 stories, 45 by 60 ft., on Hamilton st. in s. part of city; property worth \$19,000. Investments \$14,285. The city has 23 churches and chapels.³ Besides these, there is a *Rural Cemetery Association*, and a well organized *Fire Department*.⁴ Extensive water works are under construction.⁵

The *Old Ladies' Retreat*, in the city of *Poughkeepsie*, was incorp. March 28, 1870, with the right to hold property to value of \$100,000. It occupies the premises of the old Dutchess academy. The city is noted for the extent and number of its schools. Among these may be mentioned Vassar College,⁶ the *Poughkeepsie Female Academy*,⁷ *Poughkeepsie Collegiate Institute* for young ladies,⁸ *Poughkeepsie Military Institute*,⁹ *Riverview Military Academy*,¹⁰

¹ The principal manufactures are 2 blast furnaces, a r. n. chair fac., 7 carriage fac., 4 foundries and machine shops, 2 brass foundries, 2 sash and blind fac., 1 mowing machine fac., 4 chair and cabinetware fac., 19 clothing manufactories, 3 breweries, a glove fac., a large and 2 small carpet fac., a pin fac., a tannery, 2 hardware fac., a tool fac., a glazed paper fac., and other manufactories in great variety. The two iron furnaces in this city are owned mainly by the same proprietors, although with different corporate names. Each is a double furnace. The ores are from Port Henry, and the country back of Fishkill. Together, they employ 150 men.

² The poor of the city were by act of April 29, 1863, placed under the local authorities, and the city made a district separate from the county. A Board of Com's. of the Almshouse was created to hold for 3 years, and to be elected one annually. They were to receive all moneys from excise licenses from the county, fines and other revenues, and a share of the value of the old poorhouse, and might build new buildings.

³ 1 Bap., 1 Cong., 3 Episc., 1 German Meth., 1 Luth., 3 M. E., 1 Zion M. E. (Af.), 1 Presb., 2 R. C., 5 Reformed, 1 Swedenborgian, 3 Mission chapels, a Jewish Synagogue, and 2 Friends' meeting-houses.

⁴ The department has 2 steamers and 2 hand engines.

⁵ Under an Act of April 12, 1867, the sum of \$200,000 was

authorized to be raised, subject to approval of the people at an election. The water is taken from the river 3 miles above, and is raised to a reservoir on College Hill.

⁶ *Vassar College*, incorp. Jan. 18, 1861, and endowed by the munificence of the late Matthew Vassar, who donated \$400,000 for the purpose. Its Art Gallery and Library was a separate gift by Mr. Vassar of \$20,000. Cost of college building, \$341,484.93; calisthenium, \$46,098.70; grounds, 200 acres, \$40,000; observatory, \$6,040.85; other fixtures, \$6,684. Total real estate, \$440,308.48. Other college property, \$136,530.49. Total property, \$576,838.97. It is devoted to female education, and has, according to report of 1869, a faculty of 35 instructors, 162 undergraduates, 126 preparatories, and 72 students pursuing special studies. Total, 362. It conferred the degree of A. B. upon 34 graduates in that year. It has a lecture fund of \$50,000, an auxiliary fund of \$50,000, a library, art, and cabinet fund of \$50,000, and a repair fund of \$100,000 and upwards, provided by the will of its founder. The premises are about 2 miles E. of the city, on a quiet farm estate.

⁷ Under the Rev. D. G. Wright; Cannon st., near Market street.

⁸ Under Geo. W. Cook and Mary B. Johnson, proprietors.

⁹ Under C. B. Warring; corner Smith and Maunson sts.

¹⁰ Otis Bisbee, principal and proprietor.

Cottage Hill Seminary,¹ Eastman's National Business College,² St. Peters' Male and Female Academies, and several other schools, mostly owned by individuals, and all in part patronized from New York and other cities.

The settlement of this place dates back to 1700, or a little before, and a house built in 1702, was preserved until within a few years. It was known as the "Van Kleeck House," and many historical associations were connected with it.³

POUGHKEEPSIE—was organized as a town March 7, 1788. The city of Poughkeepsie was taken off March 28, 1854. It lies upon the Hudson, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland. Wappingers Creek, forming the e. boundary, and Fall Kil, flowing s. through Poughkeepsie city, each furnish a considerable amount of water power. **New Hamburg**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, in the extreme s. angle, has a population of 400. It is a r. r. station, and is connected by a ferry with Marlborough, Ulster co.⁴ **Channingville**, opposite Wappinger Falls, contains a population of 1,350. **Manchester**, on the line of La Grange, contains about a dozen houses. **Rochdale**, in the n. e. corner, is a small manufacturing village, with a population of 75. **Locust Glen**, is a p. o. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1700.

RED HOOK—was formed from Rhinebeck, June 2, 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, terminating on the Hudson in a series of bluffs 100 to 150 ft. high. The e. part is hilly. Prospect Hill is a prominent peak a little s. of Upper Redhook Village. The streams are the Saw Kil, and White Clay Kil. The valleys of the streams are broad and their banks low. Long Pond in the e. part, forms the source of the Saw Kil. **Redhook**, (p. o.,) near the centre, has a bank, a newspaper office,⁵ a cigar and tobacco manufactory, a female orphan asylum, and 3 churches. Pop. 861. **Tivoli**,⁶ (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, has a large R. R. freighting establishment, and a steamboat landing. Pop. 452. **Anandale**, (p. o.,) 2 mi. from Barrytown, is the seat of an Episcopal Collegiate Institute.⁷ Pop. 347. It is adjacent to **Myersville**, the two places forming a continuous village. They contain 5 churches, and about 600 inhabitants. **Barrytown**, (p. o.,) is a r. r. station, 6 mi. below Tivoli. It contains 1 church, and is a place of considerable trade. Pop. 248. **Upper Redhook**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part, contains 1 church, and 506 inhabitants. **Cedar Hill**, on the Saw Kil, contains 1 church, a blanket and yarn factory, and a flouring mill. **Madalin**, (p. o.,) is a business village a mile from Tivoli. Pop. 629. The first settlements were made between 1713 and 1727, by the Dutch. There are 10 churches in town.⁸ Along the river are numerous elegant country seats. Gen. John Armstrong, and Gen. Richard Montgomery, of Revolutionary memory, resided in this town.⁹

RHINEBECK¹⁰—was organized as a town, March 7, 1788. Redhook was taken on in 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating on the river in bluffs 100 to 150 ft. high. Landmans Creek, the principal stream, flows s. w. through near the centre. Rhinebeck Kil is its tributary. Lake Sepasco is a small body of water in the n. e. corner. **Rhinebeck**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, was incorp. April 23, 1834, and again April 12, 1867. It con-

¹ Rev. Geo. T. Rider, Garden st., between Mill and Mansion sts.

² H. G. Eastman, proprietor; Washington street, near Mill.

³ Among the early settlers were Dutch families named Van de Bogart, Van Benschoten, Van de Bergh, Van Wagener, De Graff, Le Roy, Parmentier, Messier, Östrom, Hogeboom, Filkins, Swartwout, Frear, Hegeman, and Livingston. The first house stood until 1865. It was built of stone, and was furnished with loopholes for the use of nautketry. During the Revolution the colonial legislature held several sessions in it.

⁴ On the night of Feb. 5-6, 1871, an accident occurred at New Hamburg, in which a down oil train broke an axle, throwing an obstruction on the other track, into which, a few minutes after, an up passenger train ran into, taking fire, and destroying by fire and water about 25 lives. David Simmons, the brave engineer on the up train, died by adhering to his trust, and thus doubtless saved many lives that otherwise must have been lost.

⁵ *Redhook Journal*, (Ind.) weekly, Albert Peister, ed. and pub. Terms \$1. Size 21 by 28. Estab. in 1859.

⁶ A ferry connects this place with Saugerties, Ulster co.

⁷ *St. Stephen's College*, at Anandale, was incorp. March 20 1860, and in 1869 reported a faculty of 7 instructors and 64 students. The college has 20 acres attached, and its premises are valued at \$133,400. Income \$19,175. It is intended for the education of young men for the Episcopal Ministry.

⁸ 4 Prot. E. 2 M. E., Luth., Bap., Union, and Reformed.

⁹ Among the early settlers were families named Haeners, Shofield, Zippertie, Hagerdorn Wiederwax, Trauvs, Staats, Melbau, Bernar, Woldorf, Near, Prosius, and others, mostly from Germany. They first settled near Barrytown and Tivoli. The first marriage on record is that of Adam Shaffer and Maria Shoett, July 31, 1746. The first baptism on the church record is that of Catharine Woldorf, April 23, 1734.

¹⁰ Rhinebeck Precinct, as formed Dec. 16, 1737, included the lands purchased of the widow Paulding and her children by Dr. Sam'l Staats; all the land granted to Adrian Roosa, and Cothe; land patented by Col. Henry Beekman, June 5, 1703; and the land granted to Col. Peter Schuyler, called the Magdalen Island Purchase. The name is derived from the first settlers, who were from near the Rhine, in Germany, and Beekman, an original proprietor.

tains a bank, paper mill, 2 newspaper offices,¹ carriage factories, a large circulating lib.² and about 3,000 inhabitants. **Rhinebeck Station**, (Rhinecliff p. o.,) on the Hudson is a place of considerable business. A steam ferry connects the place with Rondout, Ulster co. **Monterey**, near the n. border, contains a church and a dozen houses. The Rhinebeck & Connecticut R. R. is projected and under construction, from the landing eastward. The first settlement was made sometime before 1700, but the precise date cannot be determined. The first family that came in was that of Wm. Beekman, the original proprietor.³ The first religious services are said to have been held in this house. The first church (Ref.) was formed May 23, 1724, at the present village of Monterey.⁴ The Lutheran church at Monterey, was formed in 1730. There are 11 churches in town.⁵

STANFORD—was formed from Washington, March 12, 1793. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The hills are generally rounded, and admit of cultivation to their summits. Slate crops out in numerous places along their declivities, and boulders and water-worn pebbles are thickly strewn over a considerable portion of the surface. The highest point is Carpenter Hill, in the n. e. corner. Wappingers Creek, flowing s. w. through near the centre, is the principal stream. Hunns Lake,⁶ in the n. e. and Uptons Pond in the s. w., are the principal bodies of water. The Dutchess & Columbia R. R. passes diagonally across this town, and the present terminus of the Poughkeepsie & Eastern R. R., is on the line of this road in this town. A considerable quantity of milk is sent daily to New York by the Harlem R. R. **Stanfordville**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains several important manufactories, 6 churches, and about 50 dwellings. **Bangall**, (p. o.,) on Wappinger Creek, is a small village with limited manufactories. **Attlebury**, (p. o.,) **Shunpike**, and **Stissing**, (p. o.,) are stations on the D. & C. R. R. **Stissingville**, and **Old Attlebury**,⁷ are hamlets. There are 6 churches in town.⁸

UNION VALE—was formed from Beekman and "Freedom," (now La Grange,) March 1, 1827. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, divided into two parts by a broad valley, which extends n. and s. through the centre. Slate crops out upon the summits and the declivities of the hills. The Clove Kil, a tributary of Fishkill Creek, flows s. w. through near the centre. Several iron mines occur in this town. **Verbank**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. cor. is a station on the D. & C. R. R. **Oswego Village**, (p. o.,) near the w. border, contains a church, and a dozen houses. **Clove**, (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and about a dozen dwellings. **Crouses Store**, in the s. part. **North Clove**, is a p. o. **Mansfield**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, and **Pleasant Ridge**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. corner, are p. offices. Henricus Beekman, the patentee, conveyed 1,000 acres to hisson Henry, in 1716, and settlement is supposed to have commenced soon after.

WASHINGTON—was formed March 7, 1788. Stanford was taken off in 1793. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co. The surface is a rolling and hilly upland. Slate crops out on the hills, and water-worn pebbles are thickly strewn over a small portion of the surface. The principal elevations are Muckle Hill, near the centre, Molly Mt., in the n. w. corner, Plymouth Hill, in the s. e. corner, and Canoe Hill, near the n. line. The streams are small creeks and brooks. Round and Shaw Ponds, in the n. part, form the sources of Wappingers Creek. A large quantity of milk is sent from the e. part to N. Y. by the Harlem R. R. The raising of blooded stock receives considerable attention. There is a factory of condensed milk in this town. **Millbrook**, (Harts Village,) is a sta. on the D. & C. R. R. with promise of thrifty growth. The old village is half a mile distant,⁹

¹ *Rhinebeck Tribune*, (Dem.) weekly, Chas. S. Wilber, man. ed., R. P. White, pub. Size 26 by 38. Terms \$2.00.

² *Rhinebeck Gazette*, (Ind.) weekly, Tlo. Edgerly, ed. & pub. Size 26 by 38. Terms \$2. Estab. in 1848.

³ *The Starr Institute*, was incorp. April 18, 1862, for the purpose of furnishing facilities for the intellectual and moral improvement of the inhabitants of Rhinebeck. Its income is limited to \$2,500 annually.

⁴ Wm. Beekman came from Germany with his son Henricus in May, 1647; and with them came a number of poor families, who afterward settled in this town. Among the first families were those named Sipperly, Kipp, Pink, Schmidt, Shoptown, Backman, and Elseffer.

⁵ About 1800 this church divided, by mutual consent of the members; one branch located at Rhinebeck and the other at Redhook. The first Baptism on record is that of John Schmidt, April 5, 1730.

⁶ Ref., Luth., 2 Prot. E., 3 M. E., R. C., and Bap.

⁷ Formerly Thompsons Pond.

⁸ An immense spring of pure cold water near this place, has considerable local notoriety.

⁹ Orthodox Friends, Hicksite Friends, Christian, 2 Bap., and M. E.

¹⁰ *The Millbrook Gazette*, weekly; Chapin & Charlonis, pubs., John J. Charlonis, ed.; size 24 by 36; terms \$2.00. Established in 1870.

near the centre. **Mabbettsville**,¹ (p. o.), 2 mi. E. of Millbrook, contains 12 dwellings. **Lithgow**, (p. o.), near the E. line, 2 churches and 10 dwellings. **Mechanic**, (Washington, p. o.), 2 mi. S. of Harts Village, a boarding school,² 2 churches, and 15 dwellings, and **Little Rest**, (p. o.), in the S. E. part, 2 gristmills and 15 dwellings. **Coffin's Summit**, is a station on the D. & C. R. R. **Four Corners**, is a hamlet. **Washington Hollow**, (p. o.), is on the line of Pleasant Valley. There are 4 churches in town.

ERIE COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Niagara, April 2, 1821. It lies upon Lake Erie and Niagara River, is centrally distant 253 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,071 sq. mi. Its surface is level in the N., rolling in the centre, and hilly in the S. A region perfectly flat, and much of it marshy, lies along Tonawanda Creek, and occupies the greater part of the N. tier of towns. This level region is bounded on the S. by a limestone terrace, 20 to 60 ft. high, extending from the N. border of Buffalo city, E. through the S. part of Amherst, Clarence, and Newstead. A nearly level region, extending S. from the summit of this ridge, embraces the city of Buffalo and the towns of Chieftowaga, Lancaster, and Alden, and terminates in the rolling region which occupies the central parts of the co. The ridges in the centre and S. have a general N. and S. direction, and rise gradually toward the S. the highest summits attaining an elevation of 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys, 900 to 1,000 ft. above Lake Erie. The highlands are divided into several distinct ridges by the valleys of Cazenove and Eighteen Mile Creeks. The slopes of the hills are generally gradual; but in some places the banks immediately bordering upon the streams are steep. The land along the lake in the N. is low and level, but in the S. it rises in steep banks to a height of 20 to 50 ft. Niagara River, the outlet of Lake Erie, forms a portion of the W. boundary of the co. Its current flows at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. Grand Island, commencing about 5 miles below Buffalo, divides the river into two nearly equal branches. Squaw, Strawberry, Rattlesnake, Tonawanda, Beaver, and Buckhorn Islands, also in Niagara River, are within the limits of this co. The river is navigable to the head of the rapids, about 2 mi. above Niagara Falls.

Tonawanda Creek⁴ forms the N. boundary of the co. It flows in a tortuous course through a low, marshy region. It has been straightened, deepened, and improved as a part of the enlarged Erie Canal, and by means of a dam at Black Rock, in the northern part of Buffalo city, the waters of the lake is taken to feed the canal as far east as Montezuma. The current, therefore, flows *up stream*, from the mouth of this creek to the point where the canal leaves it, about 12 miles. The principal branches of the Tonawanda Creek, are Murder and Ellicott—or Eleven Mile—Creeks. Buffalo Creek enters the lake at Buffalo city, its estuary, artificial canals, and structures built in the lake near its mouth forming the harbor. Its principal tributaries are Cayuga Creek, from the N., and Cazenove Creek,⁵ from the S. The other principal streams are Little Buffalo, Eighteen Mile,⁶ Big Sister, and Cattaraugus Creeks, all flowing into the lake, and the last forming the S. boundary of the co.

¹ Named from Jas. Mabbett, a former proprietor.

² The Nine Partners Boarding School was founded at this place in 1796, by the Friends' Yearly Meeting. A farm of 100 acres is attached to it, and it has a cash endowment of \$10,000. It is devoted to the education of the children of Friends in indigent circumstances, and for many years it has had an average attendance of 100 pupils.

³ Reformed, 2 Episc. and Union.

⁴ Seneca, *Ta-no-wan-deh*, meaning, "at the rapids or rapids," or perhaps more nearly literally, "at his rapids."

⁵ Named from Theophilus Cazenove, agent for the Holland Land Co.

⁶ The Seneca name is "*Gaah-gwah-gu-aah*," literally, "it was the residence of the Gaah-gwah people." Leaving off the suffix for the past tense, the name is "*Gaah-gwah-geh*," literally, "*Gaah-gwah*" place or residence.

The lowest rocks are those of the Onondaga salt group; and these are succeeded by the hydraulic, Onondaga, and corniferous limestones. The central part of the co. is occupied by the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, and the summits of the southern hills are covered by the rocks of the Portage group. The rocks of the salt group occupy nearly all the low land below the limestone terrace. They are covered so deep with drift and alluvium, however, that they have but little influence upon the surface soil, and can never be profitably quarried. Hydraulic limestone of an excellent quality crops out along the N. base of the limestone terrace, and is extensively quarried. The terrace is composed of Onondaga and corniferous limestone; and along its whole extent are numerous quarries, furnishing an abundance of lime and building stone of excellent quality. Several sulphur springs are found near the N. base of the terrace. The shales of the central and southern parts of the co. are generally covered with a thick deposit of drift, and are only visible along the margin of the streams. These rocks furnish an inferior kind of building stone, but are not otherwise valuable.

The soil in the N. is generally a stiff clay loam, interspersed with beds of marl and muck; further S. it is a clay and gravelly loam resting upon limestone. The southern hills are covered with drift, consisting of clay and gravel. The soil of the valleys is generally a gravelly loam and alluvium.

The principal pursuits in the N. are grain raising and dairying.¹ The hilly regions are much better adapted to pasturage than tillage. The people of Buffalo and Tonawanda are mostly engaged in commerce and manufactures.

Buffalo is the co. seat.² The courthouse, situated on the corner of Clinton and Ellicott sts., is a brick building, containing the court and jury rooms, the office of the co. clerk, and most of the other co. offices. By an act passed April 21, 1871, the Governor and Senate were directed to appoint 5 com'rs., of whom three were to reside in Buffalo, to fix the site of a city and county hall, as a c. h. and for other public purposes, and to superintend its erection. The expense was to be borne equally by the city and county. The present courthouse was built in 1850, at a cost of \$18,000. The jail is a small stone building on the same lot. The Erie Co. Penitentiary is located on Fifth st. in Buffalo. The buildings are 5 in number,—the male and female prisons, the workhouse, the warehouse, and the superintendent's dwelling. Prisoners are received from Allegany, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara cos.³ The Erie Co. Poorhouse is located on a farm of 152 acres, 5 mi. from the central part of Buffalo. The main building is of stone, 3 stories and basement, 90 by 65 feet with wings of the same height, 45 by 100 feet. There is a hospital, 2 stories, 40 by 80 feet, a lunatic asylum of stone, 2 stories, 40 by 118 feet, a school room, and several other structures. Valued in all at \$110,000.

The principal lines of communication are the Erie Canal, and the following railroad lines: The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. has a branch from Buffalo directly towards Batavia; another from Buffalo to Tonawanda, from whence it runs to Lockport and Niagara Falls, and another from Batavia to Tonawanda direct, passing through the N. border of the co. The Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway runs E. from Buffalo to Attica, and a line has recently been built from Buffalo to Tonawanda, and thence to Suspension Bridge. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R. follows near the shore (but generally not within sight of the lake,) from Buffalo southwestward. The Buffalo, N. Y. & Phila. R. R. is mostly built from Buffalo diagonally across the co. to its S. E. corner, and thence southward. A R. R. bridge across the Niagara, is under construction opposite the N. part of Buffalo, (to be finished in July, 1872,) which will connect with important lines in Canada already built, and at present dependent upon steam ferries for their connection with the railroads of this county. The west abutment and several piers are built. This bridge is erected under permission of an act of Congress. Chap. 176, Laws of 2d Sess. 41st Congress, which declares that any bridge across the Niagara River will be a postroad; the location to be fixed by the Sec. of War, and the bridge to have two draws, each of 160 feet. Railroad co's. are to have equal rights to the use of the bridge. By

¹ In 1869, there were reported 45 cheese factories in this co., of which 41 used the milk of 22,200 cows. In 1865, but 7 were reported, using the milk of 2,248 cows, and 5 of them producing 435,774 lbs. of cheese.

² Before the erection of Erie co., Buffalo was the county seat of Niagara co.

³ The penitentiary lot contains 5 acres, and is enclosed by a stone wall 14 feet in height. It was opened May 5,

1848, for convicts, and had received in the year ending Sept. 30, 1870, 1,377 male and 668 female convicts. The expenditures for the year were \$30,210.42; received for convict labor, \$15,305.60. The prisoners are mostly employed in making saddlery and harness wares, upon contract. The removal of female convicts at Sing Sing, if from the 8th Judicial District, to this prison, was allowed by Act of April 23, 1865.

Chap. 57, laws of same sess., the city of Buffalo was authorized to construct a tunnel under the Niagara River at Black Rock.

With the exception of the Indian Reservation and the Mile Strip, along Niagara River, this co. was all included within the Holland Purchase. The Indian lands, containing 130 sq. mi. and lying upon both sides of Buffalo Creek, at its mouth, were purchased in parcels, at different times; and the whole territory is now thickly settled. The first settlements were made at Buffalo, about 1794-95, and in other places within a few years after. The generous outlays made by the Holland Company in the construction of roads, bridges, mills, &c., led to a rapid occupation of all the best lands in the co. On the morning of the 30th of Dec., 1813, a British force of about 1,000 men crossed over from Canada and captured Black Rock and Buffalo. The American forces then stationed at these places were superior to the British in point of numbers; but the officers were not qualified for command, and a large share of the militia fled upon the commencement of the action. The village of Buffalo was burned in retaliation of the wanton destruction of Newark, in Canada, by the Americans under Gen. George McClure, a short time before.¹ The opening of the Erie Canal and of the various lines of R. R., have greatly tended to develop the resources of the co., and to convert Buffalo, its chief city, into one of the greatest commercial places on the upper lakes.

The part taken by Erie co. in the late war, was briefly as follows: The 21st Regiment, and in part the 49th, were raised in this county, and organized at Buffalo in the summer of 1861. A regimental camp was established at Buffalo, August 29, 1861, under Gen. G. A. Scroggs, and the 100th Regiment was formed there. Buffalo was designated the rendezvous for those enlisted in the 31st Senatorial District, under General Orders 52, dated July 7, 1862. The 116th and 164th Regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized at that place, in the summer and fall of that year. The 27th Battery was organized at Buffalo. Besides these, parts of the 36th, 155th, 160th, 179th, and 187th Infantry, and of the 10th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 22d, 24th and 26th Cavalry, 1st Vet. Cavalry, 2d Mounted Rifles, and 1st Artillery regiments were raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns (and the City of Buffalo,) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)															
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.					
				R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Alden.....	2,442	2,520	2,547	260	264	292	202	207	316	195	311	206	304	205	272				
Amherst.....	5,089	4,575	4,555	299	406	452	166	296	520	256	467	317	469	242	394				
Aurora.....	2,580	2,486	2,573	349	206	199	316	332	199	333	219	375	219	310	235				
Black Rock.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston.....	1,716	1,734	1,633	119	216	213	97	191	267	134	226	129	225	117	224				
Braudt.....	1,097	1,376	1,359	132	112	113	114	147	135	125	129	137	129	136	120				
Buffalo (City).....	81,129	94,502	117,715	6,173	5,742	6,282	4,759	7,057	7,483	6,804	7,414	8,974	8,833	8,409	9,509				
Chickawauga.....	2,743	2,657	2,465	154	189	179	143	266	196	155	199	222	172	199	137				
Clarence.....	3,356	3,310	3,147	398	173	125	326	439	213	349	140	454	209	371	202				
Colden.....	1,568	1,636	1,471	201	154	142	193	175	183	418	273	160	209	152	154				
Collins.....	2,119	2,054	2,100	413	104	148	147	370	115	575	228	484	179	316	193				
Concord.....	3,183	2,811	3,172	413	276	388	407	336	295	180	165	428	276	408	273				
East Ham'gh.....	2,136	2,128	2,230	269	166	221	250	195	247	206	276	214	247	192					
Eden.....	2,439	2,392	2,270	252	187	273	166	211	253	216	238	238	245	188	236				
Elma.....	2,091	2,907	2,828	295	229	184	226	263	201	269	255	204	210	263					
Evans.....	2,510	2,626	2,593	259	197	202	256	340	202	298	199	334	229	326	252				
Grand Island.....	954	1,229	1,126	101	62	105	59	124	67	91	98	109	102	107	118				
Ham'burgh.....	2,991	3,139	2,934	210	235	311	182	190	252	181	351	226	357	198	349				
Holland.....	1,538	1,523	1,451	142	170	183	122	141	169	132	182	139	200	127	206				
Lancaster.....	4,659	4,112	4,337	373	381	427	253	322	452	285	394	360	426	266	436				
Marilla.....	1,596	1,630	1,804	201	192	192	156	175	209	205	198	204	230	175	220				
Newstead.....	3,162	3,306	3,378	447	214	216	373	457	230	422	230	463	231	383	261				
North Collins.....	1,948	1,813	1,615	260	91	108	211	223	141	233	121	239	122	192	134				
Sardinia.....	1,942	1,821	1,704	253	170	163	234	256	165	239	179	256	179	193	168				
Tonawanda.....	2,469	3,040	3,039	157	272	325	94	171	352	131	324	176	350	141	379				
Wales.....	1,710	1,441	1,416	198	160	154	192	176	147	186	134	198	134	177	136				
West Seneca.....	2,784	3,347	3,196	102	185	213	72	127	283	137	238	212	290	140	283				
Part of Cata- raugus I. R.....	.....	1,065	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	141,971	157,150	178,695	12,430	10,885	11,800	9,642	13,655	13,396	12,538	13,122			13,957	15,371				

¹ The total number of buildings burned was 334, worth \$350,000.

**ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ERIE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the
Comptroller's office.**

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected assessed valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	612,846	\$40,716,218	\$6,326,400	\$47,042,698	.....	\$43,543.31	\$0,596,566	\$35,068.40	\$81,826.20	0.53
1860..	614,171	37,693,965	5,474,020	43,077,965	.....	\$47,251,841	50,749.32	105,329.45	145,693.18	0.71
1861..	614,171	36,629,213	6,605,505	43,234,718	.....	47,251,941	57,974.63	35,438.89	147,662.00	0.73
1862..	612,846	36,111,161	7,154,100	43,265,251	.....	46,538,000	60,421.76	103,062.28	146,152.90	0.83
1863..	614,171	36,662,657	7,945,013	44,607,670	.....	47,006,505	121,564.51	154,730.41	209,118.03	1.00
1864..	612,846	37,156,163	7,574,220	44,730,383	.....	47,845,813	120,447.74	589,161.44	215,306.16	2.01
1865..	612,846	37,156,163	7,574,220	44,730,383	.....	47,614,230	120,447.74	589,161.44	186,290.68	1.96
1866..	614,171	37,647,899	8,507,480	46,155,379	.....	48,494,601	115,983.36	238,231.61	235,332.14	1.39
1867..	614,171	37,647,899	8,507,480	46,155,379	.....	49,155,379	115,983.36	238,231.61	312,136.65	1.58
1868..	612,826	41,762,863	11,431,680	52,894,503	.....	49,678,561	135,578.15	353,303.94	226,077.47	1.58
1869..	612,826	41,402,863	11,431,680	52,894,503	.....	52,094,543	135,578.15	250,455.24	231,413.63	1.29
1870..	612,846	43,392,351	6,153,240	51,535,591	.....	52,094,543	127,075.21	276,434.90	315,045.39	1.49

ALDEN—was formed from Clarence, March 27, 1823, and a part of Marilla was taken off in 1853. It lies upon the E. border of the co., N. E. of the centre. Its surface in the w. is level, and in the E. gently undulating. It is watered by the head waters of Cayuga and Eleven Mile Creeks. **Alden**, (p. o.), a station on the Buffalo Div. of the Erie Railway, was incorporated May 7, 1869. **Alden Centre**, (p. o.), **Town Line Station**, and **Mill Grove**, (p. o.), in the N. w. corner, are small villages. **Mill Grove**, (p. o.), is one mile from Wende Station. **Alden**, (Crittenden p. o.), and **Wende**, are stations on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. **Town Line**, is on the w. line, near the s. w. corner. Settlement was commenced in the spring of 1810, by Moses Fenno.² Rev. John Spencer conducted the first religious services, in 1811. The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1813-14.

AMHERST, named in honor of Lord Amherst—was formed from Buffalo, April 10, 1818; and Chicktowaga was taken off in 1839. It lies upon the N. border of the co. Its surface is level. Eleven Mile and Ransoms Creeks flow across the town in a N. E. direction; and Tonawanda Creek forms its N. boundary. In the s. part of the town is a very copious sulphur spring, sufficient to serve as a mill stream. Natural gas also occurs in quantities.³ A ledge of limestone extends across the s. part of the town, from which limestone is quarried in various places. Beneath this ledge is a layer of hydraulic limestone, which is extensively quarried at Williamsville for waterlime. **Williamsville**, (p. o.), (named from Jonas Williams, one of the early settlers,) was incorp. in 1850, and is situated on Eleven Mile Creek, in the s. part of the town. It contains 4 churches, an academy, and several manufactories. A R. R. has been authorized from this place to Buffalo, but not built. The village has 712 inhabitants. **Eggertsville**, **Getzville**, **East Amherst**, and **Westwood**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Timothy S. Hopkins and Elias Ransom, from Great Barrington, Mass.⁴

AURORA—was formed from Batavia, as "*Willink*," April 11, 1804. Its name was changed April 15, 1818. Clarence was taken off in 1808, Buffalo in 1810, Concord, Hamburgh, and Eden in 1812, Holland and Wales in 1818, and a part of Elma in 1857. It occupies nearly a central position in the co. Its surface is rolling in the N. and hilly in the S. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual slopes, and their summits are 150 to 300 feet

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 536,701. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	270,874	191,832	462,701
1855	340,308	253,345	593,653
1860	364,710	166,829	531,539
1865	407,302	134,423	541,725

² Among the first settlers were Joseph Freeman, John Eastabrook, Wm. Snow, and Arunah Hibbard, who came in 1810; Samuel Shade, James Crocker, Samuel Huntington, and Jonas Stickney, who came in 1811; and Wm. Dayton, who came in 1812. The first birth was that of a daughter

of Arunah Hibbard; and the first death, that of Polly Cransack, in 1812. John Rogers built the first sawmill, in 1813 or '14, and the first gristmill, in 1817. Amos Bliss kept the first inn, and Seth Eastabrook the first store, both in 1816. The first school was taught by Melchet Eastabrook, in 1815.

³ A mining company in Getzville was allowed by Act of Feb. 20, 1866, to lay conduits for gas in the streets of this town and Tonawanda.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Wm. Malbury, Jonas Williams, James Harmon, Horatio Kelsey, Seth Canfield, Enos A. Armstrong, and Jas. Harris. The first sawmill was built in 1801, by — Thompson; and the first gristmill, by Wm. Malbury, in 1803. Elias Ransom kept the first inn, in 1805, and Juba Storrs & Co. the first store, in 1812.

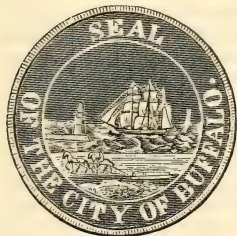
above the valleys. The principal streams are Cazenove Creek and its branches. **Willink**, (p. o.), incorp. Dec. 29, 1849, is situated on the e. branch of Cazenove Creek, in the n. part of the town. **East Aurora**, (p. o.), about 1 mi. e. of Willink,¹ on the Buff. N. Y. & Phil'a. R. R., contains several manufacturing establishments. **West Falls**, (p. o.), on the w. bank of Cazenove Creek, in the s. part of the town, and **Griffins Mills**, (p. o.) on the same stream, near the centre of the town, are small villages. The first settlement was made in the fall of 1803, by Jabez Warren, Henry Godfrey, and Nath'l Emerson.² The evidences of ancient Indian occupation were plainly visible upon the advent of the whites.³ The first church (Bap.) was organized with 16 members, in 1810, by Elder Irish. Ex-Pres. Millard Fillmore and Hon. N. K. Hall, Judge of the U. S. Dist. Court, were for some years residents of East Aurora.

BOSTON—was formed from Eden, April 5, 1817. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of the n. branch of Eighteen Mile Creek, which flows n. w. through near the centre of the town. The valley of this stream is about three-fourths of a mile wide. **Boston**, (p. o.), on the n. branch of Eighteen Mile Creek, contains several small manufactories, and about 50 houses. **Boston Centre**, (Patchin p. o.), on the same stream, and **North Boston**, (p. o.), are small villages, with water power. The first settlement was made by Didemus Kinney, in 1803.⁴ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, in 1810.

BRANT, named from Col. Joseph Brant, the noted Indian warrior—was formed from Collins and Evans, March 25, 1839. It lies upon the shore of Lake Erie, in the s. w. corner of the co. The surface is generally level, with a gentle inclination toward the Lake. Cattaraugus Creek forms a part of the s. boundary. The only principal streams are Big Sister, Delaware, and Muddy Creeks. **Brant**, (p. o.), contains 33 houses. **Farnham**, (p. o.), is a station on the L. S. & M. S. R. R., and contains 46 houses. The first settlement was made in 1817, by Moses Tucker.⁵ The first religious services were conducted by Benj. Olmsted, in 1820. There are 3 churches in this town.

BUFFALO CITY—was formed as a town from Clarence, Feb. 8, 1810. Amherst was taken off in 1818, and Tonawanda in 1836. Buffalo Village was incorp. April 2, 1813, re-organized in 1815, and again in 1822, and incorp. as a city April 20, 1832, with its limits enlarged by the addition of that part of the Mile Strip Reservation s. of York and North Sts. By the provisions of a new charter, granted April 13, 1853, the then town of "*Black Rock*"⁶ was included within the city limits. The city lies at the e. extremity of Lake Erie, extending nearly 10 mi. along the lake shore and the upper part of Niagara River, and occupies an area of about 40 sq. mi. The charter has since been repeatedly revised

the last revision being in 1871. It is divided into 25 wards. Before the division into wards in 1871, there were but 13 wards, and the changes made at that time were so general, that no attempt at comparison with former periods can be attempted. The population of the



¹ The Aurora Manual Labor Seminary was chartered Oct. 18, 1823, and in 1838 its name was changed to the Aurora Academy. The manual labor department was long since abandoned.

² These were followed by Joel and John Adams, Tabor Earle, and Humphrey Smith, in 1804, and Wm. Warren, Thos. Tracy, Christopher Stone, and Luther Hibbard, in 1805. The first birth was that of Orra Warren, in Dec., 1805; and the first death, that of a daughter of Humphrey Smith, in 1806. Phineas Stevens built the first sawmill, in 1806, and the first gristmill, in 1807. Gen. Wm. Warren kept the first inn, in 1806, and Adams & Hascall the first store, in 1808. The first school was taught by Mary Eddy, in 1806.

³ Two hills in the s. part of the town, were fortified by circular breastworks, in many places 6 to 8 feet high. Human bones, of almost giant size, have been dug up near the fortifications; and pieces of pottery and iron axes have been found in the vicinity.—*Letter of Rev. Asahel Wright*. In 1809, an ancient copper plate, 12 by 16 inches, covered with letters or hieroglyphics, was plowed up upon the land of Ephraim Woodruff, in Aurora. The finders, not knowing its value as a specimen of antiquity, converted it into a dipper and skimmer.—*Turner's Hol. Par.*, p. 668.

⁴ Oliver and Charles Johnson settled in the town in 1805, and Richard Cary and Sam'l Eaton in 1807. The first birth was that of Phiney Johnson, in 1806; the first marriage, that of David Stannard and Esther Yaw, in 1810; and the first death, that of Joel Beebe, in 1809. Ethan Howard built the first mill, in 1810; Job Palmer kept the first inn, in 1811; and Aaron J. Tupper the first store, the same year. The first school, was taught by Joel Eddy, in 1810.

⁵ John, Robert, and Major Campbell, and John West, settled in the town in 1818, and Ansel Smith, Robert and Wm. Grannis, and Benj. Olmsted, in 1819. The first birth was that of a son of John West, in 1818; the first marriage, that of Levi Grannis and Leah Hallida, in 1819; and the first death, that of Matthew West, in 1822. The first mill was built by Samuel Butts, in 1822; the first inn was kept by Josephus Hubbard, in 1825; and the first store, by Milton Morse, in 1835. Julia Bradley taught the first school, in 1823.

⁶ The village of "*Black Rock*," in this town, was incorp. April 24, 1857, and receives its name from the color of the rock which outcrops at the ferry landing. The remaining part of the town was organized as Black Rock, Feb. 14, 1839.

wards before this division by the census of 1870, was as follows; 1st, 12,966; 2d, 8,232; 3d, 9,411; 4th, 8,021; 5th, 16,838; 6th, 11, 949; 7th, 13,624; 8th, 7,037; 9th, 6,054; 10th, 9,066; 11th, 6,738; 12th, 5,280; 13th, 2,498. Total, 117,714. The principal streams are Big Buffalo and Scajaquady Creeks,—the former emptying into Lake Erie and the latter into Niagara River. The commercial part of the city was formerly marshy, and solid ground has only been secured by filling in with earth. The northern or Black Rock portion of the city, was included in the "Mile Strip," reserved by the State, in the settlement of Massachusetts claims, and sold by the State in lots. The remainder was included in the Holland Land Company's purchase, and was laid out by their direction as the village of "*New Amsterdam*."

The site rises gradually, and attains in one or two places an elevation of about 100 ft.; but the greater portion of the area occupies an extended plain of an average height of 50 ft. above the lake. On the "*Buffalo Plains*," and along the river at North Buffalo, are extensive quarries of limestone, furnishing an excellent building material.¹ The city is regularly laid out, and the streets are broad and straight. The *Buffalo Street R. Co.*, has line through Main, Niagara and Genesee Streets. The city is supplied with wholesome water from Niagara River. The supply was formerly in charge of a company incorp. in 1849. Under an act passed May 7, 1868, the city was allowed to raise \$1,500,000 to purchase the old works and construct new according to the wants of the city. They have erected additional pumps on the Holly plan, and now have 56 miles of distribution mains, and 504 hydrants. Receipts from water rents for last year \$107,889.26. \$322,460.64 were spent in enlarging and extending the works. They are under 3 commissioners, who report annually to the common council. The reservoir, situated on Niagara between Connecticut and Vermont Sts., is 88 ft. higher than the river, and has a capacity of 13,500,000 gallons. The new works require no reservoir, and pump directly into the mains, and a high *service supply* by this means secured.

The *Harbor of Buffalo* is formed by Big Buffalo Creek, a ship canal about a mile long parallel with the shore outside of the natural channel, and connecting with it by several slips: a canal in Hamburg st. a mile long, with a slip leading into Ohio Basin, of 10 acres and the harbor proper, and Erie Basin below the mouth of the river formed, by a break water, and jetty pier. The U. S. Government are now building a break water 4,000 feet long, quite a distance out in the lake, which will afford immense additional harbor accommodations, and great security to navigation. The harbor is lighted by a lighthouse near the end of the South Pier, (first built in 1828, and refitted in 1857,) and by lights on the Breakwaters. Horseshoe Reef at the outlet of the lake, has a lighthouse of iron, built in 1856. Black Rock harbor in the N. part of the city is very capacious and easy of access. It is formed by a stone dyke from Squaw Island 2,915 yards upward, and with the island forms a harbor 4,565 yards long and from 88 to 220 yards wide, with an area of 136 acres. Besides affording an exceedingly convenient harbor, with an average depth of 15 feet, this work secures a water-power of about 4½ ft. A ship lock is constructed at its foot; and it is on the line of the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal enters the city along Niagara River, from which it is separated by a scawall, and extends southward to near the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and thence eastward to Hamburg St. The R. R. communications have been noticed in the general accounts of the county.

The *Fire Department*, is under a superintendent, and consists of a paid and a volunteer force. The former has 8 steam fire engines, 6 horse hose carts, and 35 employees. The latter has 5 hose, 3 hook and ladder, 1 hand engine, and 1 tarpaulin co. There is a Fire Alarm Telegraph, with 65 stations, and the whole expense of the Fire Dep. during the last year was \$89,133, of which \$26,885.50 was for new engines and permanent improvements. Losses in 1870 by fire \$131,530.78, being much less than for many years before. The Fireman's Benevolent Asso. has a permanent fund of \$36,723.02, and expended last year \$19,775.32, of which \$3,694.48 was to widows and orphans.

The *Police* were lately under the Board of Niagara Frontier Police Com'rs. whose district included Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Wheatfield, who were allowed a force of 125 men, of whom 115 were assigned to Buffalo. By a recent act, which came into force May 1, 1871,

¹ A paper on the *Geology of Buffalo*, by Geo. E. Hayes, pub. in 1869, contains full and minute details upon the subject.

this Board was abolished, and the police system is in the hands of a local Board, and limited to the city.

The *Engineer's Department* reported at the beginning of 1871, 301.64 miles of streets in the city; 69.35 miles of paved streets costing \$1,848,517.17; 69.91 miles of sewers, costing \$594,286.20 and 64.57 miles of stone side walks, costing \$301,720. The expense of the Street Com'r's Dep. was \$49,002.57 for repairs. Cost of lighting streets in 1870, \$84,695.11. The Buffalo Gas Light Co. org. Feb. 1848, has a capital of \$825,000, and 76 miles of mains laid. There are 3,004 street lamps set.

The *Government Building*, cor. of Washington and Seneca sts., is an elegant stone structure, containing the post office, District Court Rooms of the N. Dist. of N. Y., Custom House, and various U. S. offices. It is fire proof throughout; was built in 1855-8, is 60 by 110 feet in size, 3 stories high, and is both ornamental and substantial in appearance. An act has been recently passed, providing for the erection of a new City Hall, but at the time of writing, nothing had been done towards the erection. The *State Arsenal*, 165 by 65 feet in size, was built in 1858, at a cost of \$35,100, and is a massive stone building fronting on Batavia st. Several public markets, are located in central points of the city. *Fort Porter* is a government work opposite Fort Erie; built in 1842-8, at a cost of \$140,000, and intended for a garrison of 300 men, and for mounting 64 guns. It is adjacent to one section of the proposed park, and was used to some extent in the late war, as a rendezvous for troops.

Banks.—There are in Buffalo 5 State Banks with a capital of \$2,150,000 and 3 national banks with a capital of \$550,000. There are 6 savings banks, and 7 banking houses not incorp. Four insurance companies have their central office in the city. There are about 30 newspapers and periodicals.¹

Commerce.—This branch of industry has been the leading source of wealth and prosperity in the city, and the natural advantages of this port, with the facilities already secured and in course of realization, cannot but continue through all coming time to render this city distinguished as a commercial port.

In 1870, 3,768 vessels, with 1,550,240 tonnage and crews of 41,861, cleared coastwise; 730 American vessels, of 451,054 tons and crews of 7,214 cleared for Canada ports; and 811 Canadian vessels, of 83,616 tons and crews of 4,549 cleared for Canadian ports.

The following are the total entries and clearances for each of the past nineteen years :

Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Years.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.
1852.....	9,441	3,092,247	127,494	1862.....	16,390	6,689,191	166,133
1853.....	8,298	3,252,679	129,112	1863.....	15,376	6,757,903	154,415
1854.....	8,912	3,990,284	126,028	1864.....	14,105	6,891,348	148,161
1855.....	9,211	3,360,233	111,575	1865.....	13,444	1,032,593	145,864
1856.....	8,128	3,618,586	112,051	1866.....	13,528	6,617,630	142,973
1857.....	7,581	3,226,106	132,183	1867.....	12,222	5,586,951	125,142
1858.....	8,318	3,329,246	86,887	1868.....	17,744	4,283,163	116,622
1859.....	10,521	5,592,626	118,000	1869.....	10,500	4,111,691	105,330
1860.....	11,527	4,710,175	120,497	1870.....	10,625	4,157,793	105,798
1861.....	13,866	5,963,896	144,178				

¹*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, (Rep.) daily except Sundays, Matthews & Warren, pub., size 29 by 46, terms \$10.
Tri-Weekly Commercial Advertiser, same size, and pubs. as above, terms \$5.

Buffalo Patriot and Courier, weekly, same, size and pubs. as above, terms \$1.50.

Buffalo Courier, (Dem.) daily except Sundays, Warren, Johnson & Co. pubs., size 30 by 46, terms \$10.

Buffalo Weekly Courier, same pubs. as above, size 28 by 42, terms \$1.50.

Buffalo Evening Courier and Republic, daily except Sundays, Warren, Johnson & Co. pubs., size 24 by 30, terms \$6.
Buffalo Express, (Rep.) daily except Sundays, Express Printing Co. pubs., size 26 by 43, terms \$10.

The Weekly Express, by the same pubs. as above, size 26 by 43, terms \$1.50.

Evening Post, daily except Sundays, George T. Bryan, pub., size 23 by 33, terms \$5.

Buffalo Telegraph, (German Republic,) daily except Sundays and Mondays, Philip H. Bender, pub., size 24 by 36, terms \$6.50.

Buffalo Weekly Telegraph, same size, and pub. as above, terms \$2.

Sonntag Zeitung, Sundays, same size and pub. as above, terms \$2.

Der Demokrat und Weltheber, daily, except Sundays, Brunck & Held, pubs., size 24 by 36, terms \$6.50.

Der Weltheber, weekly, same pubs. as above, size 27 by 41, terms \$2.50.

Buffalo Volks Freund, daily, German Press Union publishers, size 24 by 36, terms \$6.

Buffalo Volk, weekly edition, size 23 by 42, terms \$2.
Central Zeitung, weekly, Joseph Hogg, pub., size 32 by 46, terms \$2.50.

Freie Presse, weekly, German, Reinecke & Zesch, pubs., size 22 by 32, terms \$1.50.

Aurora, (German Catholic,) Christian Wieckman, pub., 8 pages, size 28 by 42, terms \$2.

Buffalo Christian Advocate, (Religious,) Rev's. Robie and Ripley, pub., weekly, size 26 by 40, terms \$2.

Le Phare des Lacs, (French,) weekly, M. C. Petit, pub., 16 pages, size of page 12 by 14, terms \$3.

Excelsior, monthly, W. T. Horner pub., 16 pages, size of page 9 by 11, terms \$1.

Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, monthly, Julius F. Miner, M. D., pub., octavo, 60 pages, terms \$3.

Union, monthly, (German,) C. Liebenpfeiffer, pub., 8 pages, size 20 by 27, terms 50 cts.

Around the World, monthly, W. T. Horner, pub.

Die Haschende Kirche, monthly, (German,) John A. A. Grabau, pub. quarto, size of page, 12 by 14, terms \$1.50.

Live Stock Journal, (Ag.) monthly, Lewis N. Allen, pub., quarto, 24 pages and covers.

Our Record, monthly, managers of Home of the Friendless, pub. quarto, size 20 by 27, terms 50 cts.

Homoeopathic Quarterly, Rollin R. Gregg, M. D., pub.

Our Leisure Moments, monthly, 32 pages 8 vo., Ives & Hutchinson, eds. & pubs. terms \$1.

Every Body, monthly, 16 pages, size 32 by 48, terms \$1.50, Henry H. Sage, ed. & pub., established in 1871.

Great Expectations, monthly, 24 pages, 8 vo., terms 75 cts. Deshler & Welch, eds. & pubs.

In 1870 about 5,000 linear feet of new dockage was added to that formerly existing, and much of this was intended to accommodate the coal trade. The receipts of coal by canal, railroad and lake during the year, were 524,733 tons of bituminous, and 354,054 tons of anthracite. The Buffalo Creek R. R. called into existence by the growing importance of the coal business, extending from the R. R. tracks of the city across the creek, and around on the sand beach outside.

The prominent articles of lake and canal trade in former years have been grain and flour. There are 31 grain elevators, having a capacity of 7,415,000 bushels, and a transfer capacity of 2,889,000 bushels per day. The proprietors are united as the "Western Grain Elevating Asso." In 1870, they handled 19,907,906 bushels of wheat, 9,425,571 of corn, 6,620,820 of oats, 650,060 of rye, 1,465,888 of barley, and 20,949 of malt. Total 38,095,672 bushels.

Grain Trade of Buffalo for Thirty-five Years.

YEARS.	Flour, barrels.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Oats, bushels.	Barley, bushels.	Rye, bushels.
1836	139,178	304,090	204,355	28,640	4,876	1,500
1837	126,805	450,350	94,490	2,553		3,267
1838	277,620	333,117	34,148	6,577		900
1839	294,125	1,117,262				
1840	597,142	1,004,561				
1841	730,040	1,635,000	201,031			
1842	734,408	1,555,420	454,530		4,710	1,268
1843	917,517	1,827,241	223,966	2,589		1,332
1844	915,030	2,177,500	137,178	18,017		456
1845	764,750	1,770,740	54,200	23,000		
1846	1,375,259	4,734,184	1,455,258	218,300	47,530	28,250
1847	1,957,000	6,439,100	2,562,000	448,000		77,000
1848	1,249,000	4,520,117	2,298,000	560,000	6	17,839
1849	1,207,435	4,943,978	3,321,651	362,389		
1850	1,103,039	3,681,347	2,593,378	357,580	3,600	
1851	1,258,224	4,167,121	5,908,775	1,140,340	242,773	10,652
1852	1,239,213	5,549,773	5,136,746	2,596,231	497,913	112,251
1853	975,557	5,430,043	8,065,732	1,580,653	401,090	107,152
1854	733,756	3,510,782	10,108,983	4,401,430	313,885	177,865
1855	936,761	8,122,126	9,711,430	2,693,222	62,204	299,591
1856	1,126,048	8,465,671	9,633,277	1,733,352	46,327	245,810
1857	845,953	8,334,179	5,713,611	1,214,760	37,944	48,536
1858	1,536,109	10,671,550	6,621,668	2,175,231	308,371	125,214
1859	1,420,353	9,234,652	3,113,653	394,502	361,560	124,693
1860	1,122,355	18,242,649	11,306,217	1,209,159	262,150	80,822
1861	2,150,591	27,105,219	21,024,057	1,797,905	313,757	337,764
1862	2,046,022	30,435,831	24,280,627	2,624,932	423,124	791,564
1863	2,978,089	21,240,348	20,006,952	7,322,187	641,449	422,309
1864	2,028,520	17,677,549	10,478,681	11,682,637	465,057	633,727
1865	1,798,393	13,437,888	19,440,901	8,494,799	820,563	877,676
1866	1,313,548	10,518,673	27,998,542	10,296,751	1,672,757	1,193,519
1867	1,417,799	12,229,141	17,570,376	10,535,159	1,798,596	918,330
1868	1,524,818	12,647,781	16,889,952	11,310,153	769,241	984,886
1869	1,606,629	19,335,646	11,937,131	5,312,874	696,467	125,003
1870	1,453,913	20,136,166	8,895,333	6,620,306	1,857,424	660,951

Aggregate Receipts of Grain, by Decades, Compared.

	Grain, bushels.	Grain, includ. flour, bush.
1836 to 1845, 10 years.	14,368,908	41,851,483
1846 to 1855, 10 years.	113,766,005	174,717,437
1856 to 1865, 10 years.	344,213,324	432,390,318
1866 to 1870, 5 years.	213,136,716	250,720,256
Total, 35 years.	685,484,953	899,679,494

Comparative Imports of some leading Articles by Lake and Grand Trunk R. R. from the Western States and Canada, during three years, (not including Receipts by Lake Shore R. R.)

ARTICLES.	1868.	1869.	1870.	ARTICLES.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Ashes, casks.	2,840	2,338	1,004	Iron scrap, lbs.	12,144,639	16,407,274	10,526,305
Bacon, lbs.	1,442,100	473,100	11,460	Lumber, feet.	217,786,452	234,647,001	209,674,390
Butter, lbs.	978,350	674,181	518,297	Lard, lbs.	1,685,255	3,007,460	657,308
Beef, bbls and tierces.	12,118	4,853	1,491	Oil cake, sacks.	25,055	17,067	11,551
Cheese, lbs.	81,100	734	53,200	Potatoes, bushels.	256,138	30,511	19,590
Coal, tons.	89,641	67,639	91,269	Pork, bbls.	28,296	14,635	9,534
Copper, bbls.	6,835	1,170	8,763	Peas, bushels.	61,512	49,010	35,168
Copper, cakes.	7,935	7,490	12,063	R. R. ties, No.	28,854	40,430	161,315
Copper, tons.			2,974	Staves.	25,426,789	15,322,630	31,323,000
Fish, packages.	28,413	41,725	46,628	Shingles, No.	23,924,708	30,688,057	35,297,606
Flax seed, bushels.	63,463	16,649	9,656	Shooks.	79,009	70,003	36,354
Grindstones, tons.	2,111	2,587	1,650	Sallow, lbs.	186,946	300,240	199,134
Grindstones, No.	13,817	9,943	6,185	Wood, cords.	17,621	17,834	19,464
Hides, No.	95,276	47,167	67,424	Wool, lbs.	54,138	24,067	17,813
Hoops, No.	17,981,286	24,022,737	32,618,571				

Statement showing the Receipts at Buffalo, of Grain and Produce by Lake Shore Railway for the year 1870.

Flour, bbls.....	1,400,328	Cornmeal, bbls..	10,180	Iron, plates.....	2,074	Seed, tim., bu....	10,479
Wheat, bu.....	1,452,320	Copper, bbls.....	748	Leather, rolls....	17,712	Seed, clover, bu..	10,330
Corn, bu.....	5,234,000	Eggs, pkgs.....	12,874	Lard, lbs.....	11,149,560	Starch, bxs.....	27,132
Oats, bu.....	2,586,000	Grease, lbs.....	68,834	Mill feed, lbs....	20,067,800	Sheep, No.....	411,600
Barley, bu.....	1,228,430	Glassware, pkgs.	39,869	Oil cake, sacks..	28,914,000	Stone, tons.....	4,907
Rye, bu.....	152,300	Grindstones, No.	49,796	Petroleum, reff'd	42,991	Tobacco, bbls....	4,433
Beef, bbls.....	19,853	Hides, No.....	242,780	bbls.....	589,516	Tobacco, bxs....	17,243
Butter, lbs.....	1,488,060	Horses, No.....	6,896	Petroleum, cr'de,		Tobacco, hlds....	16,112
Bacon, lbs.....	11,763,400	Hams, tes.....	19,366	bbls.....		Tallow, lbs.....	231,827
Broomcorn, bls..	7,557	Hops, bls.....	6,346	Pork, bbls.....	840,861	Tanbark, eds....	4,636
Coal, tons.....	111,296	Hogs, No.....	598,634	Pelts, bbls.....	33,638	Whisky, bbls....	109,898
Cattle, No.....	261,851	Hogs, dres'd, lbs.	14,781,400	Paper, bbls.....	7,868	Wine, pgs.....	223
Cheese, bxs.....	65,489	Hemp, bls.....	1,832		6,856	Wool, bls.....	16,864
Cotton, bls.....	168,598						

Live stock trade: number of animals received since 1857, inclusive:

YEARS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.	YEARS.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Total.
1857	108,203	307,549	117,468	533,220	1864	135,797	155,959	301,629	593,385
1858	136,043	345,731	92,194	573,266	1865	212,839	207,208	300,014	720,061
1859	103,337	199,579	73,619	365,535	1866	275,092	341,560	552,831	1,169,482
1860	150,971	145,354	85,770	362,096	1867	257,872	239,943	607,449	1,105,255
1861	141,629	239,852	101,579	482,260	1868	263,948	475,035	470,578	1,209,561
1862	129,433	524,976	105,671	760,020	1869	350,454	548,889	745,164	1,644,507
1863	154,789	474,849	91,128	720,766	1870	362,778	549,847	623,501	1,536,126

These shipments are chiefly by railroad, and the number of carloads passing eastward in 1870, were as follows:

	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	Erie Railway.	Total.
Cattle	13,019	8,132	21,151
Hogs	2,568	2,565	5,133
Sheep	1,399	1,151	2,550
Horses	340	99	439

To accommodate this trade, immense cattle yards have been constructed in the N. E. part of the city. The new line of the Erie Railway to Suspension Bridge, built last year, was intended largely to compete for this trade, and both lines of railroad have greatly extended their facilities for this business.

The Buffalo Board of Trade, was organized Jan. 16, 1844, and has since proved an efficient auxiliary to the business of the city. Its annual statements of the Trade and Commerce of Buffalo, embody a large amount of information upon this subject.

The Buffalo Ship Masters Association, organized in 1862, the *Board of Fire Underwriters*, and various other associations for the protection and regulation of common interests, have come into existence as the occasion required.

The *manufactures* of Buffalo, are of great extent and variety, employing several millions of capital, and several thousands of laborers. They consist of establishments for the manufacture of pig iron, R. R. rails, merchant iron, boilers, steam engines and machinery in great variety, agricultural implements, mowers, &c., stoves, nuts and bolts, nails, common and horseshoe, malleable iron, car wheels, iron fences and ornamental iron work, scales, school and cabinet furniture, files and tools, pottery and fire clay ware, leather, (of which there are over sixty establishments, great and small,) boots and shoes, whitelead, cut tobacco, pianos, melodeons and other musical instruments, ale and beer, (of which there are some forty estabs.,) ropes, cordage, patent medicines, &c. The introduction of cheap fuel by the railroads done and in progress of construction into the coal regions, and the commercial facilities of the city, indicate a great extension of the manufacturing interests of this place as probable.

Parks. Under an act of April 14, 1869, a board of 12 persons were, with the mayor, constituted Park commissioners, and empowered to select such grounds not exceeding 500 acres, in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th wards (as then constituted,) for public parks, as in their judgment should be best adapted for this purpose. This amount of land has been selected, plans adopted, and considerable work done. The main body of the park is in the N. part of the city, adjacent to Forest Lawn Cemetery, with avenues of approach, and grounds of less extent nearer the settled portion of the city. One of these, adjacent to Fort Porter, will command a fine view of the lake and Niagara River.

The *Schools*, are under a Superintendent of Education, who employs teachers, enforces

regulations, and reports to the Common Council. There are at present 340 teachers employed, at salaries of nearly \$200,000. Over 21,000 pupils attended during the last year. Some of the school houses of the city are fine specimens of architecture. There is a Central School, and 36 other public schools, several of which have branches, and all of them several teachers. Besides these, there is the Orphan Ward Church Charity Foundation, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, and the Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Home, in which the teachers are appointed and paid as a part of the school system.

The Buffalo Asylum for the Insane. By act of April 29, 1869, the Governor was directed to appoint five commissioners to select a proper site in the 8th Judicial District, on which to erect an asylum for the insane. The site selected was Buffalo City, and the Common Council, Nov. 8, 1869, agreed to accept and perform the conditions required, and to purchase certain lands, 200 acres in extent, near the park, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000. This was confirmed by act Feb. 17, and April 27, 1879, and the city allowed to issue bonds not exceeding \$60,000 for not more than 20 years. The asylum was established and organized by act of April 23, 1870, and \$50,000 appropriated as a beginning. The plans were to be upon the basis of accommodating not more than 500 patients at any one time. The managers are to report annually to the Legislature. Further appropriations have since been made, and the work is under construction.

The Buffalo Historical Society was organized April 15, 1862; incorp. Dec. 31, 1862, and rooms opened Feb. 1, 1863. It has a large and rapidly increasing library and collection illustrating the early history of the city, and of Western New York generally, and the more valuable of its MSS. and pamphlets are in a fireproof room.

The Grosvenor Library was incorp. April 8, 1861, and was formed by Seth Grosvenor. It is under the care of trustees, but is assisted by the city to the extent of \$3,000 in the expenses of support. Its building fund is \$20,000 in city bonds and \$1,155.75 in cash. The library fund \$49,000 in city bonds, and \$8,394.76 in cash. The library is at present in an upper room of one of the savings' banks.

The Young Men's Association was established in 1835-6, incorp. March 1843, and has a library of 20,020 volumes of books and pamphlets. It sustains a reading room, lecture courses, &c. Receipts from all sources, the past year, \$18,200.20, membership, about 2,000.

The Buffalo Law Library Association incorp. April 2, 1833, is intended to secure a reference library for professional use, beyond the means of individuals.

German Young Men's Association instituted in 1841, and incorp. in 1846; has a library of 3,500 vols., and a membership of 400.

Young Men's Christian Association, organized in May, 1852, and incorp. in March, 1853. It has 850 members, and a library and reading room, over No. 302 Main St.

The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy was instituted Nov. 11, 1862, incorp. Dec. 4, and gallery opened Dec. 24 of that year. It has an elegant collection of paintings, sculpture, and other works of art in the Y. M. Asso. Buildings.

The Buffalo Society of Natural History was org. Dec. 5, 1861, and incorp. Jan. 28, 1863. It is designed to promote the study of the Natural Sciences, and has a public museum of great scientific interest in the Y. M. Asso. Buildings.

Mechanic's Institute, org. Feb. 21, 1865, and incorp. March 20, 1869. In October, 1869, it held an Industrial exhibition at the Skating Rink, the success of which has determined the Soc. to erect a permanent building for exhibitions.

The Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, Main, cor. Virginia St. This is the only branch of the University incorp. May 11, 1846. It has 8 professorships, and in 1869, reported 94 students and 34 graduates. The college is in a 4 story building, valued at about \$14,000. Students have access to two hospitals, and have ample clinical opportunities.

Buffalo Medical Association, organized July 16, 1845; incorp. April 1, 1856. Holds monthly meetings.

Buffalo City Dispensary, organized March 1857; incorp. Feb. 1859, is designed to supply medicines, and medical, and surgical, and free of cost to the poor.

Buffalo General Hospital, incorp. Nov. 21, 1855, and opened in 1858. It is supported by subscriptions and State aid. The edifice, a wing of the proposed plan, is of brick 2 stories,

150 by 45 feet, and will accommodate 125 inmates. Value of real estate, \$56,800, and of personal property, \$13,800 disbursements in 1869, \$25,256.90.

Buffalo Homœopathic Free Dispensary, 270 Main St.

Buffalo Female Academy, was opened in July, 1852. Located on Delaware Avenue, Mr. Jabez Goodell was a munificent pastor of this academy.

The Heathcote School, at 319 Pearl st.

St. Mary's School for Boys, on Pine st. near Batavia.

Martin Luther College, Maple st. near Virginia st.

German Luther and Trinity School, 3 teachers, and 300 scholars.

St. Joseph's College, by the Christian Brothers, and clergymen for the Classics. It has 450 boys.

Canissius College, is a Jesuit institution, No. 651 Washington st.

Boarding School and Academy of the Holy Angels, under care of Gray Nuns; has 110 pupils.

Holy Angel's School, under Gray Nuns; has 300 pupils.

St. Joseph's Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, under the Sisters of Mercy.

Convent of St. Clair, under Sisters of 3d Order of St. Francis; has a day and select school.

Community of the Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate, church of the Holy Angels.

St. Mary's Convent of the Redemptorists.

The Buffalo Orphan Asylum, organized in 1835; incorp. April 24, 1837; on Virginia st., near Delaware avenue. The building was erected in 1850, and will accommodate 120 inmates. Value of property, \$21,000. Invested bond, \$18,911.79. Expenditures about \$20,000 per annum.

The Evangelical Luth. St. John's Orphan Home, incorp. April 14, 1865, consists of male and female departments, the latter on Hickory st., and the former at Sulphur Springs, 4 miles out. Property worth \$19,796.31; expenditures, \$10,573.60 last year.

The Church Charity Foundation, not restricted to any special object of charity.

A Home for Aged and Destitute Females, was opened in 1858, and an Orphan Ward in 1866. Located on Rhode Island st., near Niagara.

St. Francis' Hospital, Pine st., under Sisters of St. Francis, of St. Assisum. It had 100 patients in the last year. Incorp. April 30, 1869. Located at 231 Pine st. Property worth \$34,769.

Charity Hospital, org. in 1858. It is a plain 3-story brick edifice, 200 by 40 ft., with an extension 40 ft. sq. It is under 14 Sisters of Charity. It had 1,700 patients in a year. Average 300, capacity 350. A Dispensary is attached. It is not restricted to those of any particular creed. Expenses in 1869, \$15,455.85.

The Providence Lanic Asylum, under Sisters of Charity, is a well appointed and useful institution, incorp. Aug. 3, 1860, and edifice opened in 1861. It is 3 stories, 75 by 40, with a wing. A lot of 30 acres is adjoining, on Main st., 3 mi. from the city. Property worth \$42,000. Has about 30 patients.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum, in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph; has 35 deaf mute pupils. There is also a select school attached.

Home for the Friendless, estab. in 1867, and incorp. in 1868. On 7th st., near Md. av. Designed as a temporary home for homeless women, and to obtain suitable places for girls seeking employment. Property worth \$10,800. Expenses, \$1,200 per annum.

St. Mary's German Orphan Asylum, estab. 1852, incorp. 1856. Building erected 1858, sufficient for 30 inmates.

St. Mary's Asylum for Widows, Foundlings, and Infants, is in charge of Sisters of Charity. It has 80 infants and foundlings, and 35 widows and patients.

St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum, under Sisters of St. Joseph; has 30 orphans.

St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, under 10 Sisters of Charity; has 109 orphans.

St. Joseph's Boys' Orphan Asylum, org. 1849; incorp. 1851. On a large farm near the boundary of Buffalo, under Sisters of St. Joseph. It received in last year 200. There is here a reformatory for boys, with 90 inmates.

Magdalen Asylum, under Sisters of Our Lady of the Good Shepherd. It has an industrial school for reclaiming truant girls; 78 inmates. There is also at this place a Catholic reformatory for girls.

Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, founded in 1855, by the R. C. Order of Sisters of Our Lady of Refuge, and designed to afford a home for fallen women. Located on Best st., in the n. part of the city.

The *Society for Protection of Destitute R. C. Children*, at the City of Buffalo, was incorp. April 25, 1864, opened in 1866. Located 5 mi. from Buffalo. A separate building to be erected for girls.

The *St. Mary's Academy and Industrial Female School of Buffalo*, was incorp. April 29, 1863. 74 Franklin st.

Buffalo Association for the Relief of the Poor, incorp. May 9, 1852, has an organized system of inquiry and supply.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, org. Jan. 26, 1869; on Batavia st., and building sufficient for 120 inmates. It is under Sisters of Charity. Property worth \$25,500. Expenditures, \$9,195. Average about 100 inmates.

St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, org. in 1852. Building erected in 1858 and 1865, and connected with St. Mary's lying-in hospital. The infant dep. will receive 80. Under Sisters of Charity.

Numerous societies for mutual aid and benefit, for social purposes, or the promotion of special objects of amelioration or reform, have at various times come into existence, and many of these are in active operation. There are nearly 70 churches and places used exclusively for public worship in Buffalo.¹

Travelers occasionally noticed Buffalo Creek, but its commercial importance did not begin to attract attention, nor did any white settlement begin, until about the beginning of this century. An agent of the Holland Land Co., in 1801, laid out the plan of a town, which was called "New Amsterdam," which has since in the main been preserved, although, in 1826, the names of streets were changed. The first white male child born within the present limits of the city is said to have been Aldrich Wells, son of Joseph and Prudence Wells, about the year 1800. Black Rock began to settle about 1807,² and in 1808 the name of "Buffalo" was given to the village then made the county seat of Niagara co. In 1812, it became a military post, and in Dec., 1813, it was burned by the enemy. Both the state and general government granted money to relieve the sufferers from this invasion along the Niagara frontier.

Only two dwelling houses were left standing. The rebuilding of the village was not commenced until 1815. Buffalo had from the first a formidable rival in Black Rock. While the mouth of Buffalo Creek was obstructed by a bar, Black Rock possessed an excellent harbor and monopolized the infant commerce of the lake. The "*Walk-in-the-Water*," the first steamboat on Lake Erie, was built at Black Rock in 1818. The construction of Buffalo harbor was commenced in 1820, by the citizens;³ and in 1827 the General Government assumed its completion and built the present pier and lighthouse. The Erie Canal was finished in 1825; and from that time to the present Buffalo has increased in wealth and population with the characteristic rapidity of the cities of the West.⁴

The city has 5 post offices: **Buffalo, North Buffalo, Black Rock, Buffalo Plains, and Red Jacket.**

CHEEKTOWAGA⁵ was formed from Amherst, March 22, 1839, and a part of West Seneca was taken off in 1851. It is an interior town, lying n. of the centre of the co. The surface is level. The principal streams are Eleven Mile, Cayuga, and Slate Bottom Creeks. The first settlement was made by Apollos Hitchcock, in 1808.⁶ **Cheektowaga,**

¹ 18 Presb., 1 United Presb., 4 Luth., 7 Meth. Episc., 1 Colored Meth., 7 Bap., 9 Prot. Episc., 1 French Protestant, 1 Universalist, 1 Unitarian, 7 German Evangelical, 15 R. C., 1 Friends' meeting-house, 2 Jewish synagogues, and 3 Bethels and Mission Chapels.

² This village was sold by the State in small lots, like Lewiston, Oswego, Salina, and Fort Covington.

³ The sum of \$1,861.25 was raised by subscription, and a loan of \$12,000 was obtained from the State. A pier, extending 30 rods into the lake, was built, and a lighthouse erected upon the land. The *Superior*—the second steamboat launched upon Lake Erie—was built at Buffalo, in 1822.

⁴ The population at different periods has been as follows:—

1810.....	1,508	1835.....	19,715	1855.....	74,214
1814.....	1,069	1840.....	18,213	1860.....	81,129
1820.....	2,095	1845.....	29,773	1865.....	94,502
1825.....	5,141	1850.....	42,261	1870.....	117,178
1830.....	8,668				

⁵ This name was given at the suggestion of Alex. Hitchcock. It is a corruption of the Seneca word *Jik-do-waah-gah*, signifying "the place of the crab-apple tree," the Indian name of this locality.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Samuel Laure, Roswell, Jason, and Abraham Hatch, and Major Noble. The first birth was that of a child of Roswell Hatch, in 1810; and the first death, that of Franklin Hitchcock, in 1818. The first mill was built by Samuel Laure in 1810; and the first inn was kept by Jesse Munroe and Elnathan Bennett, in 1815.

is a p. o. There is a projected village named **Haywood**. There are 2 churches in this town R. C. and Prot. E.

CLARENCE—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora,) March 11, 1808. Buffalo was taken off in 1810, Alden in 1823, and Lancaster in 1833. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is level. A limestone terrace about 50 feet high, with a wall-like front facing the n., extends e. and w. through the centre of the town. The streams are Tonawanda Creek, on the n. border, and Ransoms Creek, flowing n. w. through the centre of the town. **Clarence Hollow**, (Clarence p. o.,) near the s. e. corner of the town, contains 3 churches, the Clarence Academy, and a pop. of about 400. **Clarence Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and about 50 houses. **Harris Hill**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. **East Clarence**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. station. The first settlement was made at Clarence Hollow in 1799, by Asa Ransom.¹ The census reports 14 churches in town.²

COLDEN—named from C. D. Colden, then a State senator—was formed from Holland, April 2, 1827. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. The surface is an elevated upland, rolling in the e. and hilly in the w. The w. branch of Cazenove Creek flows through the w. part of the town and is bordered by steep declivities 150 to 200 ft. high. **Colden**, (p. o.,) on Cazenove Creek, and **Glenwood**, (p. o.,) on the same streams are small villages, with limited manufactures, and a water-power. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Richard Buffum.³ The Presbyterian, at Glenwood, is the only church in town.

COLLINS—was formed from Concord, March 16, 1821. A part of Brandt was taken off in 1839, and North Collins in 1852. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. The surface is a rolling upland, sloping gradually to the w. and descending abruptly to Cattaraugus Creek upon the s. The summits of the ridges are 150 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Cattaraugus Creek forms the s. boundary of the town; and the other streams are Clear Creek and its tributaries. The channels of these streams are narrow and deep.

Versailles, (p. o.,) in the extreme w. angle, and partly in Cattaraugus co., is a small village, and the seat of the *Thomas Orphan Asylum*, established in 1864, for destitute Indian children. It is on a farm of 50 acres, and is of wood, 36 by 46 feet, with 2 wings, each 30 by 40 feet. It will accommodate about 100 children. It is managed by 10 trustees, of whom 5 are white and 5 Indians. It receives aid from Washington and from the State treasury, and the balance by private donations. **Collins Centre**, is a small village. **Angola**, is a vil. near the n. w. corner of the town. **Cowanda**, lies partly in this town, the part in Collins, having 413 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Jacob Taylor.⁴

CONCORD—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora,) March 20, 1812; and Collins and Sardinia were taken off in 1821. A part of Sardinia was annexed in 1822. It lies upon the s. border of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, with steep declivities bordering upon Cattaraugus Creek. Townsend Hill, the highest point, is nearly 1,500 feet above tide. The principal streams are Cattaraugus Creek, upon the s. boundary of the town, and its tributaries. Several small brooks, forming the head waters of Eighteen Mile and Cazenove Creeks, take their rise in this town. **Springville**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 11, 1834, is situated in the s. part of the town, and contains 5 churches, the Griffith Institute,⁵ a newspaper office,⁶ and several manufacturing establishments. Population 1,006. **Mortons Corners**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, is a small village with mills, etc. **Woodwards Hollow**, and **East Concord**, are p. offices and small villages. The first settlement

¹ Gen. Timothy Hopkins settled in the town in 1797; Asa Chapman, Timothy James, Wm. Updegraff, Christopher Saddler, Levi Felton, Abraham Shope, John Haines, and John Gardner, in 1801; Andrew Durnet, Geo. Shurman, Berra Ensing, and Jacob Shope, in 1803; and Daniel Bailey in 1804. The first birth was that of Harry E. Ransom, in 1801; and the first death, that of — Keyes, in 1804. Asa Ransom opened the first public house, in 1801, built the first sawmill, in 1805, and the first gristmill, in 1806; Otis R. Hopkins kept the first store, in 1811. The first school was taught by Rebecca Hamlin, in 1805.

² 5 Lutheran, 2 Meth., 2 Menonite, R. C., Bap., Presb., Disciple, and United Brethren.

³ Thos. Pope, Josiah Brown, and L. Owen, settled in the town in 1810, and Jesse Southwick, Richard Sweet, Nath'l Bowen, and Silas Lewis, in 1811. The first birth was that of a child of Thos. Pope, in 1811; the first marriage, that of Jas. Sweet and Charlotte Buffum, in 1810; and the first

death, that of Nathaniel Bowen, in 1812. Richard Buffum built the first mill, in 1810.

⁴ Joshua Palmerton, Stephen Peters, Turner Aldrich, and Stephen Lapham, settled in the town, in 1810, and Stephen Wilbur and Sylvanus Bates in 1811. The first birth was that of a son of Aaron Lindsley, in 1810; the first marriage, that of Stephen Peterson and Sarah Palmerton, in 1811; and the first death, that of — Straight, in 1812. Jacob Taylor built the first mill, in 1812; John Hanford kept the first store, in 1813, and Nathan King the first inn, in 1816. The first school was taught by John King, in 1815.

⁵ Endowed by Archibald Griffith, and changed from "Springville Academy" March 16, 1866; first incorporated in 1828.

⁶ *Springville Journal and Herald*, (Rep.,) weekly, W. W. Blakeley & John H. Melvin, eds. & pubs., size 22 by 32, terms \$1.50.

was made in 1808, by Christopher Stone.¹ The first church was organized Nov. 2, 1816, by Rev. John Spencer.

EAST HAMBURCH—was formed from Hamburg, as "*Ellicott*," Oct. 15, 1850. A part of West Seneca, as "*Seneca*," was taken off in 1851. Its name was changed Feb. 20, 1852. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co. The surface is a broken upland. Chestnut Ridge, the highest land in the town, has an elevation of about 500 feet above Lake Erie. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual slopes, broken by narrow ravines formed by the streams. Smokes Creek and its branches are the most considerable streams. Considerable attention is paid to fruit culture, and about 750 acres are devoted to apples and pears. **East Hamburg**, (p. o.,) N. of the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, the "E. Hamburg Friends Institute," a sawmill, a few shops, and 85 houses. **Ellicott**, (p. o.,) **Duel's Corner**, and **Websters Corner**, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1803, by David Eddy, from Rutland, Vt.² There are 5 churches in town; Friends, 2 M. E., Presb., and Evangelical.

EDEN—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora,) March 20, 1812. Boston was taken off in 1817, and Evans in 1821. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken in the e. and level in the w. A ridge about 500 ft. above the lake extends along the e. border. The principal streams are Eighteen Mile Creek and its branches. **Eden**, (p. o.,) situated near the centre of the town, and **Eden Valley**, (p. o.,) on Eighteen Mile Creek, are small villages with several mills, &c. **Clarksburgh**, (p. o.,) and **East Eden**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1808, by Benj., Joseph, and Samuel Tubbs.³ The religious services were conducted by Rev. Wm. Hill, in 1812.

ELMA—named from a large elm tree near the village of Elma, was formed from Lancaster and Aurora, Dec. 4, 1857. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is generally rolling, the summits of the ridges being 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys. Big Buffalo and Cazenove Creeks flow through the town. **Spring Brook**, (p. o.,) on Cazenove Creek, contains 2 churches and several manufactories. **Elma**, (p. o.,) has several manufacturing establishments, and a population of 165. **East Elma**, (p. o.,) is a village with 112 inhabitants. **Blossoms Mills**, is a place of 99 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1827, by Taber Earle.⁴

EVANS—named after David E. Evans, agent of the Holland Land Co., was formed from Eden, March 23, 1821. A part of Hamburg was annexed in 1826, and a part of Brandt was taken off in 1839. It lies upon the lake shore, in the s. part of the co. The land rises from the lake in a bluff 20 to 40 ft. high; and the highest part of the town, near the e. border, is 160 feet above the lake. The streams are Big and Little Sister Creeks. **Evans Centre**, (Evans p. o.,) situated on Big Sister Creek, contains several small manufactories, and 150 inhabitants. **Angola**, (p. o.,) on the same stream, is a station on the Erie Railway, and contains a gristmill, a sawmill, etc., and 600 inhabitants.⁵ **North Evans**, (p. o.,) on Eighteen Mile Creek, in the N. E. part of the town, contains 150 inhabitants. **East Evans**, (p. o.,) in the N. part of the town, has a population of 100, and **Pontiac**, (p. o.,) on Big Sister Creek, in the s. e. part, contains 100 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Joel Harvey.⁶

¹ John Albrow and John Russell settled in the town the same year, Sam'l Cochran in 1809, and Rufus Eaton, Joseph Adams, Alvah Plumb, and David Shultze, in 1810. The first birth was that of Lucius Stone. In 1809; the first marriage, that of Jas. Runnell and Anna Richmond, in 1813; and the first death, that of Mrs. John Albrow, in 1808. Anna Richmond taught the first school, in 1811.

² Ezekiel Cook and Zenas Smith settled in the town in 1803, and Amos Colvin and Ezekiel and Daniel Smith in 1804. The first marriage, was that of Almon C. Laire and Lydia Sprague, in 1808; the first birth, that of a son of Daniel Smith, in 1805, and the first death, that of the same child, in 1806. Don Smith built the first mill, in 1807; John Green kept the first inn, in 1807, and David Eddy the first store, in 1809. The first school was taught by Anna Eddy in 1807.

³ Among the first settlers were John Marsh, Silas Este, and Calvin Thompson, who came in 1809, and Daniel and Edward Webster, in 1810. The first birth was that of Hannah Tubbs, in 1809; the first marriage, that of David Doan and Anna Hill, in 1815; and the first death, that of James Welch, in 1812. Elisha Welch built the first sawmill, in 1811, and the first gristmill, in 1812. Wm. Hill kept the first inn, in 1814, and Fillmore & Johnson the first store, in 1820. The first school was taught by Rowena Plack, in 1812.

⁴ Timothy Treat, Isaac Williams, Willard and Jas. Fairbanks, and Amasa Adams settled in the town in 1830, and Zima A. Hemstreet, Abraham Taber, and Jacob Pettengill in 1831. The first birth was that of H. Scott Fairbanks, in 1831; the first marriage, that of Gould Hinman and Louisa Adams in 1835; and the first death, that of the wife of Isaac Williams, in 1830. The first mill was built by Estabrook, in 1824; and the first inn was kept by Taber Earle, in 1829. Emily Paine taught the first school in 1831.

⁵ This place has acquired a painful notoriety from a railroad accident on the Lake Shore road, Dec. 18, 1867, by which a passenger train was run off the track at the bridge, and burned. About 70 persons were killed and 40 wounded. Many of the former were burned alive.

⁶ Fisk and Worder settled in the town in 1808, Aaron Salisbury and Aaron Cash in 1809, and Andrew Tyler and Gates in 1810. The first birth was that of a daughter of David Cash, in Jan. 1811; the first marriage, that of Whiting Cash and Persis Taylor, June 28, 1815; and the first death that of Jonathan Cash, in 1811. Henry Tuttle built the first mill, in 1817; Joel Harvey kept the first inn, in 1806; and John Harris the first store, in 1815. The first school was taught by Hibbard, in 1811.

GRAND ISLAND—was formed from Tonawanda as a town, Oct. 19, 1852. It is the N. w. corner town in the co., and comprises Grand, Buckhorn, and Beaver Islands, in Niagara River. Its surface is nearly level. **Grand Island**, (White Haven p. o.) and **Sheenwater**, (p. o.) are hamlets, on the E. shore. There is no village on the island, although it is thickly settled along the shores. The first settlers were squatters, who located soon after the war of 1812 and before it was decided to which Government the island belonged.¹ In 1820, Mordecai M. Noah, of New York, conceived the project of forming a colony of Jews upon Grand island, as an Ararat, or resting place, for that scattered and broken people.²

HAMBURCH—was formed from "Willink," (now Aurora,) March 20, 1812. A part of Evans was taken off in 1826, East Hamburg in 1850, and a part of West Seneca, as "Seneca," in 1851. It lies on the shore of Lake Erie, near the centre of the w. border of the co. Its surface in the E. is rolling; but in the w. it is nearly level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. A bluff averaging 50 to 100 feet high borders the lake. The principal stream is Eighteen Mile Creek. A R. R. through this town to Springville has been projected. **Whites Corners**, (p. o.), on the N. branch of Eighteen mile Creek, in the S. E. part of the town, contains 5 churches, a union school, sash and blind factory, a gristmill, a sawmill, a tannery, and has a pop. of 712. **Water Valley**, (p. o.), on the same stream, w. of Whites Corners, contains a furnace, and 20 houses; **Abbotts Corners**, (Hamburg p. o.), on the line of East Hamburg, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, a shingle mill, and 145 inhabitants. **Big Tree Corners**, (p. o.) is a small village in the N. part. **Hamburg-on-the-Lake**, (West Hamburg p. o.), and **Lake View**, (p. o.) are R. R. stations. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Nathaniel Titus and Dr. Rufus Belden.³

HOLLAND—was formed from "Willink," (now Aurora,) April 15, 1818; and Colden was taken off in 1827. It lies upon the E. border of the co., S. E. of the centre. The surface is a high, broken upland, divided by the valley of Cazenove Creek. The summit of the highland is about 900 ft. above Lake Erie. The valley of Cazenove Creek is very fertile. **Holland**, (p. o.), on Cazenove Creek, a sta. on the Buffalo & Washington R. R., contains 1 church, a large tannery, 2 grist mills, several sawmills, 2 shingle mills, a faucet fac., &c. There are 3 cheese factories in this town, and 300 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1807, by Jared Scott, Abner Currier, and Arthur Humphrey, from Vt.⁴ There is 4 churches in town: 2 Bap. Christian and Luth.

LANCASTER—was formed from Clarence, March 20, 1833. A part of West Seneca was taken off in 1851, and a part of Elma in 1857. It is an interior town, N. E. of the centre of the co. The surface is level. Cayuga and Eleven Mile Creeks are the principal streams; upon them are several mill sites. **Lancaster**, (p. o.), incorp. March 13, 1849, is a sta. on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., in the w. part of the town. It contains 6 churches, a bank, and several manufacturing. Pop. 1,697. **Bowmansville**, (p. o.), in the N. w. corner of the town is a small village. **Town Line**, **Winspear**, and **Looneyville**, are

¹ This decision was not made until 1818, and while the matter was still undecided, a large number of lawless persons—mostly refugees from justice from both sides of the river—squatted upon the island, locating principally along the shores. Seventy houses were burned, and 100 people, consisting of men, women and children, were turned out upon the U. S. and Canada shores. Two buildings, filled with grain, alone were saved. The removal and destruction occupied 5 days and cost the State \$568.93. A few families returned immediately, but did not remain.

² In a memorial to the legislature in 1810 for the purchase of the Island, Maj. Noah explained his object; recounted the persecution which his co-religionists in the Old World had suffered through many centuries; pointed out the benefits that had resulted to Spain, Portugal, France, and Germany from the commercial enterprise and the capital of the Jews when allowed the exercise of their rights; and painted in brilliant colors the benefits that would accrue to the U. S. if his people could exchange "the whips and scorns of Europe, Asia, and Africa for the light of liberty and civilization" which this country afforded. He estimated that there were 7,000,000 of Jews in the world, and predicted that, if the existence of an asylum of freedom were made known, large numbers would be induced to emigrate. The sanction of law was asked to give confidence to those who might not otherwise be induced to remove. His attempt to gather the Jews, ended in day dreams. In fact, nothing was done, but the erection of a cheap monument

of brick and wood, which was to have been dedicated upon the spot. But the day appointed proved rainy, and the exercises were held in a genteel church in Buffalo. This monument bore on a stone tablet an inscription in the Hebrew tongue, from Deuteronomy, vi. 4, and the following:

ARARAT.

A city of Refuge for the Jews.

Founded by Mordecai Mannel Noah, in the month of TIZRI, 5386, (September, 1825,) and in the 50th year of American Independence.

The monument has of course long since tumbled down, leaving not enough to lead the curious traveler to ask, "What is it?" The tablet is placed in the rooms of the Buffalo Historical Society.

³ Benj. Enos, and Joseph Sheldon settled in the town in 1805, and John Fox and Elsha and David Clark in 1806. The first marriage was that of Ezekiel Cook and Anna Smith, in 1807. Nath'l Titus kept the first inn, in 1804; and John Cummings built the first mill, in 1805.

⁴ They were followed by Dan'l McKean and Ezekiel Harvey Colby the same year, and by Increase Richardson, Samuel Miller, Theophilus Baldwin, and Sanford Porter in 1808. The first birth was that of Dan'l McKean, in 1808. Joshua Parsons kept the first inn, in 1817, and Leonard Cook the first store, the same year. The first school was taught by Abner Currier, in 1808.

p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1803, by Jas. and Asa Woodward.¹ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, at the house of Benj. Clark, in 1809.

MARILLA, named from Mrs. M. Rogers, of Alden—was formed from Alden and Wales, Dec. 2, 1853. It is situated near the centre of the e. border of the co. The surface is rolling. Big Buffalo Creek crosses the s. w. corner; but the principal part of the town is drained by the head waters of Little Buffalo Creek. **Marilla**, (p. o.), situated near the west border of the town, is a village of 250 inhabitants. **Williston**, (p. o.), is near the centre. The first settlement was made by Jerry and Joseph Carpenter, in 1829.²

NEWSTEAD—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.), as "*Erie*," April 11, 1804; its name was changed April 18, 1831. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. A limestone terrace extends through near the centre of the town. North of this the surface is level; in many places marshy. To the s. the surface is level, or gently undulating. The town is watered by several small streams, the principal of which is Murder Creek.³ A layer of hydraulic limestone crops out along the terrace, and waterlime is extensively manufactured from it. **Akron**,⁴ (p. o.) incorp. Oct., 1850, is a station on the Canandaigua & N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., near the centre of the town. It contains several manufacturing establishments, and 444 inhabitants. **South Newstead**, is a p. o. **Falkirk**, 1 mi. e. of Akron, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in the early part of the present century.⁵ The first religious society (M. E.) was organized in 1807, with 12 members, at the house of Charles Knight, by Rev. Peter Van Nest and Amos Jenks.

NORTH COLLINS—was formed from Collins, Nov. 24, 1852, as "*Shirley*;" its name was changed June 24, 1853. It is an interior town, lying in the s. w. part of the co. Its surface is rolling, the summits of the ridges being 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The town is watered by the head branches of Eighteen Mile, Clear, and Big Sister Creeks. The streams generally flow through deep ravines bordered by steep declivities. There are 10 cheese factories in town. **North Collins**, (Collins p. o.), in the n. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches and 42 houses. Pop. 175. **Shirley**, (p. o.), and **Langford**, (p. o.), in the n. e. part, **New Oregon**, (p. o.), in the e. part, and **Marshfield**, (p. o.), in the s., are small villages, each with a few shops and about a dozen houses. The first settlers were Stephen Sisson, Abram Tucker, and Enos Southwick, from Warren co., who moved into the town in 1810.⁶

SARDINIA—was formed from Concord, March 16, 1821. A part of Concord was taken off in 1822. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface in the e. part is gently rolling, and in the w. hilly. Shepherd Hill, s. w. of the centre, is 1,040 ft. above Lake Erie. Cattaraugus Creek forms the s. boundary. **Sardinia**, (p. o.), in the s. e. part, has several manufactories. **Protection**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made by George Richmond, from Vt.⁷ The first religious services were conducted by the Rev. John Spencer, in Feb., 1815.

TONAWANDA—was formed from Buffalo, April 16, 1836; and Grand Island was taken off in 1852. It lies in the n. w. part of the co., at the angle formed by the junction of Tonawanda Creek and Niagara River. Its surface is generally level. Eleven Mile Creek

¹ Among the early settlers were Alanson Eggleston and David Hamlin, who came in 1804; Joel Pardee, in 1806; Wm. Blackman, Peter Pratt, — Kerney, and Elisha Cox, in 1807, and Elias Bissell, Pardon Peckham, and Benj. Clark, in 1808. The first birth was that of a pair of twins, children of Zophar Beach, and the first death, that of a child of Wm. Blackman, both in 1808. — Robinson built the first sawmill, in 1808; Ahaz Luce opened the first store, in 1810, and Jos. Carpenter the first inn, in 1812. The first school was taught by Freelee Johnson, in 1810.

² Rice Wilder, Cyrus Finney, and Rodman Day settled in the town in 1831. The first birth was that of Sarah Finney, in Oct., 1831. Jesse Barton built the first sawmill, in 1828, and the first gristmill, in 1832. Miles Carpenter kept the first store, in 1848, and the first inn, in 1850. The first school was taught by Sophia Day, in 1833.

³ Called by the Indians *Soc-un-quit*, noise or roar of distant water. The creek was named from the fact that at about the time of the first settlement, a white man was murdered upon it, within the present village limits of Akron, by an Indian who was conducting him to Canada.

⁴ Named from Akron, Ohio, and the latter from a Greek word signifying "summit."

⁵ Among the early settlers were Otis Ingalls, David Cully, Peter Van de Venter, Samuel Miles, John Felton, Charles Barney, Aaron Beards, Robert Durham, Tobias Cole, and Samuel, Silas, John, and Thomas Hill. Peter Van de Venter kept the first inn, in 1802, and Archibald Clark the first store, in 1809. The first school was taught by — Keith, in 1807.

⁶ The first birth was that of Geo. Tucker, in Aug., 1810; the first marriage, that of Levi Woodward and Hannah Southwick, in 1812; and the first deaths, those of two girls, twin daughters of Stephen Sisson. Stephen Staucliff built the first mill, in 1818; Stephen Tucker kept the first inn, and Chester Rose the first store, both in 1813. The first school was taught by Phebe Southwick, in the summer of 1813.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Ezra Nott, Henry Godfrey, and Josiah Sumner. Elisha Rice and Giles Briggs settled in the town in 1810. The first birth was that of Ray Briggs, in 1811; and the first death, that of a son of Henry Godfrey, in 1814. Sumner Warren built the first mill, in 1811; George Richmond kept the first inn, in 1811; and Clark & Co. the first store, in 1816. The first school was taught by Melinda Abbey, in 1814.

crosses the N. part of the town. **Tonawanda**,¹ (p. o.,) incorp. Dec. 3, 1853, is on the Erie Canal, at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek, and partly in Niagara co. It has a good harbor, and is an important station on the N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. It is the western terminus of the C. & N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and is on a new branch of the Erie Railway from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge. It contains 5 churches and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 2,125. **Midway**, is a p. o. on Niagara River. The first settlement was made in 1805.²

WALES—was formed from Aurora, April 15, 1818; and a part of Marilla was taken off in 1853. It is situated near the centre of the E. border of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, and inclined toward the N. The principal stream is Big Buffalo Creek. **Wales Centre**, (p. o.,) on Big Buffalo Creek, in the N. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a cheese factory, a few shops, a gristmill, a sawmill, and 46 inhabitants. **Wales**, (p. o.,) on the same stream, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, a sawmill, a few shops, a cheese factory, and 30 dwellings; and **South Wales**, (p. o.,) contains a gristmill, a sawmill, and 25 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Oliver Pettengill.³

WEST SENECA—was formed, as "*Seneca*," from Chicktowaga, Hamburg, and East Hamburg, and Lancaster, Oct. 16, 1851; its name was changed March 25, 1852. It is situated on the shore of Lake Erie, near the centre of the W. border of the co. Its surface is gently undulating in the E. and level in the W. The streams are Big Buffalo, Cazenove, and Smokes Creeks. A community known as the "Community of True Inspiration,"⁴ composed of Germans, formerly resided in this town, but removed several years since to Iowa. **Middle Ebenezer**, on Buffalo Creek, **Lower Ebenezer**, (Ebenezer p. o.,) on Cazenove Creek, and **New Ebenezer**, are small manufacturing villages. **Reserve**, **West Seneca Centre**, and **West Seneca**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made by Reuben Sackett, in 1826.⁵

¹ A destructive fire occurred Dec. 27, 1870. Loss \$50,000.

² Alex. Logan, John King, and John Hersey settled in the town in 1805; Emanuel Winter, Jos. Haywood, Oliver Standard, John Cunningham, Josiah Guthrie, Ebenezer Coon, Thos. Honnan, and Joseph Hersey, in 1806; Henry Anguish, in 1808; and Frederick Buck, in 1809. Henry Anguish kept the first inn, in 1811, and Judge Wilkinson the first store, in 1823. The first mill was built by — Osborne, in 1819.

³ Ethan and Wm. Allen and Jacob Turner settled in the town in 1806, and Chas. and Alex. McKay, Ebenezer Holmes, and Wm. Hoyt, in 1807. The first birth was that of Wm. Pettengill, in June 1806. Isaac and Eli Hall built the first mill, in 1811; Isaac Hall kept the first inn, in 1816, and Orsamus Warren the first store, in 1824. The first school was taught by Jas. Wood, in 1811. In 1813, an Indian hatchet was found imbedded in a tree at Wales Centre, and in 1825 John Allen related the following circumstance concerning it. About the time of the first settlement of Buffalo, an Indian came to that place and exhibited the skin of a white child, and boasted that he had murdered and skinned

the child for the purpose of making a tobacco pouch. Truman Allen, brother of the narrator, hearing the boast, became so enraged that he followed the Indian to Wales, and shot him. He buried the body and rifle in the sand, and stuck the tomahawk into a tree, where it was afterwards found as above stated.

⁴ This community purchased 7,622 acres belonging to the Buffalo Indian Reservation in 1844, and commenced their settlements the same year. They were engaged in agriculture and manufactures, and their wares obtained an excellent reputation.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Artemus W. Baker, John G. Wells, Isaac Earle, and Geo. Hopper, who located in 1823. The first child born was a daughter of Joel Decker, in Aug., 1826; and the first death, that of Peter Beal, in 1834. George E. Elderkin taught the first school, in 1839; Reuben Sackett kept the first inn, in 1826; the Ebenezer Society the first store, in 1845; and Ballou & Tubell built the first mill, in 1837.

ESSEX COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Clinton, March 1, 1799, and a corner was taken off in the erection of Franklin co. in 1808. It lies upon Lake Champlain, in the N. E. part of the state; is centrally distant 100 miles from Albany, and contains 1,926 square miles. It is by far the most broken and mountainous county in the State. With the exception of a strip of level land along the shore of Lake Champlain, nearly the whole co. is of an Alpine character. High, rocky peaks, and immense mountain masses, abounding in wild, broken crags and stupendous precipices, and separated by narrow ravines and deep gorges, form the general characteristics of the landscape. With the exception of the Black Mountain of North

Carolina, and the White Mountain group of New Hampshire, the mountains of this co. attain a higher elevation than any others belonging to the great Appalachian system; and, taking into consideration their great number of lofty peaks, they surpass in magnitude all other groups E. of the Mississippi. The mountains seem thrown together without regard to order or system; and from this fact, and the frequent misapplication of names, much confusion has arisen in attempting to describe them.

The 5 mountain ranges N. of the Mohawk valley extend through portions of this co., and terminate upon the lake. They all have a general N. E. and S. W. direction, rising higher toward the N., until they culminate in the most northerly range. These ranges are nearly parallel, and are mostly about 8 mi. apart, not always distinct, but in some places their lateral spurs interlock, and in others their continuity is broken by the intervention of valleys. They are not regularly serrated, but appear to consist of groups of sharp pointed peaks of hypersthene rock, connected by immense ridges. Single mountains are often sufficiently large to occupy the whole intervening space between the ranges, thus destroying the continuity of the valleys, and reducing them to narrow, isolated ravines. The most southerly of the 5 ranges barely enters the extreme S. E. corner of the co. It is known as the Palmertown or Luzerne Mts. It has also sometimes been called the Black Mountain Range and the Tongue Mts. It constitutes the highlands which rise upon both sides of Lake George and upon the narrow peninsula between the Lake George Outlet and Lake Champlain. Mt. Defiance, the extremity of the ridge, has an elevation of about 750 feet above the lake. The second range, known as the Kayaderosseras, extends through the S. E. part of Schroon and the centre of Crown Point, ending in the high cliff which overlooks Bulwaga Bay, and is elevated about 1,150 feet above the lake. Along the course of this range, in Schroon, is a cluster of peaks, the highest of which, Mt. Pharaoh, is 3,500 to 4,000 feet above tide. The third range occupies the W. and N. parts of Schroon, and extends through the N. part of Moriah and the centre of Westport, ending in the high promontory of Split Rock, in the S. part of Essex.¹ Bald Mountain, in Westport, one of the most noted peaks of this range, attains an elevation of 2,065 feet above tide. This range takes the name of the Schroon Mts. from the principal lake which lies at its foot.

The fourth range extends through the central parts of Minerva and N. Hudson, the S. E. corner of Keene and Lewis, the N. W. part of Elizabethtown, and the centre of Willsborough, ending in the high bluffs which border upon Perou Bay. It might with propriety be called the Boquet Range, from the principal river which flows at its base. Dix Peak, in N. Hudson, the highest mountain in this range, attains an elevation of 5,200 feet above tide, and, next to Mt. Marcy, is the highest point in the co. Nipple Top has an elevation of 4,900 feet. Raven Hill, in Elizabethtown, and Mt. Discovery, in Lewis, each attain an elevation of over 2,000 feet. The fifth range extends through Newcomb, Keene, Jay, Lewis, and Chesterfield, ending in the rocky promontory of Trembleau Point. It has sometimes been called the Clin-

¹ The name of Split Rock was applied to this promontory in consequence of about 1-2 acre of the extreme point being detached from the mainland by a chasm 10 feet wide extending downward to near the water's edge. The fissure was formed by the disintegration of trap rock, which

at this point contains iron pyrites and is easily acted upon by the elements. The height of this dissevered mass above the lake is about 30 feet. A lighthouse was built at this place in 1838, and rebuilt in 1867.

ton Range, but it is more widely known as the Adirondack Range. This name, strictly applied, includes only the group of elevated peaks of which Mt. Marcy is the centre. In common usage, however, it has come to include the whole mountain system of the northern wilderness. Mt. Marcy, the highest peak of this range, and the highest land in the State, has an elevation of 5,467 feet above tide. Mounts McMartin, McIntyre, and San-da-no-na, belonging to this range, are each upward of 5,000 feet high. A spur of this range extends northward on the borders of Jay and Chesterfield, in a high, unbroken ridge, with a mean elevation of about 2,000 feet above tide.

North of the Adirondack Range the mountains are not disposed in regular ranges, but are scattered in groups over a large space of country. These groups, however, lie in a line parallel to the other ranges, and for convenience of description they might be considered under the head of the "Au Sable Range." Mt. Seward, the highest peak, 5,100 feet above tide, is situated just beyond the limits of the co. Whiteface, in Wilmington, has an elevation of 4,855 feet.

Among these mountains occurs the grandest scenery in the State. The *Indian Pass*, bordered on one side by Mount McMartin, and on the other by a vertical precipice rising from 800 to 1,200 feet, and extending over a mile in length, presents a scene of great sublimity and beauty. The *Hunter's Pass*, in North Hudson, *Wilmington Notch*, on the west bank of the Au Sable, the walled banks of that river below Keeseville, and innumerable cascades, ravines, lakes and streams, present scenes of interest to the lovers of nature, and are annually visited by great numbers of tourists. Several medicinal springs have been found in the county, reputed to possess valuable curative properties.

Along the base of the mountains, on the E., appear the Black River and Trenton limestones and Utica slate; while upon the immediate borders of the lake are found the tertiary clays with shells of recent or existing types. Among the mountains are immense beds of rich magnetic iron ore, some of which have been extensively worked. The iron produced from this ore has been pronounced equal to the best.

The s. w. portion of the co. is drained by the Hudson and its principal branch, the Schroon River. These streams take their rise upon the highest peaks of the Adirondack and Schroon Ranges, and flow through the winding valleys that lie at their base. Upon the E. Putnams Creek drain the region between the Luzerne and Kayaderosseras Ranges; Mill Brook, between the Kayaderosseras and Schroon; and the Boquet¹ River, between the Schroon and Boquet Ranges. The Au Sable, flowing along the N. base of the Adirondack Range, drains the N. portion of the co. The valleys of these streams are generally narrow, and are bounded by steep banks, which are not unfrequently huge masses of precipitous or overhanging rocks.

This county is rich in minerals of scientific interests aside from its metallic ores. Among these may be enumerated: graphite, eupyrcroite, augite, garnet, idocrase, zircon, sahlite, sphene, coccolite, colophonite, adularia, labradorite, rose quartz, epidote, chlorite, jasper, cornelian, and many other species. The gravel and iron sand of the lake shore, is exported in considerable quantities. Trap dykes are of common occurrence.

Lakes Champlain² and George lie partly in this co., and more than 100 small lakes lie wholly within its limits. The greater part of these are comprised in three groups, lying near the base of the principal mountain peaks. The first of these surrounds Mt. Marcy; the second, Mt. Pharaoh; and the third, Whiteface. Many others are found scattered along the whole course of the mountain ranges. These lakes are generally long and narrow; and lie in chasms formed by uplifts and fractures in the early crystalline rock; often with precipitous banks, and presenting a great variety of wild and picturesque scenery. The soil along Lake Champlain consists of a stiff, hard clay, alternating with a dark loam and gravel, and, in the narrow valleys, of disintegrated rocks. Upon the mountains the soil is thin and light, many of the peaks being masses of naked rocks, destitute of both soil and vegetation. The

¹ Pron. Bo-kwet. Probably from the French "boquet," a trough. By an act passed April 23, 1871, the sum of \$2,500 was granted to improve the navigation of this river from its mouth to Willsborough Falls.

² This lake was called by the Dutch "Corlaer," and by the Indians, "Caular-eri-Guarunte," meaning the mouth of

door of the Country.—*Brassier's Map of Lake Champlain* 1762.

The lake is 93 feet above tide, and is 60 to 100 fathoms deep, and even more. There are indications that it formerly stood at a higher level.

declivities of the hills are generally wooded, but not very heavily. Three-fourths of the entire surface of the co. is too rough and broken for cultivation.

Farming, iron mining, and the manufacture of iron from the ore, constitute the leading pursuits; and the immense mineral wealth of this section must for centuries continue to afford an object of profitable investment. At first lumbering, and afterwards the tanning of sole leather, formed leading pursuits, and the latter is still an important industry. The market for timber and lumber was formerly by rafts down the Richlieu and the St. Lawrence Rivers to Quebec, but since the construction of the Champlain Canal it has chiefly been through that channel to the Troy, Albany and New York markets. The logs of the interior, are floated down the Saranac, Racket, Hudson, and other streams, to some convenient place for sawing; and large sums have been appropriated by the State for improving the channels of these rivers for this purpose. The iron manufacturing business of this region was commenced at Willsborough Falls in 1801,¹ and now forms one of the leading pursuits of the people. Magnetic iron ore is exported from this co. in large quantities to distant markets, to be mixed with other ores. The manufacture of sash and blinds, tubs, pails, and other articles of pine and cedar, starch, paper, and black lead, receives considerable attention. Peat, muck and marl may be mentioned among its useful mineral resources. Ship-building is carried on to a considerable extent in Essex, Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

The county seat is located at Elizabethtown. It contains the courthouse, jail, and county clerk's office. These buildings are plain and substantial. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 100 acres, in Essex, 6 mi. s. w. from the village. It was built in 1860, and is of stone 2 stories high, 42 by 80 feet, and is reported out of repair, and defective in accommodations.

In 1609, Samuel Champlain, with two attendants, accompanied by a party of Canadian Indians made a hostile expedition against the Five Nations, and fought a sanguinary battle in this co. The lake which bounds the county on the east was named from this pioneer adventurer. This act of hostility made a deep impression upon the Iroquois. It laid the foundation for long and bloody wars between them and the French, and rendered the former the willing and steadfast friends and allies of the English. The whole region bordering upon the lake was claimed, by constructive title, by both France and England; and during the wars that ensued, it became the great battle ground for supremacy, and the principal highway for war parties in their mutual incursions upon the defenceless frontier settlements. Fort Frederick was erected by the French at Crown Point in 1731. This measure was met by remonstrance, but no open resistance, on the part of the English. Previous to the erection of the fort, French settlements had commenced in various places along both shores of the lake. These settlements had made considerable progress, and thriving villages had sprung up, before they were finally broken up by invading armies. Still more extended schemes of settlement were planned, and extensive grants of land were made upon the same condition as the French grants in Canada. Soon after their first occupation, the French caused a survey of the lake and its shores to be made by Sieur Anger, surveyor to the King; and the work seems to have been carefully done. In 1755 the French commenced the fortification of Ticonderoga upon a point that entirely commanded the passage of the lake. The fort was named by them "*Carillon*," and the position strong by nature was soon rendered secure against any mode of attack less than that of a large force and with heavy artillery. An expedition against Crown Point was prepared in the summer of 1755, and advanced as far as the head of Lake George. To intercept this, Baron Dieskau proceeded to South Bay, at the head of Lake Champlain, and thence by land to the route which the English had opened to Lake George. A force under Col. Williams fell into an ambuscade and was defeated. Pursuing this success, the French were in turn received with such courage that the were broken, and the greater part killed or captured. The remainder of the season was spent by the French in strengthening their works upon the lake.

In 1757, the French reduced the English fort at the head of Lake George, and their Indian allies committed cruel barbarities upon the prisoners of war that fell into their hands. This

¹ Several forges were built within a few years after. The iron interests rapidly extended after the completion of the Champlain Canal, and several large manufactories were erected in the valley of the Au Sable and the surrounding region. The forges, rolling mills, and nail factories of this section are among the most extensive of the kind in the

country. Bar, pig, and bloom iron of superior quality are produced in large quantities. Within a few years, anthracite coal has nearly superseded the use of charcoal in the furnaces along the lake shore. These establishments afford a home market for a large part of the agricultural products of the co.

and other reverses aroused the British nation to a more active and decisive plan of warfare, and in 1758 Ticonderoga and Crown Point were marked as points to be carried at all hazard. An army of 7,000 regulars and 10,000 provincials, under General Abercrombie, advanced to Lake George and passed that water in a flotilla of boats, presenting the grandest spectacle of military display ever seen before in America. A party of 300 troops under M. de Treppezec, was sent by the French to observe their movements, and was almost entirely killed or captured; but this victory proved a dear one to the English, as in the engagement Lord Howe, a nobleman of great eminence, and officer of distinguished bravery, was killed. The main body of the French army was posted at Ticonderoga, under General Montcalm, and a line of breastworks was thrown up about a mile in front of the fort, extending from the outlet of Lake George on the left, to a low ground on the right. The total force of the French was, according to their accounts, 2,992 men, and their abattis had been but hastily thrown up, and could not be expected to withstand more than a hand assault. The English advanced with courage, and for a time it appeared certain that they would succeed in driving the enemy from their works. But at the critical moment an incident occurred, as related by Captain Pouchot, an officer in the French service who was present, and who has given a history of this campaign, that decided the fortunes of the day. He describes it as follows:

"At this moment, M. de Bassignac, a captain of Royal Roussillon, to amuse himself, put a red handkerchief upon the end of his gun, and made a sign for the enemy to advance. The head of the enemy's column, which was opposite the Guienne, seeing this kind of a flag, thought it was a flag of truce, and that we wished to surrender. Full willing to be relieved from the position they were in, the enemy started upon a run for the entrenchments, holding their guns high and crosswise with both hands, and crying *quarters*. Our soldiers, who knew nothing of the handkerchief adventure, thought they were coming to surrender, and at once mounted upon the trenches to see them come in. This occasioned a short cessation of the fire. M. Pouchot, was very near this regiment, where he held an angle that the enemy were trying to gain, but was wanting powder and balls. He had sent to ask some of his neighbors, but as they were warmly pressed by the enemy they feared that their own stock might be entirely exhausted, and he then allowed a soldier to run to M. de Fontbonne, commandant of the regiment of Guienne, to ask some of him. He was in this condition at the moment of the event. Surprised at seeing the soldiers perched upon their entrenchments, he at the same time observed the forward movement of the enemy. At this moment M. de Fontbonne cried out to his soldiers: 'Tell them to drop their arms and we will receive them.' M. Pouchot, who saw from the manner of the enemy that they thought quite differently, and that they only wished to reach the entrenchments, cried out with energy to his soldiers, 'Fire! fire! don't you see these men will take you?' The soldiers suddenly recalled by this exclamation, at once discharged a volley, which laid two or three hundred upon the ground."

This was the decisive moment. The English quickly fled, a panic seized the army, and they hastily returned in great disorder to the head of Lake George, and from thence to Albany. They lost nearly two thousand men in the assault, while the loss of the French was but moderate. The line of breastworks where the resistance was made may still be readily traced, and it has probably changed but little, except from the action of time and the elements.

The French did not pursue the fleeing enemy, but held quiet possession the rest of the season, excepting the small incursions of partisan rangers, who, through the whole period of the war, continued to operate with greater or less success upon both sides. The most noted of these, in the interest of the English, were Majors Israel Putnam and Robert Rogers. The party commanded by the latter officer consisted of old hunters, accustomed to all kinds of hardships and privations. Among his officers was John Stark, afterward Gen. Stark, of the Revolution. These parties hung upon the outskirts of the French forts, took off their sentinels, burned their villages, killed their cattle, destroyed their boats, and annoyed them in every possible manner.

In 1759, Gen. Amherst, at the head of 12,000 men, proceeded to invest Ticonderoga. The French troops having been mostly withdrawn for the defense of Quebec, the whole fortress was dismantled, and abandoned on the 30th of July. Crown Point was soon after abandoned, and the whole region came into the undisputed possession of the English, who, from this time until the Revolution, kept a small guard at each of these posts, but had no occasion

to expend money upon fortifications in the heart of their own country, after Canada had surrendered to their arms in 1760.

By the Treaty of Paris, signed Feb. 10, 1763, the French ceded their possessions in North America to the English, and the latter were bound to respect the titles to land previously granted by the former. The proclamation of the King, of Oct. 7, 1763, authorized the granting of the lands upon Lake Champlain to officers and soldiers who had served in the war. These incompatible acts led to much confusion. Overlapping claims and conflicting titles unavoidably followed; and the matter was not finally settled until after the Revolution. In the meantime the controversy had the tendency to retard settlement, by destroying confidence in the titles by which the land could be held and conveyed.

Settlement was commenced upon the Boquet in 1765, under the auspices of Wm. Gilliland, a wealthy merchant of N. Y. Through his agency, and that of other capitalists, several miles of the lake shore between the mouth of the Boquet and Crown Point were settled, mills and roads were built, and schools established. Mr. Gilliland designed to lay the foundation of a great baronial estate, and brought on a considerable number of settlers, chiefly Irish. He sold no lands, but leased them on very favorable terms, and had not the Revolutionary War occurred to break up his settlements, he might have succeeded in his enterprise. Upon the receipt of the news of the commencement of hostilities at Lexington, a small body of troops, known as "Green Mountain Boys," under Col. Ethan Allen, surprised and took both Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in May, 1775.¹ During the summer and autumn of the same year, the expedition, under Schuyler and Montgomery, against Canada, passed down the lake, and returned the next spring unsuccessful. During the summer of 1776, naval forces were organized upon the lake by both the British and Americans, the latter under the command of Gen. Arnold. In an engagement that ensued the Americans were defeated, and their remaining vessels were obliged to take refuge under the guns of Fort Ticonderoga. Crown Point was dismantled, and the stores removed; and soon after it was taken possession of by the British. Mr. Gilliland and the colonists ardently embraced the American cause, and materially aided Montgomery's army in its advance on Canada, by furnishing provisions, and, on its return, by affording relief to the sick and wounded. Mr. G.'s estate was wasted by both friends and foes, and finally the whole settlement was broken up by Burgoyne, who landed on the banks of the Boquet June 21, 1777, and spent several days in conferences with the Indian tribes. On the 27th the invading army advanced to Crown Point. On the 30th they invested Ticonderoga; and on the night of July 4, they took possession of "*Sugar Loaf Hill*," (now Mt. Defiance,) and erected upon it a battery of heavy guns, completely commanding the fort. On the night of the 5th the Americans hastily embarked their stores and munitions of war upon bateaux, and sent them up to Skenesborough under convoy, and the main body of the army escaped into Vt.² Both parties were quickly pursued, and the tide of war slowly and sullenly rolled southward, until finally checked at the battle of Saratoga.

In Sept. Gen. Lincoln, at the head of a body of militia stationed at Manchester, Vt., made an attack upon these works, took Mts. Hope and Defiance, released 100 American prisoners, took 293 of the enemy, and captured an armed sloop, several gun boats, and more than 200 bateaux. The fort was not taken. After the surrender of Burgoyne the place was dismantled, and the garrison retreated down the lake. The rear division of their boats, with 50 men and a large quantity of military stores, were captured by the Americans. In October, 1780, Major Christopher Carleton, with a force of about a thousand men, regulars, loyalists, and Indians, passed up the lake, landed at South Bay, captured Fort Ann and Fort George. A branch of this party invaded Ballston. Simultaneous with this, the Schoharie and Mohawk settlements were invaded by Sir John Johnson, who came by way of Oswego, passed over to the Susquehanna, and thence by familiar routes to the point of their first attack. The detection of Arnold's treason at about the time these various expeditions set out from Canada, renders it probable that their object was to create a diversion in favor of an attack upon the fort at West Point, which, after the withdrawal of the best part of its garrison, would have

¹ Some differences have occurred in historical statements relating to this event. The question is fully discussed in a Pamphlet of Proceedings of the Vermont State Hist. Soc., Oct. 19, 20, 1869, written by Gov. Hiland Hall.

² A heavy chain, 1,000 feet long, and an immense boom, erected across the lake by the Americans at great labor and expense, were cut through in 2 hours.

fallen an easy prey to the enemy—perhaps, for appearance sake, after a sham resistance by its treacherous commander.

In 1784, Gilliland returned to his ruined settlement and endeavored to retrieve his waning fortunes. Relinquishing his ideas of manorial greatness, he offered his lands for sale; but adverse lawsuits and treacherous friends soon dissipated the remnant of his wealth and brought his existence to a miserable close. For some time he was confined in N. Y. for debt; but, regaining his freedom, he returned to the scene of his former enterprise. Here meeting with new disappointments and treachery, and becoming partially deranged by his misfortunes, he wandered into the wilderness and perished. The progress of settlement at first was not very rapid. In 1795, there were in Clinton co.—then embracing Essex—but 624 legal voters. From that time forward, however, settlement progressed with great rapidity, and several public roads were opened to facilitate it. The county was greatly benefited by the construction of the Champlain canal, but until very recently has not been favored by railroad communications. The *Whitehall and Plattsburgh R. R.* has been surveyed across the co., and its northern division opened 20 miles from Plattsburgh, to the Au Sable River on the N. border of this co. and its southern division from Ticonderoga to Port Henry, 16 miles; leaving 34 miles to be opened between these points. This road has been leased to the "Vt. Central and Vt. & Canada" R. R.'s., and a bridge has been begun at Ticonderoga to connect with roads in Vt. It has been hoped that the Adirondack Co. would extend their R. R. or at least a branch of it from its present terminus in Warren Co. down through this co. to Lake Champlain, but there is no prospect of an early realization of this project. The *Lake Champlain and Moriah R. R.* is opened 7 mi. from the lake shore to the Port Henry Iron Mines, and is chiefly used to bring down ore. Projects of a R. R. from Glens Falls to Caldwell, and on the west side of Lake George into this co. have been proposed, but not undertaken.

In the late war, portions of the 16th, 22d, 84th, 38th, 77th, and 96th regiments of infantry and of the 5th cavalry were enlisted in this county in 1861. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, vols. enlisted in this co. were to be organized at Plattsburgh, in this Senatorial District, where the 118th regiment was formed in 1862. Besides these, the 2d veteran cavalry and the 26th cav. (Frontier Cav.) were in part raised in this county. It is stated in Watson's History of Essex co. p. 295-6, that the number who enlisted in this co. during the late war, was 1,306, of whom 92 were from Chesterfield, 192 from Crown Point, 105 from Elizabethtown, 60 from Essex, 93 from Jay, 47 from Keene, 115 from Lewis, 50 from Minerva, 157 from Moriah, 8 from Newcomb, 27 from North Elba, 24 from North Hudson, 19 from St. Armand, 94 from Schroon, 128 from Ticonderoga, 58 from Westport, 43 from Willsboro, and 64 from Wilmington. The total number of the foregoing who died, was 366. The amount of town indebtedness, (1869) was \$64,763.74.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Chesterfield..	3,179	2,787	2,795	295	192	191	217	211	243	217	199	273	221	255	246
Crown Point..	2,252	2,636	2,449	457	84	368	84	443	114	451	69	448	124	345	147
Elizabethtwn	1,343	1,592	1,488	204	75	179	69	228	71	224	63	207	68	215	82
Essex.....	1,633	1,501	1,600	146	114	124	141	141	141	124	150	169	155	144	161
Jay.....	2,514	2,279	2,496	283	170	222	155	270	171	222	188	248	227	229	261
Keene.....	734	720	720	165	57	111	19	119	26	107	28	129	30	119	31
Lewis.....	1,807	1,774	1,724	200	139	132	154	169	163	174	152	189	132	183	130
Minerva.....	903	1,082	908	84	92	54	116	52	92	56	91	62	103	48	116
Moriah.....	3,466	4,640	4,683	382	252	269	276	366	422	358	385	422	412	442	497
Newcomb.....	157	149	178	20	7	17	3	29	6	21	...	28	7	26	...
North Elba..	366	339	349	43	44	31	42	33	42	33	43	39	39	29	51
North Hudson	297	575	738	49	21	67	30	69	30	71	28	68	34	77	55
St. Armand...	331	259	335	59	16	41	14	57	22	55	11	55	21	63	20
Schroon.....	2,550	1,688	1,899	294	136	158	124	213	122	189	121	234	115	183	132
Ticonderoga.	2,271	2,606	2,590	320	141	220	146	381	149	301	153	359	168	315	195
Westport	1,981	1,687	1,577	207	167	168	153	208	101	198	107	252	135	171	130
Willsborough.	1,519	1,432	1,719	184	78	144	103	164	125	168	96	188	117	208	132
Wilmington..	861	808	794	122	28	118	20	127	...	121	19	153	26	132	27
Total.....	28,214	28,644	29,042	3,454	1,793	2,607	1,866	3,229	2,162	3,089	1,903	3,623	2,134	3,183	2,413

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ESSEX COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$100 in cents.
1859..	1,068,691	\$4,009,735	\$483,392	\$4,442,759	.....	\$19,253.17	\$11,851.07	\$2,868.01	\$6,692.06	0.91
1860..	1,068,691	3,816,000	453,658	4,256,535	\$3,824,027	18,077.82	13,669.92	2,368.02	11,790.75	1.20
1861..	1,068,691	3,643,025	457,705	4,128,814	3,324,027	21,768.73	2,369.02	2,369.02	11,950.06	1.35
1862..	1,002,590	3,679,273	464,640	4,148,858	3,348,442	20,439.04	8,706.93	2,511.33	13,393.77	1.34
1863..	994,819	3,907,448	467,970	4,295,953	3,355,377	35,294.41	10,876.09	2,516.53	14,260.35	1.88
1864..	996,672	4,179,310	629,052	4,808,362	3,467,970	182,768.62	15,068.93	2,600.98	15,606.96	6.23
1865..	996,672	4,179,310	629,052	4,808,362	3,948,238	182,798.62	15,068.93	2,961.18	15,447.48	5.48
1866..	996,672	4,432,946	484,798	4,917,744	4,300,018	116,739.51	20,630.60	3,225.01	20,693.84	3.75
1867..	996,672	4,541,397	536,855	5,068,252	4,645,473	109,170.88	14,590.62	5,806.34	29,496.75	3.42
1868..	996,672	4,543,500	469,905	5,004,495	4,960,252	126,126.34	16,075.59	6,225.31	22,660.16	3.44
1869..	997,552	4,680,853	450,400	5,123,748	5,004,495	88,117.42	14,930.28	6,255.62	21,894.67	2.62
1870..	997,700	4,943,970	499,427	5,449,560	5,161,258	101,715.43	21,881.34	6,414.07	30,853.34	3.14

CHESTERFIELD—was formed from Willsborough, Feb. 20, 1802. It lies in the *n. e.* corner of the co., upon the shore of Lake Champlain. Its surface is broken and mountainous. The Jay Mountains, a northern spur of the Adirondack Range, extend northward through the *w. part*. This range is a continuous, high, rocky ridge, without a single pass, forming an almost impassable barrier between Chesterfield and Jay. The main Adirondack Range extends through the centre of the town from the *s. w* to the *n. e.*, ending at Trembleau Point, a high, rocky bluff 1,200 to 1,500 feet above the surface of the lake. This is the furthest point north, where the hypersthene rock of the Adirondack region appears in situ. This point was named by the French, Point Sabousin. Bosworth Mountain and Poke-a-Moonshine, each attaining an elevation of about 3,000 feet, are the two principal peaks within the limits of the town. The *s. e.* part is hilly, and the *n. e.* a rolling table land. There are several lakes in the interior, the principal of which are Augur and Butternut Ponds. Not more than one-half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. The principal valuable minerals that have been found are iron, graphite, and a beautiful light brown marble. A light brown marble variegated with white occurs in town. Potsdam sandstone occurs in abundance, and is extensively quarried. It makes superior flagging stone. In an English map of Lake Champlain, published in 1762, a lead mine is put down as occurring within this town. Vague Indian traditions appear to have confirmed the existence of lead in this region; but if ever such mines existed, the locality is now lost.² Schuyler Island, in the lake, or Isle au Chapon, as called by the French, belongs to this town. The Au Sable River, upon the *n.* border, affords a large amount of hydraulic power, and some very attractive scenery. The falls at Birmingham have a descent of 90 feet, including the rapids above the main fall. **Keeseville**, (p. o.,) is situated on both sides of the Au Sable River, its northern part being in Clinton co.³ It is the seat of extensive iron and nail works and other important manufactures, and has one newspaper office.⁴ **Port Kent**, (p. o.,) on Lake Champlain, is a small village opposite to Burlington, Vt., and the point where a large amount of iron and other products of the interior are shipped. **Port Douglas**, **Port Kendall**, and **Birmingham Falls**, are small villages, the latter having a paper mill, 2 starch factories and a grist mill. Matthew Agate and sons came into town about 1792.⁵ The first church was Cong.; and the first preacher was Rev. Cyrus Comstock.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 1,138,500. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	161,951	136,610	298,561
1855	185,444	774,196	959,640
1860	193,441	255,783	449,224
1865	346,324	442,156	688,980

² See Watson's Hist. of Essex Co., p. 416, for these traditions. The map alluded to by Mr. W. was drawn by Wm. Brassier, and occurs in a pocket military atlas, got up for use by British officers in the Revolution.

³ The first settler of Keeseville was Robert Hoyle, who

built the first bridge and sawmill and kept the first store, in 1802. It was first called "*Long Chute*." About 1812 the property came into the hands of Richard and Oliver Keese and John W. Anderson, who erected a woolen factory and iron works, in 1813. The name was first changed to "*Andersons Falls*," and afterward to Keeseville. See Clinton co., town of Au Sable.

⁴ The Essex County Republican, (Rep.) weekly, W. Lansing, ed., W. Lansing & Son, prop. Size 29 by 40. Terms \$2. Established in 1839, is published in Keeseville village.

⁵ Alva Bosworth, Elihu Briggs, Edward Palmer, Levi Cooley, Dr. Clark, John and Benj. Macomber, John Page, and Norton, were among the first settlers. The first child born was Thos. Ranganam, and the first death that of Abel Haudy.

CROWN POINT—was formed March 23, 1766, and named from the old French fortress¹ situated on the lake. Elizabethtown was taken off in 1798, Schroon and Ticonderoga in 1804, and Moriah in 1808. A part of Schroon was annexed Dec. 12, 1860. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, s. e. of the centre of the co. A strip of nearly level land, about 4 mi. wide, extends along the lake shore. The central part of the town is broken, the hills gradually rising into the Kayaderoseras Mts. in the w. Putnams Creek, the principal stream, takes its rise in the ponds and lakes among the mountains, and upon its course are numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water power. The long cape upon which Fort St. Frederick or Crown Point was built, was called, by the Indians, according to Brassier's map of 1762, *Tek-ya-dough-nigariga*, signifying "two points opposite to each other." The opposite point, now Chimney Point, was called by the early Dutch "Crum Point," and by the French, "Pointe a la Chevelure." Phosphate of lime is found in large quantities and a shaft was sunk 115 feet into the rock some years since, from which 170 tons were raised, with the view of using it for agricultural purposes. Indications of copper ore have been found in this town, but no deposit has been found of sufficient extent to render it profitable. An abundance of rich iron ore is found, the principal mines of which are known as the Hammond and the Penfield mines. They are about 10 miles from the lake, and have been worked many years. A ledge of limestone believed to be water lime, occurs in this town. On the shore of the lake is a mineral spring, containing sulphates of lime and magnesia. The manufacture of iron is carried on to a great extent; there are also establishments for the manufacture of lumber, shingles, pails, sash and blinds, and wooden goods. **Hammond's Corners**, (Crown Point p. o.,) is a village in the e. part on Putnams Creek, with 2 churches and about 70 houses. **Crown Point Centre**, (p. o.,) is 3 mi. w. of the former. **Penfields**, is still further west. The French made the first settlement, at a very early period. The country around Fort St. Frederick, upon the point, seems to have been once the seat of thriving villages, the remains of which are still visible.² All these settlements were obliterated during the French War of 1755-60. During the peace which followed, settlements were again made, and in 1777 were again destroyed.³ A light house was built at Crown Point in 1858.

ELIZABETHTOWN—was formed from Crown Point, Feb. 12, 1798, and was named in compliment to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Gilliland. Parts of Moriah and Keene, were taken off in 1808, and Westport in 1815. A part of Jay and Lewis were annexed Jan. 31, 1844, and a part of Lewis, Nov. 11, 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little n. of the centre of the co. The Boquet Mts. occupy the n. w. and the Schroon Range the s. e. corner of the town. Raven Hill, an offshoot from the former range, in the n. e. corner, is 2,100 feet above tide; and Cobble Hill lies a mile w. from the village, with a precipitous face on the e. side of about 200 feet high. Hurricane Mountain, and the "Giant," each lying partly in Keene, are respectively about 4,000 and 4,500 feet high. The Boquet River flows in an n. e. direction through near the centre of the town. Its valley, one-fourth of a mile to a mile in width, comprises the larger part of the arable land. Not more than one-fourth of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. Extensive beds of iron ore are found in various parts of the town.⁴ In the e. part, a hill, 200 feet high, covering 40 acres, is supposed to be nearly a solid mass of iron, except a slight covering of drift. The manufacture of iron is one of the leading pursuits; there are 3 forges each of 4 fires in town. **Elizabethtown**,⁵ (p. o.,)

¹ The point which contains the ruins of this fortress is supposed to have been an important commercial mart previous to the French War; but now it contains only a single farmhouse.

² The Swedish traveler Kalm mentions the existence of this early settlement; and the "Journal of Maj. Rogers," speaks of villages, well filled barns, herds of cattle, and fields of grain. Chimney Point, upon the eastern shore of the lake, derives its name from the remains of early habitations found there by the present race of settlers.

³ Among the first settlers after the Revolution were Geo. Trimble, James Morrow, Aaron Townsend, Dennis Meagher, Andrew Hardy, Sam'l Foot, and Elisha Rhodes. The first mill was a windmill, a short distance s. of the fort. James Morrow erected the first mill and kept the first inn and store after the Revolution. Washington visited Crown Point in 1784.

⁴ The following iron mines are mentioned in Watson's History of Essex co., (1869,) as occurring in this town:

Castaline Bed, discovered about 1800.

Ross Bed, on lot 72, Roaring Brook tract, 1 mile n. e. of the above.

Nigger Hill Bed, discovered between 1825 and '30; about 5 m. s. of c. h., and long known as the "Hoag Bed."

Wakefield Bed, discovered about 1845.

Steel Pond Bed, discovered about 1840; situated half a mile from the village of Elizabethtown.

Judd Bed, discovered in 1845.

Finney Bed, discovered in 1854.

Gates Bed, discovered about 1854.

Burt Bed, discovered in 1840; in the s. e. corner of the town, near the Fisher Hill mine. The vein dips 45°.

Little Bed, about half a mile s. e. of Elizabethtown village. Discovered in 1810.

Odell Bed, 2 openings in the e. part of the town thus named.

Buck and Noble Beds, on lots 109, 110, iron ore tract, near line of Moriah.

Thompson shaft, on lot 48, iron ore tract, near M. T. Smith's shaft, in Moriah. Recently opened.

On Lot 127, North River Head Tract. Discovered in 1854.

⁵ Appropriately named *Pleasant Valley* by the first settlers, and locally known as *The Valley*.

is pleasantly situated upon the Boquet River in the midst of beautiful mountain scenery. It is the co. seat, has a newspaper,¹ a union school, 2 large hotels, &c., and is a place of considerable trade. **New Russia**, (p. o.) has a forge of 4 fires, flouring mill, sawmill, &c. Among the first settlers were Jonah Hanchett, Sampson Smith, Heman Finney, Wareham Barber, Nathan Lewis, Hez. and Ira Phelps, William Kellogg, Elijah Bishop, and Gardner Simonds, who came in about 1792. The first school was taught by Dr. Kincade. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1796 or '97.

ESSEX—was formed from Willsborough, April 4, 1805. A part of Schroon was annexed in 1860 and 1861. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, n. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling in the e. and mountainous in the w. Boquet Mt., in the n. w. part, has an elevation of about 1,000 feet above the lake. Split Rock, the extremity of the Schroon Mountain Range in the s. e. corner of the town, has already been described. The Black River limestone crops out in this town, and is used both for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. The Boquet river flows northerly through near the centre of the town. Upon it are several falls, affording abundance of water power. Manufactures, consisting of wrought iron, nails, spikes, lumber, and woolen goods, are carried on. **Essex**,² (p. o.) is a flourishing village with a shipyard, and various manufactories. **Whallonsburgh**, (p. o.) and **Boquet**, are small villages. The town was first settled by Wm. Gilliland, in 1765. Wm. McAuley, a relative and coadjutor of Mr. G., located upon the site of the present village of Essex.³ This settlement was broken up during the Revolution. The first church (Prot. E.) was organized in 1805.

JAY—named from Gov. John Jay, was formed from Willsborough, Jan. 16, 1798. A part of Keene was taken off in 1808, of Wilmington (as "*Dansville*") in 1821, and a part of Elizabethtown in 1844. Parts of Peru (Clinton co.) and Chataugay (Franklin co.) were annexed March 22, 1822. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. The Au Sable Mts., extending through the w. part, gradually decline toward the n. Mts. Hamilton, Clark, and Bassitt, each 2,000 feet above tide, are the highest peaks; the Jay Mts., a n. spur of the Adirondacks, lie along the e. border. The extreme s. angle of the town is occupied by some of the most lofty and rocky peaks of the Adirondacks. The e. branch of the Au Sable flows through near the centre of the town. Veins of black lead have been found, but not worked. Iron ore is found in abundance. The manufacture of bar iron, nails, and bloom iron is extensively carried on. **Au Sable Forks**, (p. o.) an iron manufacturing village, has a water power upon each branch, and immense manufactories of iron, nail, lumber, &c. Its manufactures are closely connected with those on Black Brook, Clinton co., 4 miles distant, being under the same owners. **Jay**, (p. o.) on the s. branch of the Au Sable, has several mills, forges, and manufactories. Extensive works were erected here in 1809, including mills, forges, &c., and **Upper Jay**, (p. o.) is a small village. Nathaniel Mallory was the first settler, about 1796.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1797.

KEENE—was formed from Elizabethtown and Jay, March 19, 1808. North Elba was taken off in 1849. It extends from the centre of the co. toward the n. and w. The Adirondack Mts. extend through the centre of the town, and occupy nearly its entire surface, leaving little or no arable land. The principal peaks are Mt. Marcy, 5,467 feet above tide; the Gothic Mountains and Haystack are in this town, each about 5,000 feet high; Long Pond Mt., 3,000 feet; and Pitch Off,⁵ 2,500 feet. The Au Sable, flowing n., forms the principal drainage. The valley is so narrow that there is scarcely room for a road between the mountain and stream; and freshets often occur that sweep every thing before them.⁶ The Upper and Lower Au Sable ponds, lying on the course of this river, afford the wildest scenery of the Adirondacks. From the Upper Pond Mt. Marcy and its nearest congeners are in full

¹ *Elizabethtown Post*, (Dem.) weekly; John Liberty, pub.; size 24 by 35; terms \$1.50.

² A blockhouse was built in this village in 1797, in consequence of the alarm occasioned by St. Clair's defeat; and in 1799, upon the organization of the county, it was used for a county court-house, and continued as such until the erection of the county buildings at Elizabethtown, under the Act of 1807.

³ Among the first settlers after the Revolution were Daniel Ross, (first merchant and mill owner,) Isaac and Benj. Sheldon, Benj. Stafford, Daniel Murray, Henry Van Ormand, Dr. Colborn Clemens, (first physician,) David, Abram, and Abner Reynolds, Nehemiah Payn, and James

Eldrich. The first school was taught by Miss Towner. The first male teacher was Enoch P. Henry.

⁴ Among the other first settlers were J. W. Southmayd, Joseph Storrs, John Purnort, Robert Otis, Ezekiel Lockwood, Nath'l Ray, Josiah Way, and Joseph Fowler. Wm. Mallory built the first mill.

⁵ A perpendicular cliff on the n. side of this mountain, 300 to 500 feet high, gives to it its singular name.

⁶ A most destructive flood occurred from excessive rains, Sept. 30, 1856; and the damage which this occasioned was increased by the breaking away of the State dam across the s. branch of the Au Sable, in this town. The testimony relating to this accident (forming a vol. of 368 pp.) was printed by order of the Canal Board, in 1858.

view. The Lower is walled in for its two miles of length by precipitous mountains 1,500 to 2,000 feet in height. Some years since the State caused dams to be built at the outlet of the Au Sable ponds to aid the manufacturing interests, but these giving way under extraordinary pressure, occasioned a most destructive flood throughout the valley below. Lake Colden, in the s. w. part, is 2,851 ft. above tide. Iron is found in numerous veins along the course of the river, and is manufactured to some extent. The avalanches at Long Pond, in this town, are noted for their rich mineral specimens, which render the locality of peculiar interest to the mineralogist. Angite, garnet, zircon, sahllite, chlorite, jasper, cornelian, and other minerals, are there found. The slide of 1830 is particularly interesting. **Keene**, (p. o.,) is a small village. **Keene Flats**, (p. o.,) is a little e. of the centre of the town. The first settlement was made about 1797.¹ The M. E. church was organized in 1800, and the Cong. in 1815.

LEWIS, named from Morgan Lewis, then Governor—was formed from Willsborough, April 4, 1805. Parts of Elizabethtown were taken off in 1844 and 1854. The Adirondack Mts. occupy the n. w. and the Boquet Mts. the s. e. part of the town. The latter range is not a continuous ridge through this town, but consists of several isolated peaks, the principal of which is Mt. Discovery, 2,000 feet above tide. The remaining parts of the town consist of steep rocky hills and narrow valleys, and not more than one-third of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. Numerous beds of iron ore are found; but none have been extensively worked. In the n. w. part is a mineral spring of some repute. **Lewis**, (p. o.,) a little s. of the centre, is a small village. Wm. Hinckley made the first purchase of land and the first settlement, in 1796.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1804.

MINERVA—was formed from Schroon, March 7, 1817; a part of Newcomb was taken off in 1828, and a part of Schroon was annexed in 1870. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a high, broken upland, bordered by mountain ranges. The Boquet Range traverses the n. w. border, and the Schroon Range the s. e. The intermediate portion is hilly, with a mean elevation of 1,200 to 1,500 feet above tide. Nearly the whole town is still covered with forests, the settlements being confined to the s. e. corner. On Orrin West's farm is a cave of considerable extent. Lumbering and tanning are the leading pursuits. An iron mine occurs on lot 21, township 25, of Totten & Cranfield's purchase in this town. **Olmsteadville**, (p. o.,) is a small village, formerly the site of a large tannery burnt in 1867. **Minerva**, and **Aiden Lair**, are p. offices. This town is becoming a somewhat favorite place of summer resort by tourists and sportsmen. The first settlers were Ebenezer West, and his sons Nathan, Ebenezer and John, in 1804.³ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1810.

MORIAH—was formed from Crown Point and Elizabethtown, Feb. 12, 1808. A part of Newcomb was taken off in 1828, North Hudson in 1848, and a part of Westport was annexed, April 9, 1849. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, s. of the centre of the co. A narrow strip of level land extends along the shore of the lake, from which the surface gradually rises to a height of about 500 feet, where it spreads out into a hilly plateau region, rising into mountains on the w. border. About one-half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. The town is very rich in minerals. Many veins of iron ore have been opened, producing iron of a very superior quality; the supply seems to be inexhaustible. The ores are magnetic, and very rich. During the last year (1870) over 164,000 tons, and from the opening of navigation to Nov., 1871, 150,000 tons, were taken over the R. R. to the lake. The business at Port Henry is mostly in the hands of two companies, who together employ about 450 men, and ship in the season of navigation 1,000 tons a day. A mine 6 mi. from Port Henry, opened 5 years since, yields 1,000 tons a month, and employs 50 men. The Barton bed yields about 700 tons a month, and the Cheever bed about 60,000 tons a

¹ Among the first settlers were Benj. Payne, Timothy Pangburn, Thos. Roberts, Zadock Hurd, Eli Hall and sons, Thos. Taylor, Gen. Reynolds, and David Graves. The first child born was Betsey Payne; the first marriage, that of Thos. Dart and Cynthia Griswold; and the first death, that of Eb'r Bostwick. Asa A. Andreas taught the first school, and Zadock Hurd kept the first inn.

² Among the other early settlers were Dea. Putnam, Samuel Bishop, Charles, Samuel, and Noah Lee, Ishmael H. Holcomb, Hooker and Timothy Woodruff, Ziba Westcott, and Ziba Flagg. The first child born was Oliver Holcomb;

the first marriage, that of Timothy Woodruff and Eunice Newell; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. John Smith. Levi Parsons taught the first school.

³ Among the other first settlers were Wm. Hill, (first mill owner,) Thomas Leonard, Richard Miller, Abner Tallman, James Carey, Philo Hawley, and A. P. and Asa Morse. The first settlements were chiefly made along the line of the Canton and Chester Road. The first child born was Francis West; the first marriage, that of Richard Miller and — West; and the first death, that of Elizabeth West.

year.¹ Black lead, and a beautiful variety of *verd antique* serpentine, are also found. The manufacture of iron forms one of the leading pursuits. **Moriah**, (p. o.), is a thriving village, and the seat of an academy. **Port Henry**,² (p. o.), was incorp. as a village May 1, 1869. It contains a bank, extensive furnaces, &c. The furnaces of the Bay State Co. made last year 18,135 tons of iron. **Moriah Centre**, is a p. o. The first settlers after the Revolution were Wm. McKenzie, Abel Butler, James McClane, Jabez Carpenter, G. H. and John Havens, and Joseph Curtis.³ The first church formed was a Cong.

NEWCOMB—was formed from Minerva and Moriah, March 15, 1828. It lies near the centre of the w. border of the co. The Adirondack Range extends through the centre of the town, and occupies more than one-half of its entire surface. The principal peaks are Mts. Goodwin, Moore, Sandanona, and Henderson, each 3,000 to 5,000 feet above tide. The remaining part of the surface is a broken upland, with a hard, sour, unproductive soil. Among the gorges in the mountains are numerous small lakes. The Preston Ponds, Lakes Henderson, Harkness, Sanford, Harris, Dalia, Moose, and Ridge Pond, are within the limits of the town; and Lake Catlin and the Chain Lakes are on the line of Hamilton co. The Adirondack iron beds, near Lakes Sanford and Henderson, are very extensive, but, from their reports, portions have been but partially explored. The ore of this place was first brought to notice, in 1826, by an Indian hunter of the St. Francis tribe.⁴ A furnace was built in 1848, and a very fine blast furnace, of the largest size, in 1850. A dam and furnace were completed at the upper works in 1861. Numerous beds of magnetic iron ores occur in town. One bed, known as the Millpond ore bed, measured by Prof. Emmons, was 3,163 feet long by 700 feet wide, with injected masses of serpentine, or dysintribite, feldspar, carbonate of lime, and the gangue rock. The Sanford bed, 2 mi. distant, was measured 1,667 feet long by 514 feet wide. The iron works of this town are for the present suspended. The mountainous character of this town, and its remoteness from the great routes of public improvement, have prevented the development of its immense mineral resources. There is very little tillable land in the town. **Adirondack**, is a hamlet. **Newcomb**, is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1816, by Joseph Chandler.⁵ A M. E. church was formed in 1843, and a Wes. Meth. in 1845.

NORTH ELBA—was formed from Keene, Dec. 13, 1849. It lies upon the w. border of the co., N. of the centre. The Adirondack Range occupies the s. part, and a branch of the Au Sable traverses the N. E. part. At the foot of Whiteface Mt. lies Lake Placid, a beautiful sheet of water, 4½ mi. long by 1½ broad, and nearly divided in the centre by 3 islands. The noted Adirondack or Indian Pass, partly in this town and partly in N. Elba, is a deep gorge between Mts. McIntyre and Wallace. The bottom of the pass is 2,800 feet above tide, and the mountains on each side are 1,000 to 1,500 feet higher. Wallace, forming the w. border of the pass, is bounded by a perpendicular precipice a mile in length and 800 to 1,000 feet in height. Mts. McIntyre, McMartin, and Sugar Loaf are each over 3,000 feet high. Bennets, Connery, and Round Ponds are in the immediate vicinity. Avalanche Lake, on the E. line, is 2,991 ft. above tide. Lake Placid, in the N. part, is mostly in this town, with magnificent scenery around it. A small pond connects with this lake by a narrow channel, but has no other inlet or outlet. The water is able to ebb and flow back and forth through this channel, at intervals of a few minutes. The central portion of the town is a hilly upland, and the N. W. part a rolling table land, known as "the Plains." The Au Sable and Saranac Riv-

¹ The ore is reached in this mine by 5 shafts, and the greatest depth reached is 350 feet. There are employed here 240 men.

The following mines are enumerated (1869) by Mr. Watson, as occurring in the Moriah iron district:

The *Cheever Ore Bed*, known at least since 1804.

The *Goff Bed*, near the lake, and adjacent to the Cheever Bed. Opened in 1845.

The *Port Henry Bed*, 1 m. W. of the Cheever Bed.

The *Cleveland Mine*, formerly known as the Sherman Bed. Worked since about 1865.

The *Old Sanford Bed*, about 6 miles from the lake; known since 1824.

Beds on Lots No. 21, 23, 24, 25, Iron Ore Tract.

New Bed, on lot No. 24, opened in 1845.

The *Barton Bed*, on lot 34, about 7 miles from Port Henry. Opened before 1850.

The *Fisher Hill Bed*, 7 miles from the lake. Opened at an early period.

The *Cook*, on M. T. Smith's shaft, on lot 37, about 6 miles from Port Henry.

The *Spear and Butler Bed*, about a mile and a half from the lake.

² One of the first furnaces in the county was erected here in 1822 by Major James Dalliba. It was a cold blast furnace, and was used for the manufacture of pig iron, and the casting of hollow ware and agricultural implements. Several extensive anthracite coal furnaces have since been put in operation.

³ The first child born was Alex. McKenzie, in 1755; the first marriage, that of John Ferris and Deborah Wilcox; and the first death, that of John Atwater, by drowning. Miss Abi Collins taught the first school. The first authorized ferry was granted to Robert Lewis, April 3, 1811, for 10 years.

⁴ *Watson's Hist. of Essex Co.*, p. 372.

⁵ James Chandler, Collins Hewitt, and Wm. Butler came in to reside in 1813. Among the other first settlers were Elijah Bissell, Abner Belden, David Pierce, Cromwell Catlin, and James Ramsey. The first child born was Nath'l P. Hewitt; the first marriage, that of Abner Belden and Bersheba Butler; and the first death, that of Eliza Butler. Harriet Chandler taught the first school.

ers form the principal drainage. The people are principally engaged in lumbering. **North Elba**, (p. o.,) and **Saranac Lake**, are small villages, a part of the latter being in Harrietstown, Franklin co. It has 3 inns, a church, sawmill, and gristmill. An academy has lately been built, costing \$4,000. The Elba Iron Works were erected within the limits of this town, in 1809, but abandoned in 1815. Many years since, a colony of negro families was settled in this town, upon lands given by Gerrit Smith. This measure, doubtless prompted by benevolence, did not result in the benefits expected. Many of their freeholds were sold for taxes, and most of the settlers removed to other places. Settlement was commenced about 1800, by Elijah Bennett.¹ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1824; and the first preacher was the Rev. Cyrus Comstock. This town was the residence of John Brown, of Harpers Ferry notoriety. The inseparable association of his name with the late war, which he was in some degree the means of precipitating, will ever give this town a certain notoriety as the place of his last residence, and final burial.

NORTH HUDSON—was formed from Moriah, April 12, 1848. It is an interior town, lying a little s. of the centre of the co. The Boquet Mts. occupy the central and w. portions, the principal peaks of which are Dix Peak, 5,200, and Nipple Top, 4,900 feet high. The Schroon Mts. traverse the e. border of the town. There are numerous small lakes in town, the principal of which are Bull Pout, Mud, Boreas, and Clear Ponds. The *Hunters Pass*, is a gorge formed by the deep parallel precipices of Dix's Peak and Nipple Top, among the most sequestered part of the Adirondacks. It is very difficult of access, but presents a scene of remarkable grandeur. But a small part of the town is available land. The Moriah iron district extends into the e. part, and the manufacture of iron and leather forms a leading pursuit. **North Hudson**, (p. o.,) is a small village. **Schroon River**, is a p. o. near the s. border. The first settler was Benj. Pond.² The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1838.

ST. ARMAND—was formed from Wilmington, April 23, 1844. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and is inclined n. w. The ridges extend in a n. e. and s. w. direction, and are 200 to 300 feet above the valleys. The average height of the town is 1,500 to 1,800 feet above tide. The Saranac, flowing in a n. e. direction, forms the principal drainage. This river is navigable by small boats about 15 miles in this town, and with some improvement, might admit of small steamers. Moose Creek, a tributary, flows through Moose Pond, a small lake covering an area of about 200 acres. The people are chiefly engaged in lumbering. **Bloomingdale**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. corner, upon a tributary of the Saranac, has a starch factory, gristmill, and sawmill. Settlements are of recent date. Among the first settlers were Daniel Crouch, Thos. and Antrim Peck, Geo. Lowrie, Wm. Stranahan, Aaron Brimhall, and Ellis and Milton Goodspeed.³ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1852.

SCHROON⁴—was formed from Crown Point, March 20, 1804. Minerva was taken off in 1817, and a part was reannexed to Crown Point, Feb. 26, 1840, a part was annexed to Crown Point in 1860, and a part to Essex in 1860, and 1861, and a part to Minerva in 1870. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the co. The w. and n. w. portions are occupied by the Schroon Range, and the s. e. portion by the Kayaderosseras Range. Mt. Pharaoh, the highest peak of the latter range, is 3,000 to 3,500 feet above tide. There are great numbers of other elevated mountain peaks, that have never been named. Not more than one-fourth of the town is susceptible of cultivation; and the greater part of the arable land is in the narrow valley of Schroon River. Schroon Lake is a fine body of water, 10 mi. long. Inflammable gas rises in some points, and when the lake is frozen, it may be burned at small openings on the surface of the ice. Near the foot of Mt. Pharaoh lies a cluster of small lakes, the principal of which is Pharaoh Lake, which is several hundred feet higher than Schroon Lake, and is surrounded by mountains rising in glooming grandeur, and in its vicinity are numerous ponds, the fountain heads of valuable streams. The scenery among these mountain

¹ Among the other early settlers were Isaac Griswold, Elv'r Mack, Jonathan Bliss and son, Iddo Osgood, Jerem Kuecland, James Porter, and Daniel McArthur. The first marriage was that of Elijah McArthur and Eleeta Brooks; and the first death, that of Arunah Taylor, who perished by cold in the woods. Fanny Dart taught the first school.

² Among the first settlers were Raudall Farr, (first inn-keeper,) Wm. Pond, Samuel Norton, Wm. Everett, Benj. Cummings, Russell Walker, Wm. Mallory, Timothy Chellis,

Hez'h Keep, and Titus Walker. The first death was that of Mrs. Holloway. Janet Post taught the first school.

³ The first child born was Silas Crouch; the first marriage that of Adrian Storrs and Lovina Hough; and the first death, that of — Goodspeed.

⁴ This name is said to be a corruption of "Scharon," and to have been applied in honor of the Duchess of Scharon, favorite of Louis XIV.

lakes is often highly grand and picturesque. Two subterranean passages near Paradox Lake, are objects of interest. Paradox Lake¹ is near the centre. Iron is found in various parts, and black lead has also been found. The Schofield bed was worked from 1826 till 1845, and quite recently. The Skiff bed was opened in 1857. There are 3 tanneries in this town. **Schroon Lake**, (p. o.,) has 2 large hotels for summer residences, and 300 inhabitants. **South Schroon**, is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1797, by Samuel Scribner, Thos. Leland, Moses Pettee, Benj. Bowker, and Simeon Rawson, all from New England.² The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1830. Jehial Fox was the first preacher.

TICONDEROGA³—was formed from Crown Point, March 20, 1804. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, and is the s. e. corner town of the co. The portion between Lakes George and Champlain is the extremity of a mountain ridge ending in Mt. Defiance, 750 feet above the surface of the lake. North of this, a strip of level land, about 4 mi. wide, extends along the lake shore, from which the surface gradually rises into the mountainous region which forms its w. border. About three-fourths of the town is susceptible of cultivation. The outlet of Lake George, the principal stream, in the course of a mile and a half descends 150 feet; and in the whole distance of the outlet 220 feet, and as the water never freezes, and its quantity does not materially change during the year, it furnishes one of the most valuable water powers in the State. This power is mostly running to waste, having never been put slightly improved. A foreign ownership, and an over estimate of its value have prevented it from being used. The manufacture of lumber, iron, woolen cloths, leather, and black lead⁴ is extensively carried on. From the earliest period it has been a prominent place for boat and ship building. During the last ten years on an average of ten boats of 100 tons burthen have been built in this town. **Ticonderoga**, (p. o.,) or **Lower Falls**, contains 680 inhabitants. **Upper Falls**, is a village of 40 houses, and **Ti Street**, of 30. Settlements were begun in this town by the French, soon after the commencement of the fortress in 1755; but they were soon broken up. During the French War many skirmishes and one general engagement took place in the town. The subsequent history of the fortress belongs to the general history of the country. Permanent settlement commenced immediately after the Revolution.⁵

WESTPORT—was formed from Elizabethtown, March 24, 1815. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, near the centre of the e. border of the co. The Schroon Mts. extend n. e. and s. w. through the town, occupying nearly all of the w. half. A wide valley extends w. from Northwest Bay,⁶ breaking the continuity of this range and completely separating the highlands at Split Rock from the southern continuation of the chain. The Boquet and its branches drain the n. part, and numerous small streams flowing into the lake drain the remainder. About one-half of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. Iron ore is mined in this town.⁷ Iron, leather, and lumber are largely manufactured. The Adirondack springs, near the s. line of this town, and midway between Westport and Port Henry, are easily reached from either place. They are four in number, have been used with much success for their medicinal properties. **Westport**, (p. o.,) formerly "*Northwest Bay*," is a thriving village of about 800 inhabitants. **Wadhams Mills**, (p. o.,) is a small village. A small settlement was begun, and a mill built in the s. part of the town, before the Revolution. After that period, settlement was commenced by Charles Hatch, (first store and inn

¹ The surface of this lake is so near the level of the Schroon River, which forms its outlet, that in seasons of flood the water flows into instead of out of it; hence its not inappropriate name.

² Among the other early settlers were Geo. Moore, Elijah Garfield, James Livingston, Geo. Whitney, Cornelius Carvers, Abel Tupp, and John Bowker. The first child born was John T. Leland; the first marriage, that of John Scribner and Silence Leland; and the first death, that of Mrs. Benj. Bowker. Clark Ransom taught the first school.

³ The Indian name "Tsinondrosie," or "Cheonderoga," signifying "Brawling Water," and the French name "Carillon," signifying a "Chime of Bells," were both suggested by the noise of the rapids upon the outlet of Lake George.

⁴ About the year 1815, a large deposit of graphite was found in what is now known as Lead Mountain, in the s. w. part of this town, and the finding of an Indian arrow in an old opening of the vein led to the conjecture that the mineral was dug by the natives. The various interests have been consolidated and the mines are now worked by the "American Graphite Company." They employ, according to Watson's History of Essex co., about forty laborers in

their mines, and manufacture about 500 tons a year. It is largely used in the construction of crucibles. The mineral occurs in veins, mixed with calcareous spar, and it is separated by pounding and washing. Enormous specimens of great beauty are found, and three hundred pounds have been taken in an hour, from a single vein.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Charles Hay, Isaac Kellogg, (first merchant,) Wm. Hurlbert, Wm. Wilson, (first innkeeper,) Nath'l. Charles, Noah, and Manoh Miller, John Kirby, John and Robt. Hammond, Jedediah Ferris, Francis Arthur, Peter Deall, Elisha Belden, Gardner Shattuck, and Samuel Cook.

⁶ Called "Bayesdes Roches Pendues" upon Brassier's map of 1762. Just south of this, stone quarries are marked on that map.

⁷ The following iron mines are enumerated in this town, in Watson's History of Essex Co.:

The Campbell Bed, or "*Norway Bed*," opened between 1825 and 1850, on lots 166 and 168, Iron Ore Tract.

The Merriam Bed, on lot 165, 5 mi. from Westport, opened in 1847.

Jackson's Bed, opened some years since, and slightly worked.

keeper,) Joseph Stacy, and Nathan Hammond.¹ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1800.

WILLSBOROUGH—was formed from Crown Point, March 7, 1788, and named from Wm. Gilliland. A part of Peru was taken off in 1792, Jay in 1798, Chesterfield in 1802, and Essex and Lewis in 1805. A part of Peru was reannexed to this town upon the formation of Essex co. in 1799. It lies upon the shore of Lake Champlain, N. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and in parts hilly. A range of highlands and isolated hills marks the course of the Boquet Mts., ending in the cliffs which overlook Perou Bay. Willsboro Point is a long flat peninsula running several miles into the lake. The Boquet River flows through the S. E. corner. The falls upon the Boquet furnish an excellent water power. Iron is found in places; and the Black River limestone crops out, from which both quicklime and waterlime are obtained. The Lake Champlain Blue Stone Co. have quarried 16,000 yards of stone for the New Capitol, in Albany. The Co. employ 300 men. The quarry occurs on Willsboro Point, and is quite accessible by water. Lime in abundance, and of superior quality, is also made from this limestone, which belongs to the Black River and Birdseye formations. Iron is largely manufactured, and formerly leather and lumber. **Willsborough Falls**, (Willsborough p. o.), contains about 400 inhabitants. Settlement was commenced by Wm. Gilliland,² of N. Y., in 1765, who, in 1764, purchased a tract of 2,000 acres, intending to convert it into a manor. He succeeded in laying the foundation of quite a flourishing settlement, which was broken up during the Revolution. In 1784, Mr. G. returned, and commenced selling his land to settlers. Joseph Sheldon and Abraham Aiken, from Dutchess co., became the first purchasers, and located in 1784.³ There is a Cong. and Meth. Ep. church in town. In 1801, a forge for the making of anchors, was established at the Falls, the ore being first derived from Vermont and Canada. The anchors weighing from 300 to 1,500 pounds were delivered mostly at Troy. They also made mill cranks, gristmill machinery, and finally, steamboat irons.

WILMINGTON—was formed from Jay, March 27, 1821, as "*Dansville*." Its name was changed March 22, 1822, and St. Armand was taken off in 1844. It lies upon the N. border of the co., W. of the centre. A branch of the Au Sable Mts. occupies the N. W. border of the town, and another branch of the same range lies between the Au Sable Forks in the E. part. The highest peaks, 2,500 to 3,000 feet high, lie in the S. part, and from them the surface declines toward the N. Wilmington Notch, in the S. W. corner, is a place worthy of note.⁴ Copperas Pond, near the foot of Whiteface,⁵ covers about 100 acres.⁶ Beds of iron ore are numerous. **Wilmington**, (p. o.), is a small village, with a gristmill, starch factory, forge, lumber mills, &c. Extensive iron works were established here many years since, on the site of the present mills. Settlement was begun near the close of the last century by Thaddeus and Leonard Owen, and Paul Thayer.⁷ A Methodist church was formed here in 1799.

¹ Among the other first settlers were John Halsted, Jesse Brayman, John Stringham, John and Bouton Lobdell, Aaron Felt, Joseph Fisher, Abram Slaughter, Joseph Storrs, and Jacob Southwell. The first death was that of Mrs. Webster Felt.

² The life of Mr. G. has been edited by W. C. Watson, of this co.

³ Among the first settlers were Aaron Fairchild, Jonathan Lynde, Marty Pope, Melchor and John Hoffnagle, John and Wm. Morehouse, Hooker Low, Stephen Taylor, Elisha Higgins, Peter Payne, and Daniel Collins. The first school was taught by — Scott, in 1787. The first death was that of Thos. Hyer, in 1786. Johnathan Lynde and Stephen Taylor kept the first inn, John Hoffman the first store, and Dan'l Ross built the first mill.

⁴ Here the Au Sable is compressed to a few feet in width, and breaks through the mountain barrier. Whiteface rises nearly upon one side, to a height of 4,855 feet above tide, and another mountain, upon the opposite side, is but a little less in height. In the midst of its rapid and tortuous

course through this passage, the stream leaps down a perpendicular precipice of 100 feet.

⁵ Its waters are strongly impregnated with sulphate of iron; hence its name. Copperas is also found in the rocks in the vicinity, formed by the decomposition of iron pyrites, at some future time it will probably be manufactured for commercial purposes.

⁶ Whiteface derives its name from a landslide, which has laid bare the rocks upon its S. E. slope, giving it a whitish gray appearance. This mountain is nearly isolated; and from its summit is obtained one of the finest and most extensive views in Northern N. Y.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were Cyrus Wilson, Isaac Peck, Reuben and Daniel Hamblin, Dan'l Ray, John Blanchard, Z. Gray, and Nath'l Warner. The first marriage was that of Dan'l Hamblin and Keziah Ray; and the first death that of John Blanchard. Esther Kellogg taught the first school; Reuben Sanford kept the first inn, Elias Wilson the first store, and Leonard Owen built the first mill.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Clinton, March 11, 1808, and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. A small portion was annexed to Essex co. March 22, 1822. It contains an area of 1,718 sq. mi., and is centrally distant 130 mi. from Albany. It lies upon the northern frontier, between St. Lawrence and Clinton counties. Its surface is mostly level in the n., undulating and hilly in the centre, and broken and mountainous in the s., the general slope being towards the north. The Ausable Mts. occupy the s. e. portions; Mt. Seward, 5,100 feet above tide, is the highest peak. The plateau of the central and the valleys of the s. part of the co. have an elevation of about 1,600 feet above tide. The n. w. corner, including the

townships of Bombay, Fort Covington, Westville, and portions of Constable and Moira, is underlaid by calciferous sandstone. The soil upon this rock is generally a heavy clay. Next s. of this region is a belt about 8 mi. wide, extending n. e. and s. w., underlaid by Potsdam sandstone. A strip next to the calciferous sandstone, about 4 mi. wide, has a sandy soil, and the remainder a fine fertile loam, mixed with clay. The underlying rock in the central and s. portions of the co. is gneiss; and the soil is of a light, sandy nature, nearly unfit for cultivation. Upon approaching the mountainous region toward the s. the soil becomes more and more sterile, and large tracts are valuable only for their timber and iron ore. Bog iron ore is found along the line of junction of the calciferous and Potsdam sandstones, and in times past it has been used in the manufacture of bar iron.

The co. is mostly drained by tributaries of the St. Lawrence, the principal of which are the Chateaugay, Salmon, Little Salmon, Deer, St. Regis, and Racket Rivers. The Saranac River flows through the s. e. corner. In the southern wilderness are immense numbers of lakes, some of which are several miles in extent. Their general elevation is about 1,600 feet above tide, and they are so located that slight improvements only are needed to connect them, and to form a communication between the head waters of streams flowing in opposite directions. They possess economical importance by affording natural reservoirs, which, with a little improvement, would secure a supply of hydraulic power for summer use. In the n. part the people are engaged in agriculture, the soil yielding a good return in spring grain, and in potatoes. The whole inhabited region, however, is best adapted to pasturage, and dairying forms the leading pursuit.¹ In the central and s. parts the people are mostly engaged in lumbering. The manufacture of starch from potatoes has become an important business.

The principal work of internal improvement in the co. is the Ogdensburgh Division of the Vt. C. & Vt. & C. R. R's., extending through Moira, Bangor, Malone, Burke, and Chateaugay. This road was completed in 1850, and has been of immense value to the co. A R. R. has been proposed from Fort Covington to Ausable Forks, to connect the Plattsburgh and Whitehall R. R., and a preliminary survey made. Steamboats from the St. Lawrence land regularly at Fort Covington, and occasionally at Hogsansburgh, during the summer. Several of the rivers have been improved for log navigation.

The co. seat is located in Malone Village. A courthouse and jail, in one building, was erected on the w. bank of Salmon River in 1811-13, and a new stone jail in 1852. The co. poorhouse is located in Malone upon a farm of 175 acres, 2 mi. w. of the village. It is a new brick building, with excellent arrangements throughout.

A tract 10 mi. by 40, on the e. side of this co., formed a part of the old Military Tract, embracing the present towns of Chateaugay, Burke, Belmont, and Franklin. They were originally intended for distribution among the soldiers of the Revolution, but were afterwards exchanged for other lands in Central New York. A portion of the n. w. corner, of 24,000 acres, was reserved by the St. Regis Indians, and about 14,000 acres of this still remains the undivided property of the American party of this tribe. These lands are managed by trustees elected annually. The act now in force regulating these elections was passed April 10, 1865. The three trustees have power, with the consent of the State agent, to lease unoccu-

¹ In 1869, 5 cheese factories were reported in this co.

pied lands, sell timber, and exercise other powers consistent with the welfare of the people. The remainder of the co. was included in Great Tract No. 1 of the Macomb Purchase.¹ Wm. Constable, of New York, agent and part owner of the last mentioned tract, and the executors of his estate, sold the northern part, and actively assisted in promoting settlement.²

The national boundary was run on the line of 45° north latitude, (as was supposed,) after the treaty of 1795. A survey made in 1818 places this line further south; but by a compromise made in 1842, the former line was finally agreed upon, and this is marked with cedar posts cased in iron, at every road and navigable stream that crosses the line, and at intervals of a mile elsewhere.

The earliest settlement in the county was made at St. Regis, by a colony of Indians from Caughnawaga, on Lake St. Louis, and from Oswegatchie, under Father Anthony Gordon, a Jesuit, about 1760. They are now known as the St. Regis Indians, and number about 1,000, of whom about 450 reside in this co., and the remainder on the N. side of the national boundary, which passes through the village. During the Revolution a portion of the Indians joined the Americans, and Louis Cook, one of their number, received a colonel's commission. In the war of 1812, a part of the tribe joined the British and a part the Americans; and they are thus historically divided into British and American parties; not according to their present abode, in one country or the other, but according as their ancestors, on the *mother's side*, were classed in the war of 1812-15. As their annuities are paid annually by the State, and as their right to this is a matter of moment, a careful registration is kept up by their clerk, and their number is shown every year from the accounts of the disbursing agent. Their numbers are slowly increasing, but their filthy habits invite every pestilence that passes. They are mostly Catholics, and a mission of this order has been supported among them from the first. A few profess to be Methodists, and the Black River Conference has supported a mission at Hogansburgh, 2 mi. distant, since 1847, with but very slight success, as none of their clergy speak the native language, and they therefore depend upon interpreters. Two Free schools are maintained by the State upon the reservation, and one or more by the Canadian government. These Indians speak the Mohawk dialect of the Iroquois language, in which they have devotional books, and some instruction. Many of them understand French, and some of them English. The first white settlements were made in Chateaugay in 1796, and in other towns in the two northern ranges in 1800-02, by emigrants from Vermont. At the commencement of the war of 1812, the population of the co. numbered about 2,500. In 1813-14, it became the seat of important military events, in the abortive attempt to invade Canada. Upon the withdrawal of the troops from French Mills in Feb. 1814, the county was overrun by the enemy, who visited Chateaugay, Malone, and Hopkinton, and seized a considerable amount of military stores. As is common on the border, in all wars, the enemy were secretly favored and informed by disloyal citizens, and in various ways aided in these incursions. In early times this county was quite secluded from the rest of the State, while much of its trade and business was with Canada. This remoteness from the seat of power led to some irregularities, which, however, were remedied in time,³ and by the completion of the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R. it has for the last twenty years been brought in close relation with our great markets, and been enabled to develop its best resources, especially lumbering and agricultural interests.

A regimental camp was formed at Malone, Oct. 9, 1861, under Col. S. C. F. Thorndike, and

¹ Among those who became directly proprietors under this title were John McVickar, Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, (executor of Wm. Constable,) Wm. S. Smith, Abijah Hammond, Richard Harrison, Theodosius Fowler, Jonathan Dayton, Robert Gilchrist, and James D. Le Ray.

² These townships were named and numbered as follows by the original proprietors: 1. Macomb; 2. Cornacutus; 3. Constable; 4. Moira; 5. Bangor; 6. Malone; 7. Annastown; 8. St. Patrick; 9. Shelah; 10. Williamsville; 11. Westerly; 12. Ewerettville; 13. Dayton; 14. Ennis; 15. Fowler; 16. Johnsmenor; 17. Gilchrist; 18. Brighton; 19. Cheltenham; 20. Margate; 21. Harriestown; 22. Loughneagh; 23. Killarney; 24. Barrymore; 25. Mt. Morris; 26. Covehill; 27. Tipperary.

³ A most remarkable scheme to defraud the State and non-resident landholders was devised about 1818, and continued until effectually ended by law in 1822. This consisted in the voting of excessive bounties for the destruction of wolves and other noxious animals, to be paid by the towns and co. As the law then existed, the State allowed as much bounty as the county; and the result of the scheme was to throw almost the entire burden of the tax upon

non-residents and landholders; but, to render the home burden endurable, large sums were remitted by the claimants toward paying the *residents' taxes*. The State, county, and town bounties amounted on grown wolves to \$60 per head, and led to shameless frauds, and the issue of great numbers of certificates upon the heads of dogs and other animals, and upon the same head several times over. In one instance a deer's head was passed for that of a wolf. These certificates were bought by co. officials, and passed the co. audit. A commission was appointed by law to visit the locality and search into the fraud; and, although no convictions were obtained, a large sum was saved to the State. The commissioners stated that they found these certificates, to some extent, the "currency of the co." The total number of bounties issued and sums allowed, in 1820-21-22, were as follows:—Wolves, 929, \$51,685; panthers, 25, \$1,075; foxes, 587, \$1,852.50; bears, 93, \$243; besides small sums for minor animals, amounting, in all, to \$55,521.50, or nearly \$12.25 to every man, woman, and child in the co. Those who had been concerned in this affair quickly sunk into merited obscurity, and have since remained objects of public contempt.

the 98th Regiment (in part) was formed there. Portions of the 16th, 92d, and 96th Regiments were also enlisted in this co. in 1861. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, volunteers enlisted in this county were to be organized at Ogdensburg, where the 106th, and the 142d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed. Some portions of the 193d Infantry, and of the 12th, 13th, 18th, and 26th Cavalry, were also enlisted in this county. Some of the abortive Fenian invasions into Canada, of recent date, have been attempted from this county, but these were quickly and easily suppressed by our government.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bangor.....	2,520	2,180	2,431	351	172	270	158	321	118	334	102	369	129	342	118
Bellmont.....	1,376	1,492	1,619	135	104	95	92	106	94	114	82	144	124	117	164
Bombay.....	2,440	1,689	1,483	161	189	112	189	117	157	112	148	118	163	124	125
Brandon.....	794	821	692	100	60	89	48	90	41	92	38	108	47	91	42
Brighton.....	208	160	204	22	14	14	14	26	11	174	169	28	10	180	184
Burke.....	2,240	1,929	2,141	190	227	118	214	136	183	21	11	199	238	23	20
Chateaugay..	3,183	2,843	2,971	258	351	170	319	251	272	236	304	252	314	246	297
Constable....	1,680	1,620	1,546	137	155	124	135	141	75	134	95	148	140	125	137
Dickinson....	1,917	1,783	1,990	312	72	258	48	390	44	296	38	392	34	316	38
Duane.....	2,275	2,070	2,254	17	39	17	34	16	29	23	26	31	15	29	39
Ft. Covington	2,357	2,383	2,436	256	180	214	173	227	149	253	129	303	148	253	161
Franklin.....	1,105	1,270	1,195	95	90	70	90	114	91	101	94	116	115	127	120
Harrietstown.	340	305	416	45	28	24	31	25	33	25	42	29	53	40	53
Malone.....	6,565	6,330	7,186	703	440	517	414	709	306	625	385	809	425	705	467
Moir.....	1,708	1,695	2,064	188	197	136	167	148	158	160	179	184	203	160	164
Westville....	1,635	1,675	1,658	134	122	97	124	121	111	150	110	169	116	114	114
St. Regis I. R.	.....	430	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	30,837	28,575	30,271	3,104	2,440	2,325	2,250	2,863	1,659	2,858	1,949	3,394	2,290	2,978	2,243

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN FRANKLIN COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in conls.
1859..	997,053	\$4,039,335	\$415,258	\$4,454,593	.....	\$10,597.21	\$12,494.93	\$3,311.95	\$7,261.23	0.76
1860..	997,053	4,136,941	420,462	4,557,423	\$4,149,270	10,269.63	6,861.56	3,111.95	12,733.59	0.79
1861..	997,053	4,184,126	402,465	4,586,591	4,149,270	12,674.12	5,001.16	3,111.95	12,966.47	0.88
1862..	1,001,920	4,173,836	414,917	4,588,753	4,195,271	11,994.02	7,468.46	3,146.45	16,781.08	0.94
1863..	1,022,684	4,251,050	440,429	4,691,479	4,227,845	20,352.71	9,522.70	3,170.89	17,968.34	1.21
1864..	1,022,684	4,425,686	562,242	4,987,928	4,340,429	99,709.69	44,452.45	3,255.32	19,531.93	3.35
1865..	1,022,684	4,425,686	562,242	4,987,928	4,433,136	99,709.69	44,452.45	3,324.85	17,344.65	3.72
1866..	392,964	4,491,671	711,113	5,202,784	4,795,784	108,153.81	50,348.56	3,596.84	23,079.71	3.86
1867..	936,561	4,550,681	722,375	5,273,061	4,812,666	64,225.77	20,597.54	6,015.08	30,554.58	3.32
1868..	1,014,044	4,918,419	781,517	5,699,936	5,273,061	41,622.23	17,708.31	6,591.33	23,992.42	1.71
1869..	1,013,978	5,015,601	785,513	5,801,124	5,229,936	40,106.25	22,870.86	6,662.42	23,318.47	1.74
1870..	1,018,477	5,031,034	749,761	5,780,795	5,801,114	32,619.77	19,515.20	7,251.39	34,881.06	1.63

BANCOR—was formed from Dickinson, June 15, 1812. Brandon was taken off in 1828. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is gently undulating, with a general northerly inclination. The principal streams are the Little Salmon and Deer Rivers. The underlying rock is Potsdam sandstone, appearing only in the valleys of the streams. **South Bangor**, (Bangor p. o.,) has a manufactory of extract from hemlock bark for tanning purposes. **North Bangor**, (p. o.,) and **West Bangor**, (p. o.,)

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 977,388. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	103,203	61,146	167,349
1855	144,628	834,965	979,593
1860	176,899	144,550	321,449
1865	183,249	735,544	918,593

are small villages. **Cooks Corners**, is a p. o. near the N. border. There are 6 potato starch factories in this town, making 300 tons annually. A cheese fac. was built in 1869, and another in 1870. The first settlement was made in 1806, and the town was rapidly settled along the Central Road and St. Lawrence Turnpike.¹ Religious meetings were first held by Alexander Proudfit, in 1808. A Cong. society was formed at N. Bangor at a very early period. A Meth. church was built at S. Bangor in 1863.

BELLMONT—named from Wm. Bell of N. Y., an early proprietor, was formed from Chateaugay, March 25, 1833. Franklin was taken off in 1836. It occupies a wild, rocky region on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre, and has a general inclination toward the N. The Owls Head is a prominent elevation upon its W. border. Its streams are Chateaugay, Trout, and Little Trout Rivers, and the E. branch of Salmon River. Among the hills are several beautiful lakes, the principal of which are Lower Chateaugay and Ragged Lakes, and Ingraham and Round Ponds. A considerable portion of the town is unfit for agricultural purposes, and valuable only for its timber. The settlements are chiefly confined to the vicinity of an E. and W. road extending through the N. part. **Chateaugay Lake**, is a p. o. in the N. E. part.

BOMBAY—was formed from Fort Covington, March 30, 1833. It lies in the N. W. corner of the co., and one corner borders upon the St. Lawrence, and includes the Indian Reservation of St. Regis. The surface is generally level. The principal streams are the Racket, St. Regis, and Little Salmon Rivers, and Pike Creek. The St. Regis is navigable to Hogansburgh, at which place is a good water power. **Hogansburgh**, (p. o.,) named from Michael Hogan, the founder, lies at the head of navigation on the St. Regis River, 2 mi. from its mouth. It was the last residence of the Rev. Eleazar Williams, the reputed Bourbon Prince Louis XVII, whose romantic pretensions had but few believers in this county, but many in other parts of the country. **St. Regis**, is an Indian village, in the Indian Reservation, lying mostly in Canada. **Bombay Corners**, (Bombay p. o.,) and **South Bombay**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. The first improvement was made in 1811, by Michael Hogan, who had acquired the title to lands at this place. In 1818, Hogansburgh was laid out as a village and considerable improvements were made. In the same year a road was laid out across the Indian Reservation to Fort Covington. The title to the township passed from Hogan to Robert Oliver, of Baltimore. In 1822 settlers began to arrive quite rapidly, and in two or three years most of the land not covered by the Reservation was taken up.

BRANDON—was formed from Bangor, Jan. 23, 1828. It lies W. of the centre of the co., and embraces a territory 6 to 8 mi. wide and 47 mi. long, extending to the S. border of the co. The N. part is moderately hilly, and has a general inclination toward the N.; the S. part is broken and mountainous, and mostly unfit for cultivation. The principal streams are the Little Salmon, Deer, E. Branch of the St. Regis, and Racket Rivers, all flowing across the town in a N. W. direction. A great number of lakes and ponds lie among the mountains in the central and southern parts. The waters of the Saranac Lake and Stony Creek Pond are separated only by a narrow strip of land, forming the only portage for canoes between Lake Champlain and the Racket River. The settlements are confined to the extreme N. border. There are 2 gang, and about half a dozen other sawmills, and 2 starch factories in this town. The first settlement was made in 1820.² There is no village p. o. or church in town.

BRIGHTON—was formed from Duane, Sept. 1858. It embraces Township 18 and the S. half of Township 15 of Great Township No. 1 of Macomb's Purchase. The settlements are chiefly in the E. part. The inhabitants are mostly engaged in lumbering. There is no village or p. o. in town.

BURKE—was formed from Chateaugay, April 26, 1844. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is undulating and has a general inclination toward the N. It is watered by Trout and Little Trout Rivers. A swamp extends along the N. border. **Burke**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet on Little Trout River. **Burke Hollow**, (Andrusville, p.

¹ Among the first settlers were Benjamin Seeley, Joseph Plumb, Jehial and James Barnum, Chester Tuller, Robert Wilson, Joel Griffin, G. Dickinson, H. Conger, J. Bowen, and L. Sylvester. At this time Daniel McCormick owned the N. half of the town, Wm. Cooper the S. E. quarter, and Asahel Baker the S. W. quarter. Samuel Russell taught the first school, in 1808.

² Josiah Hastings, Aaron Conger, Wilson Spooner, Luther Taylor, and John Thomas, settled in town in 1820; and Andrew and Henry Stevens, Levi Conger, G. W. Taylor, Clark, Adams, Daniel K. Davis, Jonathan H. Farr, and Orrin Wellington, in 1821.

o.,) is a small village on the R. R. **North Burke**, (Linkinson p. o.,) is near the N. line. The first settlement was made in 1796-98, by Jehial Barnum, Noah Lee, and others.

CHATEAUGAY—was formed from Champlain, March 15, 1799. "*Harrison*" (now Malone) was taken off in 1805, Bellmont in 1833, and Burke in 1844. A part was annexed to Jay, (Essex co.,) in 1822. The surface is rolling, with a northerly inclination. The principal streams are the Chateaugay River and its branches. The river has worn a deep channel through the drift deposits and Potsdam sandstone, forming a wild and peculiar feature in the landscape.¹ Half a mi. E. of the village of Chateaugay is an intermitting spring, rising from the sand, sometimes flowing in sufficient quantities to carry a mill, and at others perfectly dry. It has no regular periods of intermission, sometimes flowing steadily one or two years, and again only a few weeks. Bubbles of nitrogen gas are emitted with the water. There is a constant gas spring 1 mi. N. E. of this. **Chateaugay**,² (p. o.,) was incorp. May 3, 1869; and it has a newspaper office,³ and is the seat of considerable business. It has 4 churches: R. C., M. E., Bap., and Presb. It is 4 mi. from the Canada line, and lies on the plain, a little E. of the deep, narrow valley of the Chateaugay River.⁴ The first settlement was commenced in 1796, at the village, and was the first in the co.⁵ Within the next five years many families came in from Vermont. In 1812, a blockhouse was built for protection against invasions by the enemy. In the fall of 1813, Gen. Hampton was encamped here for several weeks, with a force designed to co-operate with Gen. Wilkinson in the invasion of Canada; but late in Nov. he returned to Plattsburgh without accomplishing his object.

CONSTABLE, named from Wm. Constable, former land proprietor—was formed from "*Harrison*," (now Malone,) March 13, 1807. Fort Covington was taken off in 1817, and Westville in 1829. The surface is rolling, with a northerly inclination. The streams are Trout River and its tributary, Little Trout River. The soil is principally a light, sandy loam. A strip of sand lies along the S. border, and of swamp along the N. **Trout River**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet near the N. line, and **East Constable**, is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced near the S. line, in 1800.⁶ The first church (Presb., organized as Cong.,) was formed in 1821.

DICKINSON, named after a New Jersey proprietor, embraces the townships numbered 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22 and 25, of Great Tract No. 1, Macomb's purchase. It was formed from "*Harrison*," (now Malone,) April 4, 1808. Bangor was taken off in 1812, and Moira in 1828. It lies on the W. border of the co., and is 47 mi. in length. The N. part is rolling and hilly; the central and S. parts are mostly sterile and rocky mountain regions. It is watered by the same streams as Brandon, and among the hills are great numbers of small lakes. **Dickinson**, (p. o.,) is on the St. Lawrence Turnpike. **East Dickinson**, **McClelan**, and **Dickinson Centre**, are p. offices. **Thomasville**, is a small settlement on Deer River, founded by John Thomas in 1839. The principal settlements are in the N. part, and among the early settlers were Wm. Thomas, Jonathan and Jesse D. Rice, and Reuben Cady.

DUANE, named from James Duane, (son-in-law of Wm. Constable,) proprietor and first settler—was formed from Malone, Jan. 24, 1828. Harrietstown was taken off in 1841. Brighton was taken off in 1858. It is an interior town, lying near the centre of the co., and embraces township No. 12, and the north half of 15, Great Tract No. 1. Its surface is broken and mountainous. Much the greater part of the town is unfit for cultivation. The principal streams are the Deer River and the W. branch of Salmon River. Magnetic iron ore has been found in considerable quantities. There is no village in town. **Duane**, is a p. o.

¹ About a mile above the village this ravine is 200 feet deep, and in it is a waterfall of 50 feet.

² On the 30th of June, 1856, a destructive tornado passed over the village, more or less injuring every building in it. In the course of 6 mi. 185 buildings were destroyed, unroofed, or moved from their foundations; and several lives were lost.

³ *Chateaugay Journal*. A. H. Merchant, pub. Size, 30 by 43. Terms, \$2.00. Begun July 4, 1867.

⁴ There are 3 flouring mills, 2 carding mills, a foundry, and a cheese and butter factory, at or near this place. The R. R. crosses this valley on an embankment 160 feet above the river, and 300 feet long.

⁵ The first settlers were Benj. Roberts, Saml. and Nathan Beeman, Levi Trumbull, Joshua and Kincade Chamberlain,

Ethan A. Roberts, and Jared Munson. Nathan Beeman, in his youth, resided near Ticonderoga, and acted as guide to Ethan Allen when he surprised that place in May, 1775. He died in this town in 1850. David Mallory built the first grist mill in the co., on Marble River, 1 1/2 mi. N. E. of the village. In 1803-04, a forge was built by Wm. Badley, 3 mi. above the village, and run a short time, being supplied with bog ore.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Jona. Hapgood, (1800,) Chris. Austin, (1800,) Wm. Cooper, Solomon Cook, Eli Titus, Saul Clark, and James Welch. A. Mead taught the first school, in the summer of 1806. Dr. Solomon Wyman was the first physician. The first sawmill was built by James Welch, in 1803, and the first gristmill, soon after the war by Joseph Colburn.

Jas. Duane, of Schenectady, son-in-law of Wm. Constable, acquired, by marriage, the title to this town, and began settlement here in 1823-24. Iron ore occurs, and a forge and furnace were formerly run in this town.

FORT COVINGTON, named from Gen. Leonard Covington, who was mortally wounded at Chrysler's Field—was formed from Constable, Feb. 28, 1817. Bombay was taken off in 1833. It lies on the N. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is level, or gently undulating. Salmon River, the principal stream, is navigable to Fort Covington village. **Fort Covington**,¹ (p. o.) is situated in the N. W. part of the town, upon Salmon River, has a Union School, and several manufactories. Pop. 953. **Fort Covington Centre**, is a p. o. The first settlements were made by French families, about 1796, around "*French Mills*." Settlers from Vt. began to arrive about 1800. Much of the valuable timber near Salmon River, suitable for shipping, was stolen before this, and sold in the Montreal market. Soon after the battle of Chrysler's Field, the American army passed up Salmon River and took up winter quarters at "*French Mills*." Here a fearful mortality occurred among the troops, on account of exposure to the rigors of a northern winter in tents and slight board shanties. The medicines and hospital stores had been lost or destroyed on the passage down the St. Lawrence, nor could fresh supplies be obtained nearer than Albany. The surrounding country was mostly a wilderness; and the army of Gen. Hampton the fall previous had exhausted the resources of the inhabitants, and, consequently, provisions were of a bad quality, and were procured with difficulty. In Feb. the place was evacuated, and immediately taken possession of by the enemy.

FRANKLIN—was formed from Belmont, May 20, 1836. It lies on the E. border of the co., S. of the centre, including a part of township 9, and the whole of 10, of the Old Military Tract. Its surface is broken and mountainous, and it has an elevation of 1,200 to 2,000 feet above tide. The principal streams are the Saranac, which flows across the S. E. corner, and the head branches of the Salmon River. Among the mountains are numerous ponds and lakes. Iron ore occurs, and has been worked to some extent. The settlements are mostly confined to the S. E. corner, and the people are chiefly engaged in lumbering. An act passed April 25, 1871, appointed comr's to improve the water power and log navigation of the north branch of the Saranac River, using for the purpose, Round, Lillypad and Rainbow ponds, in township 10, in Franklin, and 16 in Brighton, in this county. **Franklin Falls**,² (p. o.) **Vermontville**, **Alder Brook**, (p. o.) and **Merrillsville**, (p. p.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made at Franklin Falls, in 1827, at which time a forge and sawmill were erected.³ There are 2 churches in town,—M. E. and R. C.

HARRISTOWN, named from a daughter of Wm. Constable, (wife of Jas. Duane) —was formed from Duane, March 19, 1851. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is very rocky and mountainous, Mt. Seward lies along the S. border.⁴ It is principally drained by the Saranac. Among the mountains are a great number of small lakes, the principal of which are the Lower Saranac, Big Clear, and St. Regis. There are no villages or churches in town. **Saranac Lake**, on the line of Essex co., is a p. o., **St. Regis Lake**, is a p. o., in the N. part. The first settlers located on the North West Bay Road, about 1812.⁵

MALONE—was formed from Chateaugay, March 2, 1805, as "*Harrison*." The name was changed to "*Ezra*ville," April 8, 1808, and to Malone, June 10, 1812. Constable was taken off in 1807, Dickinson in 1808, and Duane in 1828. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the N. and broken and hilly in the S. The principal stream is the Salmon River, which flows northerly through the town in a deep valley worn by its waters, and nearly its whole course in town is a succession of rapids and cascades. Along the N. border are extensive pine plains. Potsdam sandstone of an excellent quality for

¹ Formerly called "*French Mills*." It is situated on a mile square reserved by the Indians in 1793. This tract was leased by the Indians to Wm. Gray, in 1795, and many difficulties arose concerning the titles, until finally acquired by the State.

² Formerly called *McClenathans Falls*, from the proprietor. On the 22th of May 1852, the entire village, consisting of 23 houses, store, tavern, extensive lumber mills, and a large amount of lumber, was destroyed by running fires. Loss, \$30,000.

³ Among the first settlers were Wm. McClenathan, Jas.

Mallory, Horace Gould, John Griffin, Harry Wood, Richmond and Davis Spaulding, Simeon French, and John Hough. The first birth was that of Safford Hough; and the first death of an adult, that of Mrs. H. Wood. McClenathan kept the first inn and store, and built the first mill and forge.

⁴ Mt. Seward, named from Wm. H. Seward, was called by the Indians, *On-on-wan-lah*, "the big eye."

⁵ Among the first settlers were Isaac Livingston, Isaiah C. Flinders, Phiny Miller, William Kelly, and Nehemiah White.

building, has been extensively quarried near the village. **Malone**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, and the only incorp. village in the co., is pleasantly situated on Salmon River. Pop. about 4,000. It has 2 national banks, (cap. \$350,000,) 2 newspapers,¹ a fine graded school, important manufactures.² It is a prominent sta. on the R. R., and has large repair shops. It is a place of extensive trade, having about 50 stores of various kinds, 2 large hotels, 2 public halls, and 7 churches, (Cong. Bap. Meth. Prot. Epis. 2 R. C. and Universalist.) It has a splendid depot, small park and fountain in a central place, and on the e. border a fine rural cemetery. The fair grounds have been twice enlarged, and permanent buildings are erected. It is supplied with spring water by an incorp. company, and has gas works. **Titusville**, is a small village at the Great Falls, on Salmon River, with a gang sawmill, owned by J. H. Titus and A. B. Parmelee. Between Titusville and Malone are 3 large starch mills, and 2 sawmills. There is a large flouring mill $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below Malone. **Whippleville**, on the Salmon River, 3 mi. above Malone is a small village with mills, &c. The first settlements were made near Malone Village, about the beginning of the present century, by emigrants from Vt.³ An arsenal was built at the village in 1812, and sold in 1850, and the proceeds given for improving the public grounds. In 1813-14 the place was visited by the British. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1806-07, by Ebenezer Hibbard and Amos Pettengill. Rev. Ashbel Parmelee was the first pastor, and the first settled minister in the co.

MOIRA, is the name originally given to this township by the owners before settlement. It was formed from Dickinson, April 15, 1828, and lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface is generally level, with a slight inclination toward the n. The principal streams are Little Salmon River and Lawrence Brook. **Moir Corners**, (Moir a p. o.,) is a small village near the centre. **Brush Mills**,⁴ (p. o.,) on Little Salmon River, is an important wooding station on the r. r. This town was first settled by Appleton Foote, an agent, in 1803.⁵ Luther Bradish, Robert Watts, and Peter Kean afterward became the owners respectively of the n., middle, and s. thirds of the town.

WESTVILLE—was named from the little village in the west part of Constable, while a part of that town. It was organized as a separate town April 25, 1829, and lies near the centre of the n. border of the co. The surface is nearly level, with a slight inclination towards the n. It is drained by Salmon River, upon which are several falls, affording a good supply of water power. The soil is a fertile, clayey loam. Bog iron ore, found on the s. border, has been used to some extent in forges in the town. A sulphur spring, of some local notoriety, lies near the centre of the n. border. **Westville**, (W. Constable p. o.,) is a small village on Salmon River **Westville Centre**, is a p. o. The first settlements commenced about 1800, by emigrants from Vt.⁶

¹ *Malone Palladium*, (Repub.) J. J. Seaver, pub.; size 27 by 41; terms \$2.00. Established in 1835.

Franklin Gazette, (Dem.) weekly; A. N. Merchant, pub.; size 30 by 43; terms \$2.00. Begun in 1837.

² 2 woolen factories, 2 tanneries, a flouring mill, a foundry, 2 carriage factories, a starch factory, a gang saw mill, 2 planing mills, a file factory, a match factory, a single gate saw mill, and a variety of smaller establishments.

³ Among the first settlers were Enos, Nathan, and John Wood, Newell Conger, Luther Winslow, Jehiel Berry, Noah Moody, Roswell Wilcox, and David and Lyman Sperry. The first child born was Malone, daughter of L. Winslow. The first sawmill was built in 1804 by N. and J. Wood.

⁴ Named from Henry N. Brush, proprietor of lands in this vicinity, and resident of the village.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Benj. Seeley, Jonathan Lawrence, Joseph Plumb, and David Bates. Schools were established in 1807.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Amos Welch, — Haskins, Elisha Sabius, Samuel Fletcher, John Reed, Alex. McMillen, Silas Cushman, John Livingston, Jas. and Thomas Wright, and Alric and Albon Mann. The first sawmill was built by Amos Welch. The first school was taught by Samuel Russell, in 1806.

FULTON COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Montgomery, April 18, 1838, and a small part was annexed to Hamilton co. in 1860. It lies N. of the Mohawk, E. of the centre of the State, centrally distant 45 miles from Albany, and contains 544 sq. mi. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland, rising into a mountainous region on the N. border. The highland region is divided into three general ridges, extending N. E. and S. W. The most eastern of these ridges, occupying the S. E. corner, consists of rounded drift hills of moderate elevation, bounded by gradual slopes, the highest summits being about 400 ft. above the Mohawk. The second ridge extends through near the centre of the co., and occupies a wide space along the N.

border. The declivities in the N. are usually steep and rocky; and the highest summits are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the Mohawk. The third ridge, similar in character to the second, extends through the W. part of the co. Its highest summits are 1,200 ft. above the Mohawk.

Sacondaga River flows S. E. through the N. E. corner of the county. It receives from the W. Mayfield Creek, which has for its tributaries Fondas Creek and Cranberry Creek. The Chuctenunda flows through the S. E. corner. The Cayadutta flows S. W. through near the centre, its valley separating the central from the eastern ranges of hills. Garoga Creek flows S., a little W. of the centre, its valley separating the western and central ranges of hills. Stony Creek, a tributary of the Sacondaga, flows N. E. in the northerly continuation of the Garoga Valley, and breaks through the central ranges of hills. East Canada Creek forms the greater part of the W. boundary, receiving as tributaries North, Fish, and Little Sprite Creeks. The other streams are branches of the foregoing or of the Mohawk. They are mostly rapid streams, frequently interrupted by falls, and affording ample water power.

Among the hills in the N. part of the co. are many of the small lakes, forming a characteristic feature of the wilderness region of Northern N. Y. Along the Sacondaga, near the mouth of Mayfield Creek, and occupying portions of Northampton, Broadalbin, and Mayfield, is an extensive swamp or *vlaie*, said to contain an area of 13,000 acres.¹

The greater part of the surface of the co. is covered with drift deposits. The southern part of the central and W. ridges are principally composed of calciferous sand rock; and farther N. Potsdam sandstone and gneiss appear and cover a considerable portion of the surface, Black River limestone, Trenton limestone, and Utica slate are also found in different localities. Quarries of gneiss and of birdseye limestone have been opened in Johnstown and Mayfield. An excellent building stone is found in all the N. part of the co.

The soil in the S. part and along the valleys is mostly a gravelly and clayey loam, derived from the drift deposits. It is well adapted to pasturage and dairying,² and in the most favorable localities produces good crops of grain. A large portion of the N. part is too rough and broken for profitable cultivation. The manufactures consist principally of leather, lumber, and gloves and mittens in great quantities and immense variety, from the coarsest to the finest qualities. The glove business of Gloversville, Johnstown and vicinity, has amounted to a greater magnitude than in all the rest of the United States together. Machinery has been brought into use wherever available, and the supply of leather, originally derived from the "North Woods," is now drawn from the most distant regions of the globe. Much of this work is given out to be done in families, affording a productive source of wealth to great numbers of persons.

The co. seat is located at Johnstown. The courthouse is a brick building in the N. part of the village, erected in 1772, by Sir Wm. Johnson, for the courthouse of "*Tryon*" co. The jail, a stone building, situated in the S. E. part of the village, contains the usual jail accommodations, and the residence of the jailor. A new building has been erected within a few years for the county clerk's and surrogate's offices and jury rooms. The poorhouse is situ-

¹ This *vlaie* was apparently a lake at no remote period. It is now covered with a small growth of evergreens around its border, and a wet prairie in the centre, where hundreds of tons of coarse grass are cut annually.

² In 1869 there were 5 cheese factories in this co., of which 3 used the milk of 1,150 cows. The Fulton and Hamilton Ag. So. was dissolved by act of April 22, 1869, the former co. continuing its society.

ated upon a farm of 100 acres, near Gloversville. It is of wood, 2 stories, 40 by 100 feet, with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ story wing, 30 by 40 feet. No special accommodations have been provided for the insane.

The history of this co. is intimately connected with that of Sir William Johnson and his family. At the age of 21, Johnson came to America as agent of his uncle, Sir Peter Warren, and located in the Mohawk Valley. He soon became identified with the interests of that section of the colony, and a zealous promoter of its prosperity. He was appointed Indian Agent, learned the language of the natives, adopted with facility their habits when it suited his interests, and gradually acquired an ascendancy over these people which was scarcely equaled by any person in our colonial history. His successful management in the expedition to Lake George, in 1755, gave him a high position in the esteem of the home Government, and secured him, as an especial favor, the grant of a large tract of land N. of the Mohawk, between E. and W. Canada Creeks, as a direct gift from the king. He was also honored with knighthood. His first residence was fixed at what is still standing, and once known as "Fort Johnson," on the Mohawk, 3 mi. above Amsterdam village; but about 1761 he removed to a new mansion, near the village of Johnstown, still standing, and known as "Johnson Hall." At this time he possessed an estate that had few rivals in extent and value in the country; his tenants were numerous, and attached to his interests, and the prospects of future greatness to his family were most flattering. On the approach of the Revolution he is supposed to have been liberally inclined; but his duty to the Government, whose offices he held, forbade him from favoring the cause of the colonies, while his attachment to his neighbors and the inhabitants of the colony rendered the thought of any measures tending to their ruin extremely painful to his feelings. It was apparent that a struggle between the mother country and the colonies must ensue; but, with the prescience that foreshadowed the significant purpose of his mind, he intimated to his friends that he should never live to see it, and he besought the British Government to appoint his son to his office,—that of Indian Agent. He died suddenly, at Johnson Hall, on the afternoon of June 24, 1774, at the age of nearly sixty years. It has been stated, with much probability, that he hung himself in his garden. He was buried in a vault under the Episcopal church in Johnstown. About 1793 the vault was filled up; and Nov. 26, 1836, the church, with its bell and organ, (the presents of Sir William,) were burned. The spot of his burial is just outside of the present church edifice.

The active interest in the royal cause taken by Sir John Johnston and all whom he could influence, is well known. He fortified Johnson Hall late in 1775, armed the Scotch Highlanders on the Kingsborough Patent, and spread discontent among the Indian tribes under his control. In Jan. 1776, Gen. Schuyler was sent with an army of 700 militia to disarm the tenants and to secure a strict neutrality on the part of Sir John and his friends. After several days' negotiation, a feigned acquiescence was received, and on the 19th the Scotch surrendered their arms, and Sir John gave his word of honor to abstain from further hostile measures. His intrigues continued notwithstanding; and in May, 1776, a patriot force, under Col. Dayton, was sent to apprehend him. Upon their approach, he left his family papers, money, and plate to be buried by a faithful slave, and, attended by large numbers of his dependents, he fled through the woods northward to Canada. In May, 1780, Sir John made his appearance with 500 troops from the Northern wilderness, to recover his buried treasure and take vengeance upon his old neighbors. The settlements were surprised, and the Mohawk Valley, from Tribes Hill upward to The Noses, was ravaged. Many houses were burned, 11 persons were slain, and several others were left as dead but finally recovered. An ineffectual rally was made for pursuit; but the invaders returned without molestation. In the fall of the same year, Sir John invaded the Schoharie and Mohawk Valleys with fire and sword, while an army advanced by way of Lake Champlain to create a diversion on the northern frontier. In returning, he was pursued by a body of troops under Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, but finally escaped and returned with little loss to Canada.¹ The battle of Stone Arabia was fought upon this occasion. In Aug. 1781, Maj. Ross and Walter N. Butler, with a band of Tories and savages, appeared by way of Sacondaga with 607 men, and encamped a little N.

¹ The Northern Invasion of Oct. 1780, is the subject of a volume published by the Bradford Club, as vol. VI of its series, in 1866. The papers in this volume exonerate Gen.

V. R. from the censure cast upon him by former historians and which found its way into the *Gazetteer* of 1860.

of Johnson Hall. Col. Willett moved from Fort Plain on the 22d, with 300 men, to attack the enemy, and, upon approaching, detached 100 men, under Col. Harper, to make a circuit and attack the rear of the camp. A short distance above the Hall, Willett's force met those of Ross, and the former retreated; but at the village they rallied, and were joined by 200 militia. The enemy were finally driven from the ground, with a loss of 17, while the Americans lost 13. Ross retreated all night, and was followed. At West Canada Creek the infamous Butler was killed.

The estates of the Johnsons were forfeited, and a race of New Englanders succeeded the Scotch Highlanders in this co. No further event of especial interest has since disturbed the even current of events. The recent completion of a R. R. from Fonda to Johnstown and Gloversville, marks a little era of hopeful interest with the co. Many years since, a R. R. was surveyed from Troy to Utica across this co., and at this time, a R. R. from the Hoosick Tunnel towards Oswego, is under consideration.

In the late war of the rebellion, portions of the 32d, 77th, and 97th regiments were enlisted in this co. in 1861. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, volunteers enlisted in this co. were to be organized at Fonda, where the 115th and the 153d regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed. Some of the 10th Cavalry were also enlisted in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bleecker.....	1,062	993	970	37	167	31	132	38	135	51	115	73	148	44	154
Broadalbin.....	2,534	2,335	2,492	321	269	286	232	318	240	327	191	328	250	315	209
Cataraugus.....	229	631	828	56	86	42	70	37	71	42	75	58	113	46	109
Ephratah.....	2,202	2,183	2,207	244	255	221	240	231	267	235	224	264	268	216	287
Johnstown.....	6,811	9,005	12,273	1,211	691	1,043	637	1,230	775	1,398	723	1,601	893	1,531	1,084
Mayfield.....	2,367	2,280	2,241	339	225	266	197	293	221	321	192	338	229	276	234
Northampton.....	1,937	1,903	1,927	172	263	148	257	161	249	106	243	189	293	216	245
Oppenheim.....	2,363	2,213	1,950	227	201	204	300	216	315	220	242	250	273	200	248
Perth.....	1,085	1,053	1,013	147	92	129	110	128	98	130	88	139	106	126	94
Stratford.....	1,172	1,110	1,163	123	103	101	116	113	122	129	109	130	135	94	118
Total.....	24,162	24,512	29,064	2,877	2,432	2,491	2,991	2,765	2,493	3,039	2,202	3,370	2,708	3,064	2,802

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN FULTON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	317,707	\$3,661,299	\$611,467	\$4,272,766	\$.....	\$7,246.64	\$14,869.18	\$3,040.81	\$7,095.22	0.76
1860..	312,567	3,595,674	589,400	4,185,074	4,054,412	7,495.39	13,252.72	3,040.81	12,501.10	0.89
1861..	313,162	3,451,202	539,760	3,990,962	4,054,412	8,481.12	18,145.41	3,040.81	12,670.04	1.04
1862..	313,162	3,451,202	539,760	3,990,962	4,152,490	8,481.12	18,145.41	3,114.37	16,609.96	1.12
1863..	315,424	3,354,193	581,032	3,935,225	4,154,490	19,936.19	23,935.22	3,115.87	17,656.58	1.35
1864..	314,365	3,285,461	635,857	3,921,318	4,181,032	106,890.90	45,237.54	3,135.78	18,814.64	4.21
1865..	314,365	3,285,461	635,857	3,921,318	4,128,242	106,890.90	45,237.54	3,092.43	16,132.19	4.20
1866..	309,874	3,137,394	636,021	3,773,415	3,957,924	141,245.01	60,537.72	2,968.44	19,047.51	5.65
1867..	316,012	3,160,858	564,959	3,725,817	3,773,415	59,397.52	62,487.09	4,716.77	23,961.19	4.40
1868..	307,660	3,270,987	516,029	3,787,016	3,610,817	27,673.83	65,690.55	4,513.52	16,429.23	3.17
1869..	301,339	3,260,472	483,316	3,743,788	3,662,016	49,124.03	69,003.32	4,557.52	16,021.32	3.65
1870..	302,071	3,278,206	507,336	3,785,542	3,463,316	39,360.38	59,194.11	4,354.14	20,944.56	3.56

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 320,500. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	117,413	47,122	164,535
1855.....	133,416	147,071	280,487
1860.....	133,108	66,970	200,078
1865.....	133,898	110,502	244,400

BLEECKER,—named from Rutger Bleecker, of Albany, a patentee, was formed from Johnstown, April 4, 1831. A part was re-annexed to that town in 1841, and a part of Caroga was taken off in 1842. It is the central town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is hilly and mountainous, the highest summits upon the n. border being 2,000 ft. above tide. The streams are head branches of West Stony and Garoga Creeks. In the valleys are several small lakes, the principal of which are Chases Lake, in the n., Woodworth Lake e., and Pecks Lake in the s. border. Lumbering and tanning¹ are the leading pursuits. **Bleecker**, (p. o.,) near the s. border, contains a Presb. church, brewery, sawmill, a large tannery, and about 200 inhabitants. The first settlements were commenced about 1800, by emigrants from New England,² but the greater part of the present inhabitants are Germans who have settled since 1848. There are in town 4 churches: M. E., Luth., Presb., and R. C.

BROADALBIN—was formed from "*Caughnawaga*," (now Broadalbin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Northampton was taken off in 1799, and a part of Perth in 1842. It is the central town on the e. border of the co. Its surface is rolling and mostly susceptible of cultivation. Chutenunda Creek flows through the s. e. corner. Fondas Creek flows w. through near the centre; Frenchmans Creek through the n. part; and Mayfield Creek through the n. w. corner. The n. part extends into the great Sacandaga Vleie, which is annually overflowed, and in which the soil is alluvial. **Fondas Bush**, (Broadalbin p. o.,) on Fondas Creek, near the w. line, was incorp. April 17, 1815, as "*Raesonville*." It is a thriving village, with several mills and manufactures of various kinds. Pop. 987. **Mills Corners**, (p. o.,) in the e. part, is a hamlet. **Union Mills**, (p. o.,) contains several mills, &c. **North Broadalbin**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part, is a small village. The first settlement was commenced before the Revolution.³

CAROGA—named from Garoga Creek, was formed from Stratford, Bleecker, and Johnstown, April, 11, 1842. It lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is rolling in the s. and broken in the n. by small, sharp mountains. A large hill lies w. of Garoga Creek; and a swell of land rises about 300 ft. between the principal branches. Numerous clusters of lakes lie in the centre and n. part of the town, the principal of which are E. and W. Fish Lakes, Garoga Lake, the Stink Lakes, Bellows, Prairie, Green, and Pine Lakes. Garoga Creek flows s. from Garoga Lake. A small portion of the area only is susceptible of cultivation. Lumbering and tanning are the principal industries. **Newkirks Mills**, (p. o.,) is a small village with a large tannery. **Pine Lake**, is a p. o. in the central part. The first settlement commenced about 1790.⁴

EPHRATAH—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) March 27, 1827. A part was re-annexed to that town on the division of the co. in 1838. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, 400 to 1,500 ft. above the Mohawk. Garoga Creek flows s. w. through the town, in a deep valley, the hills on either side rising about 800 ft. above the creek. **Ephratah**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, **Caroga**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, **Rockwood**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, and **Lassellville**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, are small villages, with mills and manufactories of leather, &c. The first settlement commenced under the auspices of Sir William Johnson, in 1765.⁵

JOHNSTOWN—named from Sir Wm. Johnson, was formed from "*Caughnawaga*," (now Broadalbin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Lake Pleasant was taken off in 1812, Bleecker in 1831, Mohawk in 1837, and a part of Caroga in 1842. A part of Bleecker was re-annexed in 1841. It lies on the s. border of the co., near the centre. A series of

¹ There are 3 large tanneries, 11 sawmills, gristmill, planing mill, &c.

² Among the other early settlers were James Morse, Wm. Root, Ephraim Lindsley, James Landon, Samuel Shaffer, Wm. Eglan, Frederick Mills, and Geo. Hamilton. The first death was that of — Goodwell, about 1806. Wm. Chase the patentee, built a gristmill on the n. branch of Stony Creek, in 1804-05. The first schoolhouse was built in 1824.

³ Henry Stoner, Joseph Scott, Benj. Deline, Philip Helmer, Andrew Bowman, Herman Salsbury, John Putnam, Joseph Desilver, John Homan, Elias Cady, settled near Fondas Bush before the Revolution. — *Summ's Trappers of N. Y.*, p. 21. James McIntyre, Alexander Murray, Alexander Oliver, Dan'l McIntyre, and Nathan Brockway, from Scotland, Peter Demarest and Derrick Banta, from N. J., Abram Manchester, Reuben Burr, and Enoch Cromwell from New England, settled soon after the Revolution. Rev. — Romney held the first religious services, after the war, in 1790-92.

⁴ David, Robert, and Solomon Jeffers settled in 1799; Samuel Gage, Reuben Brookins, Wm. Jefferson, Abraham Carley, Anthony Stewart, Nathan Lovelace, Isaac Peckham, Elijah Gadsden, Ira Beach, John Mead, Jas. McLellan, Titus Foster, Lemuel Lewis, and Daniel Goff, were also early settlers. The first marriage was that of Francis Vandercrook and Lucy Jeffers, in 1800. The first death was that of Mrs. Amy Mead, in 1804.

⁵ Frederick Getman, Jacob Empie, and Jacob Schell settled near the village. Nicholas Rector, Jacob Fry, Henry Herring, Philip Kreitzer, Wm. Cool, — Deutzler, Johannes Winkle, William Smith, Henry Hart, Zachariah Tripp, John Cassemann, Peter Schult, and Jacob Eplic from Germany, came in from Schoharie, mostly before the Revolution. The first German school was taught by — Moot, and the first English school by — McLean. A gristmill was built by Sir Wm. Johnson soon after the first settlement. It was afterwards burned by the Tories. Johannes Winkle built the first mill after the Revolution.

hills occupy the N. part. A high ridge extends through the w.; and the remaining parts of the town are rolling. Cayadutta Creek flows s. w. through the E. part; Garoga Creek flows through the N. w. corner; and their branches through the w. part. The manufacture of buckskin gloves and mittens forms an important and greatly increasing item in the business of the town. **Johnstown**, (p. o.), was incorporated April 1, 1808, and now organized under an act of March 30, 1867; is situated on the Cayadutta, s. E. of the centre; and it contains the co. buildings, 7 churches, the Johnstown Academy,¹ 2 printing offices,² a bank, 2 gristmills, a sawmill, file factory, planing mill, and gas works. Pop. 3,282. **Gloversville**, (p. o.), on the Cayadutta, 4 mi. N. of Johnstown, is noted for its manufactures of gloves and mittens. It was incorp. in April, 1853, and contains 3 churches, the Gloversville Union Seminary, 3 printing offices,³ a bank, a paper box factory, machine shop, and gristmill. Pop. 4,518. **Kingsborough**, (p. o.), in the E. part, contains a church, a union school, 10 mitten factories and about 500 inhabitants. **Sammons ville**, (p. o.), in the s. w., contains a paper mill, gristmill, and 15 houses. **West Bush**, in the N. part, **Kecks Centre**, (p. o.), in the w. part, and **McEwens Corners**, are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced under the auspices of Sir Wm. Johnson, in 1760. He removed to "Johnson Hall," about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. w. of Johnson Village, in 1761, or '62. There were then about a dozen houses in the village, and 100 tenants on farms adjacent. The lands were leased by him with the evident intention of establishing a baronial estate for his family.

MAYFIELD—named from the Mayfield patent, was formed from "*Caughnawaga*," (now Broadalbin, Johnstown, and Mayfield,) March 12, 1793. Wells was taken off in 1805, and another portion of Mayfield was annexed to that town in 1812. A part was annexed to Perth in 1842, and a part to Benson in 1860. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre, and extends nearly to the s. line. Its surface in the N. part is broken by mountains rising 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above tide. These elevations are of primary formation, with rounded summits, the higher peaks having steep declivities. The central and s. parts are rolling and generally susceptible of cultivation. Stony Creek flows through the N. w. corner; Mayfield Creek through near the centre; Fondas Creek⁴ through the s. E. part; and Cranberry Creek in the E. part. The soil is sandy and gravelly, in some places strewn with boulders. **Mayfield**, (p. o.), in the central part, is a village of about 700 inhabitants. **Vails Mills**, (p. o.), in the s. E. part, has several mills, &c. **Jackson Summit**. The first settlement was commenced about 1760 or '61, under Sir Wm. Johnson, on the old road from Tribes Hill to the Sacondaga, and was then called "*Philadelphia Bush*."⁵

NORTHAMPTON—named from a patent of this name—was formed from Broadalbin, Feb. 1, 1799. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly in the N., the hills rising about 1,000 feet above the valley. In the s. part the Sacondaga⁶ Vlaie occupies several thousand acres, which cannot easily be drained. Sacondaga River flows s. E. through the center of the town, in a valley $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide. Mayfield Creek flows E. near the s. border. **Northville**, (p. o.), in the N. part, **Northampton**,⁷ (p. o.), in the s. E. corner, and **Osborns Bridge**, (p. o.), are small villages, with limited manufactures. **Cranberry Creek**, is a p. o. The first settlement commenced under Sir Wm. Johnson, about 1770.⁸

¹ This academy was built in 1796-99, by Wm. Van Vort. Sir Wm. Johnson set apart a portion of the Kingsborough Patent for the benefit of a free school. This reservation was respected by the courts of forfeiture, and trustees were appointed to take charge of the trust. The proceeds were appropriated to the use of this academy.

² *Johnstown Independent*, (Rep.) weekly; J. R. Arrowsmith, ed. and pub.; size 25 by 37; terms \$2.00. Established in 1855.

Fulton County Democrat, (Dem.) weekly; W. N. Clark, ed. and pub.; size 24 by 36; terms \$2.00. Established in 1843.

Fulton County Republican, (Rep.) weekly; Geo. M. Thompson, ed. and pub.; size 29 by 44; terms \$2.00.

³ *Gloversville Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly.

Gloversville Intelligencer, (Rep.) weekly; Geo. M. Thompson, ed. and pub.; size 29 by 34; terms \$2.00.

Gloversville Standard, (Rep.) weekly; J. R. Arrowsmith, ed. and pub.; size 25 by 37; terms \$2.00. Established in 1856.

⁴ Called by the Indians *Ken-neat-too*.

⁵ Nathaniel Conners, Michael Conners, two families of Walters, Peter Whitman, — Schutt, — Circaman, Michael Haynes, George Cough, Simon Chrystie, and John Anderson, settled before the Revolution. William and Robert Jackson, David Knapp Alvin McBougall, Peter and

John McKinley, Duncan Anderson, Isaac Bemas, Capt. and Major Van Beuren, Douv and Julie Fondas, Samuel Leferts, William Vail, David and Luke Woodworth, and John Bartlett were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Mary Cough, in 1766. Christian Furtenback taught a German school in 1771. Mills were built for Sir William Johnson, in 1773.

⁶ Local pronunciation, *Sock-na-daw-gar*.

⁷ Locally known as "Fishhouse."

⁸ Godfrey Shaw was the first settler; John Eikler, Lent and Nicholas Lewis, Robert Martin, Zebulon Alger, families of Ketchum and Chadwicks, Asahel Parker, John Trumbull, John Roosevelt, Alexander St. John, and John Fay, were among the other early settlers. Soon after the Revolution, Zadoc Sherwood and Samuel Olmsted settled at Northville. They were followed by Thos. Foster, Daniel and Timothy Resseque, John McNeil, Calvin Young, Adam Olmsted, Cornelius Richardson, Elihu Coleman, Sylvanus Sweet, Robert Palmer, John Randall, Eli Sprague, Green Wells, Cornelius Harving, Felix Porter, and John Denison — mostly from New England. The first birth was that of Godfrey Shaw, about 2 years before the Revolution; the first marriage was that of Alexander St. John and Martha Scribner, about 1798; and the first recorded death that of Gideon Olmsted.

OPPENHEIM—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) March 18, 1808. St. Johnsville (Montgomery co.) was taken off in 1838. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, inclining gradually to the s. w. In the n. e. part the hills rise 1,200 to 1,500 ft. above the Mohawk. East Canada Creek flows s. along the w. border. Fish Creek flows through the n. w. corner. Little Sprite, Crum, Zimmerman, and Fox Creeks all flow s. w. Boulders are scattered over the surface in profusion; and gneiss rock appears in the n. Limestone has been extensively quarried in the s. w. part, for the Erie canal and for private use. **Oppenheim**, (p. o.,) near the center, contains a church, 2 sawmills, a few shops, &c, and 75 inhabitants. There are 2 cheese factories near this place, and 2 others in other parts of the town. **Brockets Bridge**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, on the line of Herkimer, and mostly in that co., **Lottville**, (p. o.,) in the n., and **Crum Creek**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced by Germans, before the Revolution.¹ Rev. Jacob Frisband held the first religious services, about 1800.

PERTH—named from Perth, in Scotland, by Archibald McFarlane—was formed from Amsterdam, (Montgomery co.,) April 18, 1831. Parts of Mayfield and Broadalbin were annexed Feb. 17, 1842. It is the s. e. corner town of the co., and contains parts of the Kayaderosseras and Sacondaga Patents. Its surface is gently rolling. Chuctenunda Creek flows through the extreme e. part of the town. Limestone crops out in several places; but the prevailing rock is slate. **West Calway**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, on the line of Saratoga co., contains a church, store, mitten factory, &c. **Perth**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, contains a church, cheese factory, and a few houses. It is the seat of the Farmer's Insurance Asso. of Fulton and Montgomery co's. There is another cheese factory 2 mi. s. of this place. **West Perth**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced on the road from Tribes Hill to Sacondaga, about 1760.² There are 3 churches in town; 2 U. Presb. and a Luth.

STRATFORD—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) April 10, 1865. A part of Caroga was taken off in 1842. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling, and hilly upland, 800 to 1,200 ft. above the Mohawk, and in the extreme n. 1,800 to 2,000 ft. above tide, with a general inclination to the s. w. East Canada Creek flows through the n. w. corner, and forms a part of the w. boundary. North, Ayers, and Fish Creeks are the principal streams. In the n. part are several small lakes, the principal of which are Dexter, Spectacle, North Pleasant, and Ayers Lakes. **Nicholsville**, (Stratford p. o.,) on the w. border, partly in Herkimer co., at the junction of Ayers and East Canada Creeks, is a manufacturing village. **Whitesburgh**, is a hamlet in the s. w. corner. The first settlement was commenced by Samuel Bennett in 1800.³

¹ Rudolph Yonker was the first settler; John Shaver, Jacob Youner, Moses Johnson, Daniel Dickman, Wm. Alterburgh, Henry Burdort, Frederick Bellenger, and Simeon Schuyler settled in the s. part; Benjamin Berry, Peter Clue, Jacob Ladue, James Johnson, Wm. Beau, Richard Hewett, and Daniel Guile, from New England, settled in the central part in 1797. William Alterburgh kept the first inn; Andrew Zabriskie the first store; and John Beardsley built the first mill. Mr. B. was the pioneer millwright in Central New York, and took an active part in the first improvements of this class.

² Charles Mereness, Richard Bowen, Marcus Reese, — Davis, Michael Swobe, and Francis Frey settled before 1770. Lawrence E. Van Allen, Henry Van Valkenburgh, Ira Benedict, Conrad and Francis Winne, Derby Newman,

James and Wm. Robb, and Peter Vosburgh settled soon after the Revolution.

³ John Wells, Amos Kinney, Eli Winchell, Nathan Gurney, Eleazer, Levi, and Samuel Bliss, Abial Kibbe, and Daniel Shottickirk settled on the Jamestown road, and Stephen and John Wilcox, Amasa Chappell, and Abiathar Moshur in other parts of the town. The first birth was that of Lansing Wells, in 1800; the first marriage, that of Samuel Ellis and Polly Gurney; and the first death, that of Jesse Wilson, killed by the fall of a tree, Dec. 25, 1802 or '03. S. Bennett kept the first inn; Sanders Lansing, son of one of the patentees, built the first gristmill, on Fish Creek, in 1810; and Daniel Cross built the first tannery, in 1812.

GENESEE COUNTY.



This county was named from the river which formerly was partly included within its limits. It was formed from Ontario, March 30, 1802, and originally comprised all that part of the State lying w. of Genesee River, and a line extending due s. from the point of junction of the Genesee and Canaseraga Creek to the s. line of the State. Allegany was taken off in 1806, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Niagara in 1808, parts of Livingston and Monroe in 1821, Orleans in 1824, and Wyoming in 1841. A part of Covington was annexed to Livingston co. in 1823, and Shelby was added to Orleans in 1825. It is one of the western cos. in the State, separated by Orleans from Lake Ontario and by Erie from Niagara River. It is centrally distant 229 mi. from Albany, and contains 507 sq. mi. The surface is mostly level or gently undulating. The s. border is occupied by ranges of hills which extend n. from Wyoming co. and attain an elevation of 200 to 300 feet above the valleys and about 1,000 feet above tide. A limestone terrace, bordered in many places by nearly perpendicular ledges, extends e. and w. through the co., n. of the centre. At each extremity in the co. this terrace ranges in height from 50 to 100 feet, but it declines toward the centre to a height of 20 to 40 feet. Tonawanda Creek enters Alexander from the s., and flows in a n. e. direction to the village of Batavia, thence turns and flows in a general n. w. direction to the w. border of the co. Its course is very tortuous, and its current generally sluggish. Its principal tributaries are Little Tonawanda and Bowens Creeks. Oak Orchard Creek takes its rise near the centre of the co. and pursues a winding course to the n. e. corner of Elba, thence turns w. and flows through the great Tonawanda Swamp, which occupies the n. part of Elba, Oakfield, and Alabama. Black Creek flows n. through near the centre of Bethany, Stafford, and Byron, thence easterly through Bergen into Monroe co. Its tributaries are Bigelow and Spring Creeks. Oatka Creek flows across the s. e. corner of the co., and Murder and Eleven Mile¹ Creeks across the s. w. corner. Tonawanda, Black and Oatka Creeks form a series of fine cascades in their passage down the limestone terrace near the centre of the co. The lowest rocks in the co. belong to the Onondaga salt group, extending along the n. border. Gypsum is quarried in Le Roy, Stafford, and Byron. This is succeeded by the hydraulic, Onondaga, and corniferous limestone, which form the limestone terrace extending through the co. Lime and building stone are extensively obtained from the outcrop of these rocks.

Succeeding the limestone in order are the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, occupying the whole s. part of the co. The surface generally is covered thick with drift deposits, and the underlying rocks only appear in the ravines of the streams. Nearly all the swamps contain thick deposits of muck and marl, furnishing in abundance the elements of future fertility to the soil. Along the n. border are numerous wells and springs yielding water strongly impregnated with sulphuric acid, and known as "Sour Springs." The soil is generally a very deep and fertile sandy or gravelly loam intermixed with clay and mostly underlaid by clay or limestone. This co. embraces a portion of the "Genesee Country," which from the first settlement has been famed for its fertility. The people are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture. For many years wheat formed the staple product; but fruit and dairy products now receive much attention.

The co. seat is located at the village of Batavia. The courthouse is a fine stone edifice, 3 stories high, built in 1841-2, containing the co. clerk's office and the other co. offices. The jail is a brick building, a few rods w. of the courthouse, built in 1850-1. The poorhouse is situated on a farm of 150 acres in Bethany, 9 mi. from Batavia, and is of brick, 2 stories 40 by 50, newly built. An asylum for the insane, 2 stories, 24 by 30, and of stone, is also on the premises. It is well arranged.

The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends in a s. w. direction through Bergen, Byron, Stafford, Pembroke, and the n. w. corner of Darien. A branch of this road extends s. from Batavia through Alexander to Attica, and thence through Darien, directly n. to Buffalo. Another

¹ So named from crossing the old Buffalo Road 11 miles from Buffalo.

branch of the same road extends from Batavia directly towards Buffalo, through Pembroke and a corner of Darien. The Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Branch extends w. through Le Roy, Stafford, Batavia, and Pembroke, crossing the main line at Batavia. The Rochester Division of the Erie Railway, nearly adjacent to the Central track, but with distinct gauge and grade, extends through Le Roy, Stafford, Batavia, and Alexander. The Buffalo Branch of the same railway crosses Darien, Alexander, and Bethany, near the s. w. border. Other routes have been surveyed in the co., but not built. A feeder of the Erie Canal crosses the n. w. corner of Alabama

This co. embraced within its original limits all that portion of the State included in the purchase of Robert Morris. Phelps and Gorham, the original purchasers of the whole of the Mass. land in Western N. Y., failed to meet the obligations to that State, and a large share of their tract reverted, and was purchased by Samuel Ogden for Robert Morris, May 12, 1791.¹ Morris sold the w. portion of the tract, constituting about seven-eighths of the whole, to the Holland Land Company, July 20, 1793, reserving to himself a strip of an average width of 12 mi., lying between the Phelps and Gorham and the Holland Purchases, and known as the Morris Reserve.² The Co., in Holland, consisted of Wilhelm Willink, Jan Willink, Nicholas Van Stophorst, Jacob Van Stophorst, Nicholas Hubbard, Pieter Van Eeghen, Christian Van Eeghen, Isaac Ten Cate, Hendrick Vollenhoven, Christian Coster, (widow,) Jan Stadnitski, and Rutger J. Schimmelpennick. They made this purchase through agents who were citizens of this country, as they were at that time aliens and could not hold real estate. Immediately after the passing of title, measures were taken to extinguish the Indian claims and to survey the tract. A council of the Senecas was held at "*Big Tree*," now Geneseo, in Sept. 1787, at which time the Indians ceded most of their lands to the whites. They made the following reservations:

The Cannawagus Reservation, of 2 sq. mi., on the Genesee, w. of Avon; Little Beards and Big Tree Reservation, of 4 sq. mi., on the Geneseo, opposite Genesee; Squakie Hill Reservation, of 2 sq. mi., on the Genesee, n. of Mt. Morris; Gardeau Reservation, of 28 sq. mi., on both sides of the Genesee, in Castile and Mt. Morris; the Canadea Reservation of 16 sq. mi., on both sides of the Genesee, in Allegany co.; the Oil Spring Reservation, of 1 sq. mi., on the line between Cattaraugus and Allegany; the Allegany Reservation of 42 sq. mi., on both sides of the Allegany River, extending n. from the Penn. line; the Cattaraugus Reservation, of 42 sq. mi., on both sides of the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek; the Buffalo Reservation, of 130 sq. mi., on both sides of Buffalo Creek; the Tonawanda Reservation, of 70 sq. mi., on both sides of Tonawanda Creek, mostly in Genesee co.; and the Tuscarora Reservation of 1 sq. mi., 3 mi. e. of Lewiston, Niagara co. The titles to all these reservations, except the Tonawanda, Buffalo, Cattaraugus, Tuscarora, and Allegany, have since been extinguished.

The general office of the Holland Land Co. was located at Philadelphia. Theophilus Cazenove, the first general agent, took charge of all the business relating to the company from the first purchase of the lands until 1799. He was succeeded by Paul Busti, who took charge until 1824. His successor was John J. Vander Kemp, who continued to manage the affairs of the company until their final settlement. In July, 1797, Joseph Ellicott was engaged as principal surveyor of the Holland Land Co.³ In 1798, Mr. Ellicott and his assistants ran

¹ The e. line of the Morris Purchase commenced upon the Penn. line, 44.73 mi. w. of the pre-emption line, and ran due s. to the forks of the Genesee River and Canaseraga Creek, thence northerly along that river to a point 2 mi. s. of the Cannawagus Village, thence due w. 12 mi., thence s. 24 deg. e. to Lake Ontario.

² The line forming the division between the Holland Purchase and the Morris Reserve commenced upon the Penn. line, 12 mi. w. of the w. line of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and from thence ran due s. to near the centre of Stafford, Genesee co., thence due w. 2 mi., and thence due s. to Lake Ontario. This line is known as the Transit Line, from its being run by a transit instrument, then first used in surveys. The offset was made in this line to prevent the Holland lands from overlapping the Connecticut Tract.

This Reserve was sold out in several large tracts to different purchasers. A tract containing 87,000 acres, lying immediately w. of Phelps and Gorham's *Mill Yard*, was sold to LeRoy, Bayard, and McEvers, and is known as the Triangular Tract. The Connecticut Tract lies immediately

w. of the Triangle, and contains 100,000 acres. It was purchased by the State of Conn. and Sir Wm. Pultney, and was divided between them. The Cragie Tract, containing 50,000 acres, joins the Conn. Tract on the s., and immediately e. is the 40,000 Acre Tract. South of these are successively the Ogden Tract, of 50,000 acres, the Cottinger Tract, of 50,000 acres, the Sterritt Tract, of 150,000 acres, and the Church Tract, of 100,000 acres. A small tract joining the 40,000 Acre Tract on the s., is known as Morris' Honorary Creditor's Tract.

³ Mr. Ellicott took entire charge of the surveys of these lands, and completed them in 10 or 12 years. In 1800, he received the appointment of local agent, and for a period of more than 20 years he had almost exclusive control of the company's local business. Under his management, an immense tract of wilderness was converted into one of the finest agricultural regions in the world. He conducted this complicated business with marked ability, and he left a name highly honored throughout the extensive domain over which he exerted so commanding an influence.

the E. line of the property—since known as the Transit Line—from Penn. to Lake Ontario, forming the basis for future surveys and subdivisions which were continued until the whole was divided into ranges and townships. The former numbered from E. to W. and the latter from S. to N.

In 1798 the first State roads were laid out from Conewagas, on Genesee River, to the mouth of Buffalo Creek, and to Lewiston, on Niagara River. A few settlers located in 1798-99, but the settlements did not progress with great rapidity until after the opening of the Land Office in Oct. 1800. The first place of business opened was the "*Transit Store House*," on the present site of Stafford Village, in 1798, to furnish supplies to the surveyors engaged in running the Transit Line. The land office was first established at "*Pine Grove*," on the present site of Clarence Hollow, Erie co. Upon the organization of Genesee co., in 1802, the office was transferred to Batavia. In 1821, Mr. Ellicott resigned and was succeeded by Jacob S. Otto, who held the office until his death, in 1827. His successor was David E. Evans, who continued in charge until 1837, when the business of the company was closed.¹ In 1811, Ebenezer Mix entered the service of the company as clerk, and for 27 years he had control of the entire sales and subdivisions of lands,—a post for which his mathematical abilities, a tenacious memory, and habits of order admirably qualified him. In 1835 the Holland Company sold all their remaining lands and all their interests to a new company, principally of Batavians, and a new order of things was established. Difficulties at once arose between the new company and the settlers in various parts of the purchase; and, finally, mobs collected to destroy the land offices.² The opening of this new region to settlement, under the auspices of a liberal and wealthy company, was of incalculable benefit to the settlers. Mills were erected, roads opened, and every thing done to facilitate settlement. The lands were sold at fair prices and on liberal terms, and from the richness of the lands and the facilities offered the whole region rapidly filled up with an industrious, and intelligent population. Many of the early settlers afterward occupied high official positions and became known throughout the State for their ability and integrity.

Batavia became an important place of business, and the selection of the village as the co. seat of Genesee co. made it for many years one of the most important places in Western N. Y. Several other land offices were afterward established, but they were all subordinate to the one at Batavia.

In the summer of 1826, William Morgan, of Batavia, a mason, commenced the preparation of a work disclosing the secrets of free masonry, to be published by David C. Miller, a printer of the same place. Attempts were made to suppress the book. Morgan was arrested on a civil suit, and gave bail; but in Aug., 1826, his bail surrendered him to the sheriff, and he was imprisoned, while his lodgings were searched, and it is said some of his papers were seized. An attempt was also made to burn the office where the book was to be printed. On Sunday, Sept. 10, a warrant was obtained at Canandaigua, by Nicholas G. Chesebro, for the arrest of Morgan at Batavia, 50 mi. distant, on a charge of stealing. The next day he was arrested and taken in a stage coach to Canandaigua, but discharged. He was immediately re-arrested, at the instance of Chesebro, on a claim of \$2 for a tavern bill; and, although he took off his coat that the officer might levy upon it for payment, he was lodged in jail. On the evening of the 12th, while the jailer was absent, his wife, acting under the advice of Chesebro, released the prisoner, as the claim had been paid by a pretended friend. As he passed out of the jail, he was seized, gagged, thrust into a carriage, and driven toward Rochester. This was the last that was seen of him, except by masons; and whatever else is known was ascertained by judicial inquiry. Various theories were advanced as to his fate, the most probable one being that he was drowned in Niagara River.

The disappearance of Morgan excited suspicion, and an intense excitement followed. Sev-

¹ In 1850, an Act was passed directing the original field notes and maps to be deposited in the secretary's office for preservation and as legal proofs. In closing the affairs of the company, it was found necessary to obtain evidence of the death of certain original proprietors; and an Act, passed May 13, 1846, directed the appointment of a special commissioner to visit Europe. Julius Rhoades was intrusted with this duty.

² One of the principal causes of disturbance was a rumor that the new company intended to exact a certain sum for the renewal or extension of every contract. This rule became very obnoxious, the extra payment received the name of the "Genesee Tariff," and opposition to it was

extensively resolved upon. The office at Mayville, Chautauque co., was broken open Feb. 6, 1836, and the books and papers were seized, and burned in the public highway. On the 13th of May, a report reached Batavia that 700 armed men were on their way to burn the land office at that place. Mr. Evans, the agent, at once fortified the office, and collected a force of 50 men, well armed, to protect it. The militia were also called out. The mob soon came into town; but, learning of the preparations, and knowing the resolute character of Mr. Evans, they went away without offering any violence. Between 50 and 60 of the ringleaders were arrested; but the difficulties were adjusted, and the prosecutions were dropped.

eral persons were tried for participating in the abduction, and some plead guilty, and were imprisoned, while others escaped conviction. The excitement, at first directed against the immediate participants in the outrage, was soon turned against the masonic fraternity, and led to the formation of anti-masonic organizations as a political party, which spreading through the State and country, members of the fraternity seceded in large numbers, and a systematic effort was made to crush the order. The anti-masonic discussion continued until about 1832, when other political questions arose, and the excitement gradually died away, and now it is understood that members of the masonic order generally condemn the deed as heartily as others.¹

The local record of the co. in the late war is as follows: A regimental camp was formed at Le Roy, Oct. 28, 1861, under Col. T. M. Fuller, and the 105th Regiment was organized there. Volunteers, enlisted under orders of July 7, 1862, in this co., were organized at Lockport, in this Senatorial District, where the 129th (8th Artil.) and 151st regiments were formed in this year. Portions of the 28th, 49th, and 104th vols. were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Alabama.....	2,061	1,839	1,805	321	129	267	122	303	104	275	88	301	102	255	80
Alexander.....	1,801	1,828	1,605	325	111	260	105	283	119	260	113	277	128	219	126
Batavia.....	5,876	6,004	6,486	650	501	528	541	614	395	233	190	668	628	232	177
Bergen.....	2,008	1,908	1,997	307	97	195	175	249	201	265	102	269	209	226	108
Bethany.....	1,897	1,734	1,652	298	184	211	158	253	154	238	128	253	151	216	117
Byron.....	1,864	1,645	1,735	263	143	243	102	266	109	593	630	256	121	683	553
Darien.....	2,143	2,168	2,054	279	176	245	199	262	195	253	197	273	227	229	178
Elba.....	2,440	2,044	1,905	268	183	205	170	251	199	230	187	269	209	217	183
Le Roy.....	4,247	4,304	4,627	554	342	434	359	515	444	507	401	563	443	508	453
Oakfield.....	1,597	1,511	1,471	236	96	187	107	106	103	205	91	186	120	177	97
Pavilion.....	1,723	1,611	1,614	432	224	215	132	242	147	241	139	260	142	206	121
Pembroke.....	2,855	2,925	2,810	259	150	316	252	375	256	306	217	402	253	320	235
Stafford.....	2,077	1,790	1,847	262	115	184	137	241	134	232	117	262	142	213	120
Tonawanda R.....	.....	509	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	32,189	31,728	31,608	4,464	2,456	3,491	2,559	4,050	2,760	3,918	2,495	4,239	2,863	3,701	2,548

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN GENESEE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ²	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate equalized valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on valuation in cents.
1859..	315,557	\$11,354,123	\$1,865,974	\$13,130,705	.....	\$15,303.21	\$20,918.28	\$8,737.60	\$20,387.74	0.49
1860..	315,557	11,066,632	1,941,384	13,159,188	\$11,650,136	16,826.04	57,774.55	8,737.60	35,921.25	0.64
1861..	309,804	10,993,112	1,849,719	12,926,144	\$11,650,136	16,898.30	57,523.46	8,737.60	36,406.68	0.65
1862..	309,804	10,973,269	1,934,530	12,897,931	\$13,075,604	15,762.79	9,502.49	9,806.70	32,302.42	0.67
1863..	309,804	11,315,788	2,074,091	13,489,879	15,934,530	29,906.20	22,236.37	11,950.90	67,731.75	0.63
1864..	309,804	11,502,675	2,598,547	14,101,220	11,785,706	16,676.62	95,260.77	8,839.28	53,635.88	2.33
1865..	319,804	11,502,675	2,598,547	14,101,220	14,088,172	116,676.62	95,620.77	10,566.13	55,120.01	1.97
1866..	309,804	11,791,197	2,438,776	14,185,663	14,274,653	34,901.20	65,843.76	10,705.99	68,696.77	1.26
1867..	309,804	11,917,440	2,578,955	14,496,716	14,330,663	49,913.00	70,674.99	17,913.33	90,999.71	1.60
1868..	309,804	12,055,040	2,506,057	14,561,097	14,521,395	42,888.54	97,810.49	18,151.74	68,072.36	1.55
1869..	309,804	11,707,295	2,511,112	14,281,403	14,661,097	43,732.53	147,211.53	18,326.77	64,142.30	1.86
1870..	309,804	11,668,352	2,177,574	13,845,926	15,511,112	19,677.04	136,075.34	19,339.89	93,265.53	1.73

¹ In 1828, a law was passed authorizing the Governor to appoint a commissioner to make full investigation of the Morgan affair. A report, made to the Legislature by John C. Spencer in 1830, embraces all the facts.

² For details of this singular chapter in politics, see *Hammond's Political Hist. N. Y.*, chap. xxviii.; *Assembly Jour.*, 1828, p. 961; do. 1829, p. 469, and *Appendix F; Assen. Docs.* 1830, No. 67-186; *Anti-Masonic Almanacs*, 1828-32; *Brown's Narrative of Anti-Masonic Excitement*, *Bernard's Light on Masonry*, &c.

to Burr's Atlas, is 625,280, (including a part now in Wyoming County.) The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the acres of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	203,871	69,708	273,579
1855	219,013	75,732	294,745
1860	222,718	56,043	278,761
1865	226,095	60,063	286,158

ALABAMA—was formed from Shelby (Orleans co.) and Pembroke, as "*Gerrysville*,"¹ April 17, 1826. Its name was changed April 21, 1828. A part of Wales was annexed in 1832. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating. The n. and w. portions are covered by marshes, forming a part of the Tonawanda Swamp. Oak Orchard Creek flows across the n. e. corner, and Tonawanda Creek across the s. w. corner. A limestone terrace, 50 to 75 ft. high, extends across the s. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows down this declivity in a perpendicular cascade known as Tonawanda Falls, furnishing a fine water power. Near the centre of the n. part of the town, a few rods from the banks of Oak Orchard Creek, are the "Oak Orchard Acid Springs."² **Alabama Centre**, (Alabama p. o.), contains several mills and about 250 inhabitants. **Wheatville**, (p. o.), or **East Alabama**, lies in the n. e. part of the town. **Smithville**, (South Alabama p. o.), lies near the e. line. **Indian Falls**, (p. o.), is on the line of Pembroke. The first settlement was made in 1806, by James Walsworth.³ The first church (F. W. Bap.) was formed in the e. part of the town, in 1824, by Elder Sam'l Whitcomb, the first preacher. The Tonawanda Indian Reservation occupies a section of land 2 mi. wide, lying on Tonawanda Creek, and comprising about one-fourth of the area of the town. An agricultural soc. was formed among these people some years since, which has been aided by the State. The Trustees of the Tonawanda Reservation Manual Labor School were incorp. May 6, 1869, and empowered to establish a school in this town, at a cost not exceeding \$6,000. The Dist. Atty. of this co. is required to maintain the legal rights of the Indians on this Reservation, in the name of the people of the State, and receives \$300 per an. therefor. The Indians elect peace-makers among themselves, under an act of April 7, 1863.

ALEXANDER—named from Alexander Rea, first settler and State Senator, was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is hilly in the central and s. and rolling in the n. The summits in the s. w. are 200 to 250 feet above the valleys. The streams are Tonawanda Creek, flowing n. through the centre of the town, Little Tonawanda, Huron, and Bowens Creeks, and several smaller streams. **Alexander**, (p. o.), incorp. April 24, 1834, is situated upon Tonawanda Creek, near the centre of the town. It contains a flouring mill, seminary,⁴ and 3 churches. It is a station upon the Attica branch of the Central R. R., and also upon the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, both of which roads extends across the town on separate but adjacent tracks. **Brookville**, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Alexander Rea, in 1802.⁵ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1835.

BATAVIA—was formed March 30, 1802. Alexander, Bergen, Bethany, and Pembroke, were taken off in 1812, and Elba and a part of Stafford in 1820. It is the central town of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. A limestone ridge, forming a terrace 20 to 50 feet high, extends e. and w. through the n. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows northward from the line of Alexander to Batavia Village, where it turns westward and flows centrally through the town to the w. border. Bowens Creek is the only other considerable stream. **Batavia**, (p. o.), the co. seat, was incorp. in 1823, and has a population of about 5,000. It is the seat of the N. Y. State Institution for the Blind,⁶ and has 3 banks, an insur-

¹ Intended to be named in honor of David Gary, one of the early settlers; but through a cheat it was called "*Gerrysville*," from Elbridge Gerry, Ex-Vice-President.

² These springs are 9 in number, and are all found within a circle of 50 rods. They issue from mounds (evidently formed by the action of the water) 2 to 4 ft. above the surrounding surface. No two of these springs are alike; and in one instance three springs issue from a single mound within 10 ft. of each other, and the waters are essentially dissimilar. They contain free sulphuric acid, the sulphates of lime, iron, magnesia, potash, alumina and soda, the chloride of sodium and silica. They are largely used for medicinal purposes, and the water is exported in bottles for the markets.

³ Among the other early settlers were Robt. Harper, Jesse Lund, Dr. Smith, (from Vt.), and Peter, Joseph, and James Holmes, (from Delaware co.) The first births were those of twin children of James Walsworth, in 1806; the first death was that of an unknown traveler, at the house of Mr. Walsworth, in 1808. He was buried without a coffin or religious services. The first school was taught by Henry Howard, in 1817; the first inn was kept by James Walsworth, in 1808; the first store by Nahum Loring, in 1828; and the first sawmill was erected in 1824, by Sam'l Whitcomb, at Wheatville.

⁴ The Genesee and Wyoming Seminary was founded in 1834, through the efforts and liberality of Samuel Benedict and Henry Hawkins. In 1845, Mr. Hawkins bequeathed to

the institution \$4,000, his private library, and a geological cabinet.

⁵ John Oney, Lewis Disbrow, Geo. Darrow, and Mr. Blackman settled in the town, in 1802-03. The first death was that of Wm. Whitney, in 1803, by the fall of a tree. The first school was taught by Mr. Jones, in the winter of 1805-06, at Alexander village. Harvey Hawkins kept the first inn, in 1809, and the first store, in 1807. Alexander Rea and Joseph Fellows built the first sawmill, in 1804; and William Adams the first gristmill, in 1807.

⁶ By an Act of April 27, 1865, 5 commissioners were to be appointed by the Governor and Senate to select a site for a State institute for the Blind. They divided upon Batavia, and a tract of about 40 acres, exclusive of avenue approach, was purchased, about half a mile north of the village. Grading was begun July 4, 1866; the contract let July 18; the corner stone laid Sept. 6, 1866; completed May 31, 1868 and formally dedicated July 15, 1868. It was fully opened Sept. 2, 1868. Cost \$244,587.24. The plan consists of front and rear central buildings, 50 by 62, and 40 by 76; 2 wings each 46 by 106, connected by corridors, 14 by 32 feet. Extreme length, 206 feet, and breadth, 106 feet. The commissioners for location were E. W. Leavenworth, B. F. Manierre, James Ferguson, O. K. Woods, and M. M. Southworth. Building commissioners: John Fisher, of Batavia, John Van Horn, of Lockport, and L. A. Haywood, of Warsaw. It is under Mr. Asa D. Lord, formerly of the Ohio Institute for the Blind.

ance office, a female seminary, a union free school, 3 newspaper offices,¹ an arsenal,² 6 churches,³ 3 catholic institutions,⁴ and a considerable amount of manufactures.⁵ It is in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and is the seat of an extensive trade. There is an iron bridge of 132 feet span over the Tonawanda Creek, on the Central R. R. **Crafts Station**, (West Batavia p. o.) is on the w. border of the town. **Brushville**, is a hamlet. **Daws Corners**, is a hamlet on the n. line. In 1800, Joseph Ellicott selected this place as the location of the Holland Land Co.'s office, which he removed here in 1802. In March, 1801, Abel Rowe built the first building, and opened an inn. The first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Royal Phelps, in 1809.⁶

BERGEN—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. Byron was taken off in 1820. It is the N. E. corner town of the co., and its surface is gently undulating, and has a slight inclination toward the N. Black Creek flows E. through the town a little N. of the centre. **Bergen Corners**, (Bergen p. o.) on the E. border of the town, contains 3 churches and about 40 dwellings. **Wardville**, formerly called "*Cork*," on the Central R. R., $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. of Bergen Corners, contains 788 inhabitants. **Stone Church**, (p. o.) is a hamlet on the line of Le Roy. **North Bergen**, (p. o.) and **West Bergen**, (p. o.) are hamlets, the former in the N. W. corner, and the latter near the w. line. **East Bergen**. The first settlement was made at Bergen Village, by Samuel Lincoln, from Conn. about 1805.⁷ The first religious meeting was held at South Bergen, in Sept. 1807; Rev. Calvin Ingalls (Presb.) was the first settled minister.

BETHANY—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is hilly in the s. and rolling in the N. Black Creek flows N. through near the centre of the town, and Little Tonawanda Creek through the s. w. and N. W. corners. Weak brine springs have been found but all attempts to procure salt water by boring have proved unsuccessful. **Bethany Centre**, (Bethany p. o.) and **East Bethany**, (p. o.) are small villages. A manual labor school was opened at the latter place in 1831, but did not prosper long. **Linden**, (p. o.) is a station on the Buffalo Div. of the Erie Railway, a flouring and sawmill, a furnace, and 60 dwellings. **West Bethany**, is a p. o. **Canada**, (formerly "*Bennetts Settlement*") is a hamlet in the N. part. The first settlement was made in the N. E. part of the town in 1803, by John Torrey, from Cayuga co.⁸

BYRON—named from Lord Byron—was formed from Bergen, April, 4, 1820. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is gently undulating, with a slight inclination to the N. Black Creek flows N. to near the centre of the town, receiving the waters of Bigelow and Spring Creeks, then turns N. E. and flows into Bergen. A sulphur spring, from which issues carburetted hydrogen gas, is found on Black Creek a little N. of Byron. An acid spring, known as the "*Sour Spring*," is found in the s. w. part of the town.⁹ **Byron**, (p. o.) located near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches and

¹ *Republican Advocate*, (Rep.) weekly; D. D. Waite, ed. and prop.; size 25 by 40; terms \$2.00.

² *Progressive Batavian*, (Rep.) weekly; R. S. Lewis, ed. and prop.; size 24 by 36; terms \$2.00.

³ *Spirit of the Times*, (Dem.) weekly.

⁴ Built in 1803, under an Act for the protection of the northern and western frontier.

⁵ Presb., Meth., Bap., Episc., Reformed, and R. C.

⁶ *St. Mary's Male and Female Orphan Asylum*, (German,) incorporated Aug. 16, 1836, under the charge of Sisters of Notre Dame. It has 28 orphans.

St. Joseph's Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, under Sisters of Mercy.

St. Thomas Orphan Asylum, under Sisters of Mercy. Established in 1862, in connection with an academy and boarding school. It is a plain wooden building, valued, with furniture, at \$10,000.

⁷ Two foundries, a steam gristmill, 3 breweries, 2 malt houses, a large planing mill, 4 carriage factories, railroad blacksmith shops, &c.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Stephen Russell, Isaac Sutherland, Gen. Worthy L. Churchill, Col. Wm. Ramsey, John Thompson, John Lauberton, David E. Evans, James Brisbane, James W. Stevens, Richard Abbey, Jedediah Crosby, Gideon Elliott, Cotton Leach, Samuel F. Geer, Benajah Worden, and — Munger. The first marriage was that of Wm. Weston and Lavinia How; and the first death, that of — Harris, in 1807. Hannah Austin taught the first school, in 1806; Stephen Russell opened an inn, in 1801; James Brisbane kept the first store, in 1802; and Jos. Ellicott erected the first sawmill, in 1801, and the first

gristmill, in 1804, on the Tonawanda Creek, for the Holland Land Co.

⁹ Among the early settlers were Jedediah Crosby, David Potter, Wm. White, Jas. Landen, and David Franklin, from Conn., who came in 1805-06; and Simon Pierson, also from Conn., in 1808. The first child born was Luther Crosby, in 1806; the first inn was kept at Bergen Corners by Samuel Butler, in 1810; the first store by Levi Ward, in 1808. Jared Merrill erected the first sawmill in the N. W. part of the town, in 1811; and Titus Wilcox, from Conn., taught the first school, in the winter of 1807-08, at Bergen Corners.

¹⁰ In the same year Capt. Geo. Lathrop, from Conn., settled on lot 40, in the N. part of the town, and Orasmus Kellogg, from Sheffield, Mass., in the E. part. Lyman D. Prindle, from Hoosick, settled at East Bethany, in 1805; Joseph Adgate, from Ulster co., and Mather Peck, from Lyme, Conn., near East Bethany, in 1806. The first birth was that of a child of Orasmus Kellogg, in 1803; and the first death, that of Solomon Lathrop, in 1806. Matilda Wedge, from New England, taught the first school, in 1808. Sylvester Lincoln kept the first inn; Elisha Hurlburt, from Vt., the first store, in 1808, and Judge Wilson built the first gristmill, in 1811.

¹¹ The acid spring issues from a hillock about 230 feet long, and 100 broad, elevated 4 or 5 feet above the plain. The strength of the acid is increased by drought, and in some places it is quite concentrated and nearly dry in its combination with the charred vegetable coat which every where covers the hillock to a depth of from 5 to 40 inches.—*Becks Mineralogy* N. Y., p. 145.

about 175 inhabitants. **South Byron**,¹ (p. o.) is a station on the Central R. R. Pop. about 250. **Transit**, is a hamlet on the line of Elba. **Pumpkin Hill**,² is a hamlet. Benham Preston, from Batavia, was the first settler on lot 197, in 1807.³ The first religious services were held by Rev. Royal Phelps, (Presb.), from Cayuga co., in 1809. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1810, by Elder Benjamin M. Parks.

DARIEN—was formed from Pembroke, Feb. 10, 1832. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. The surface is hilly in the s. and rolling in the n. The streams are the Eleven Mile, Crooked, and Murder Creeks. **Darien Centre**, (p. o.) formerly "*Kings Corners*," is a small village near the centre of the town, a short distance n. of *Darien Station*. **Daien City**, (Darien p. o.), in the e. part of the town, contains a church and 60 dwellings. The first settlement was made near Darien City, by Orange Carter, from Vt., in 1803.⁴

ELBA—was formed from Batavia, March 14, 1820. Oakfield was taken off in 1842. It is the central town on the n. border of the co. The surface is level or undulating. Oak Orchard Creek flows n. e. through the centre of the town to the n. e. corner, and thence turns w. and flows through the n. part into Oakfield. The Tonawanda swamp extends along its course in the n. part of the town. **Pine Hill**, (Elba p. o.), lies near the centre of the town. **Transit**,⁵ (East Elba p. o.), on the line of Byron, is a hamlet. **Langtons Corners**, **Mills Corners**, and **Daws Corners**, are farming neighborhoods. The first settlement was made at Daws Corners in 1801, by Samuel and Amos Ranger, from Vt.⁶ The first religious meetings were held by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, (M. E.) in 1807. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder John Miner, in 1821.

LE ROY—named from Herman Le Roy, of N. Y.—was formed from Caledonia (Livingston co.) as "*Bellona*," June 8, 1812. Its name was changed April 6, 1813. A part of Stafford was taken off in 1820, and a part of Pavilion in 1842. It is the central town on the e. border of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. A limestone ridge, 40 to 100 feet high, extends through the n. part of the town. Oatka Creek, the principal stream, flows from the s. w. corner of the town n. e. to a point a little n. of the centre, thence turns and pursues a s. e. course to the e. border. Buttermilk Falls, 90 feet high, marks its descent over the limestone terrace. Gypsum and Onondaga limestone, for building purposes, are obtained in this town. In the e. part, s. of Oatka Creek, is an extensive tract of oak openings, covered thickly with stone and hard of cultivation. **Le Roy**, (p. o.), was incorp. May 5, 1834. It is finely located on Oatka Creek, and contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper⁷ offices, a female seminary,⁸ 7 churches,⁹ and several manufacturing establishments. It has 2 R. R. Stations. Pop. 2,634. **Fort Hill**, is a hamlet in the n. part. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Charles Wilbur, near Le Roy Village.¹⁰ The first religious services (Prot. E.) were held at the village by the Rev. Davenport Phelps, in 1802.

OAKFIELD—named from its oak openings—was formed from Elba, April 11, 1842. It

¹ Locally known as *Brussellville*.

² Named from the fact that an early tavern sign at that place was painted yellow, and resembled a pumpkin.

³ Among the other first settlers were — Hoskins, in 1803; Elisha Taylor, from Otsego co., on lot 186; Thester T. Holbrook, from Cayuga co., Wheaton Carpenter, from R. L., and Elisha Miller, from Penn., on lot 2, in 1809; Nathan Holt, from Otsego co., in 1810, and Asa Merrills, from Oneida co., in 1811. The first child born was a son of Elisha Taylor, in 1809; the first marriage, that of Samuel Montgomery and Polly Parks, in 1811; and the first death, that of a son of Mr. Hoskins. Thester T. Holbrook taught the first school, in 1810-11; Ira Newbury kept the first inn, in 1815; Amos Hewitt the first store, in 1813; Wm. Shepard erected the first sawmill, in 1813; and Asa Williams the first gristmill, in 1814.

⁴ Isaac Chaddock, from Vt., settled near Darien City, in 1804. The first child born was Harriet Carter, in 1805. Stephen Parker kept the first inn, in 1803, at Darien City; and Stephen King the first store, 1815, at Darien Centre. The first sawmill was erected by Amos Humphrey, in 1809, on Eleven Mile Creek.

⁵ Named from its location on the e. transit meridian of the Holland Land Co.'s survey.

⁶ Samuel Clark, from Mass., and his son Samuel, settled at Pine Hill, in 1802, and Samuel Hall, from Seneca co., and John Young, came soon after. The first death was that of David Kingsley, in 1804; Mason Turner taught the first school, near the centre, in 1811; and Stephen Harmon kept the first inn, in 1815, at Pine Hill. The first store was kept at the same place, by Samuel Lane, in 1819. Horace Gibbs erected the first sawmill, on a branch of Black Creek, in the e. part of the town, in 1810; and Comfort Smith the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1815.

⁷ *Le Roy Gazette*, (Rep.) weekly; C. B. Thompson, pub.; size 25 by 37; terms \$2.00.

⁸ *The Genesee Courier*, (Dem.) weekly; George M. Howe, pub.; size 25 by 38; terms \$2.00.

⁹ The Ingham University, late Ingham Collegiate Institute, was incorp. 1857. The institution was first established at Attica, in 1835, by Miss Marietta Ingham, and a younger sister, Emily E. Ingham, (now Mrs. Phineas Stanton) from Mass. In 1837 it was removed to Le Roy, and was established as the "*Le Roy Female Seminary*." It was chartered in 1841; and in 1853 the whole, costing over \$20,000, was donated by its founders to the Synod of Genesee, upon the conditions that a full collegiate course should be established, and a permanent fund raised for its support. The gift was accepted by the Synod, and the present name bestowed. It has 14 instructors, and 165 female students. Total value of property, \$104,500. Mrs. E. E. Ingham Stanton has lately built, at a cost of \$15,000, a fine stone fire proof building, to be known as the "*Stanton Conservatory of Art and Science*," for the preservation and permanent exhibition of works of art, minerals, South American collections, of her own gathering, &c.

¹⁰ Baptist, Meth., Cong., Presb., Episc., Universalist, and R. C.

¹¹ Capt. John Ganson, and his two sons, John and James, settled near Le Roy village, in 1798, and Gideon Fordham, Alexander McPherson, and Hines Chamberlain, in 1800-01. The first child born was Neoma Wilbur, in 1799; and the first after the town was named Le Roy was Wm. Le Roy Annin, in 1814. Geo. A. Tiffany kept the first store, in 1806; and the Holland Land Co. built the first mill, in 1804.

lies on the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. The surface is level, or gently undulating. Oak Orchard Creek, the principal stream, flows w. through the n. part of the town. A marsh, forming a portion of the Tonawanda swamp, extends along its course. Brine springs, from which salt was formerly manufactured, are found near the centre of the town. **Caryville**, named from Col. Alfred Cary, an early settler and prominent citizen, (Oakfield p. o.,) was incorp. in July, 1858. It contains a flourishing academy,¹ and is a place of considerable business. **Oakfield**, and **Mechanicsville**, (North Oakfield p. o.,) are hamlets. Most of the town was an Indian Reservation, and the lands were not sold to the whites until subsequent to 1832. The first settlers were Erastus Walcott, Gideon Dunham, and Christopher Kenyon, who came in 1801.² One mi. w. of Caryville are the remains of an ancient fortification, known as the "*Old Fort*," consisting of a ditch and breastworks, including about 10 acres of ground.

PAVILION—was formed from Covington, (Wyoming co.,) May 19, 1841. Portions were annexed from Le Roy and Stafford, March 22, 1842. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The surface is hilly in the s. and undulating in the n. Oatka Creek, the principal stream, flows n. a little w. of the centre of the town. Fruits are extensively cultivated. **Pavilion**, (p. o.,) is situated on Oatka Creek, near the s. border of the town. **Pavilion Centre**, (p. o.,) formerly "*South Le Roy*," is a small village. **Union Corners**, is a hamlet in the s. e. part. The first settlement was made in 1809, by Peter Crossman.³ The first church edifice (Univ.) was erected at the village of Pavilion, in 1832.

PEMBROKE—was formed from Batavia, June 8, 1812. A part of Alabama was taken off in 1826, and Darien in 1832. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. Its service is level or gently undulating. Tonawanda Creek flows through the n. e. corner, and Murder Creek through the s. and s. w. parts. The Tonawanda Indian Reservation occupies a portion of the n. part of the town. **East Pembroke**, (p. o.,) on the line of Batavia, contains the Rural Academy, 2 churches, and 156 inhabitants. **Richville**, named from Charles B. Rich, (Pembroke p. o.,) is a small village near the w. line. **Corfu**, (p. o.,) the s. part of the town, was incorp. May 1, 1868, 2 churches and 45 dwellings, and **Mogadore**, (North Pembroke p. o.,) has about 100 inhabitants. **Prospect Hill**, is a hamlet. **Pembroke Centre**, is a p. o. **Pembroke Station**, is on the s. line. The first settlement was made in the town in 1804, by David Goss, from Mass.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was formed by Rev. Joshua Spencer, first minister, in 1810, at Longs Corners.

STAFFORD—was formed from Batavia and Le Roy, March 24, 1820. A part of Pavilion was taken off in 1842. It is an interior town, lying e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a general slight slope to the n. Black Creek flows n. through the centre of the town, and Bigelow Creek rises in the w. and flows in the same direction. **Stafford**, (p. o.,) lies on Black Creek, near the centre of the town. It is a station on the C. & N. F. branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and contains 3 churches, a private seminary, and about 500 inhabitants. **Morganville**, (p. o.,) contains several mills and manufactures, and is a place of considerable business, near the centre of the town. A fall in Black Creek at this place is 30 ft. perpendicular and 30 ft. in rapids, affording a fine water power. **Roanoke**, named from the residence of John Randolph, by Major Jas. Ganson, formerly "*Orangeburgh*," contains a church and several mills, and lies in the s. border near the town of Pavilion. The settlement was commenced in 1801, by Col. Wm. Rumsey and

¹ The Cary Collegiate Institute was founded in 1840, mainly by the influence and means of Col. Alfred Cary, who died in this town Sept. 17, 1838, aged 79. Besides large contributions to its establishment, Col. Cary endowed the institution with \$20,000. It is now under charge of the Prot. E. Church.

² The first store was kept in 1833, by Col. Cary, of Caryville; and the first inn by Gideon Dunham, at Dunhams Corners, in 1805. The first saw and grist mill were erected by Christopher Kenyon, in 1811.

³ Among the other first settlers were James McWithey, Solomon Terrill, Reuben Burnham, and Joshua Shumway, in 1810; Sylvanus Young, Elijah Phelps, Amasa Allen, and several brothers of the name of Burgess, in 1811; and Isaac Storm, in 1812, most of whom located in the e. part

of the town. The first death was that of a child of Reuben Burnham, in 1812. Laura Terrill (from Vt.) taught the first school, in 1813; Seth Smith kept the first inn, in 1815; and Horace Bates the first store, in 1817, at the village of Pavilion. The first mill was erected by Bial Lathrop, on Oatka Creek, in 1816.

⁴ John Long, Dr. David Long, (from Washington co.,) and Samuel Carr settled in the town in 1808, and Joseph Lester (from Conn.) in 1809. The first child born was Jonathan Hastings, jr., in 1810; and the first marriage, that of Ansell Hastings and Polly Long, in 1812. Anna Horton taught the first school, at Corfu, in 1811; Samuel Carr kept the first inn, at W. Pembroke, in 1809; John Ball the first store, at the same place, in 1812; and Samuel Carr erected the first gristmill and sawmill, in 1809-10.

Gen. Worthy Lovel Churchill, (from Vt.,) who located on the Buffalo Road, w. of Stafford.¹ The first religious services were held at the house of Col. Rumsey, by Rev. Mr. Green. The first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Amos Lampson, in 1815.

GREENE COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany and Ulster, March 25, 1800, and named in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution. Parts were annexed to Ulster co. May 26, 1812. It lies upon the w. bank of Hudson River, centrally distant 32 mi. from Albany, and contains 686 sq. mi. Its surface is very broken and mountainous. The main range of the Catskill Mts. commence 8 to 10 mi. w. of the Hudson and extends along the s. border of the co. to Delaware co. These mountains are 3,000 to 3,800 feet above tide.² Their summits are broad, wild, and rocky, and their declivities steep and often precipitous. A branch from the main ridge extends in a n.w. direction through the co., separating the towns of Dur-

ham and Cairo from Windham and Hunter and dividing the co. into two nearly equal parts. This ridge is 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. It has a steep and wall-like front on the e., and on the w. it sends off numerous spurs, which extend to the valley of Schoharie Creek. The whole intermediate territory consists of high, rocky ridges separated by narrow valleys. The declivities are generally steep on the n., but more gradual on the s. The n. sides of these spurs are generally rocky and bare, and the s. sides covered with vast deposits of drift. Nearly all the valuable land in this section lies upon the n. side of the valley. Another branch from the main ridge extends northward through the extreme w. part of the co., between the towns of Halcott and Lexington, and forms the series of highlands that rise upon the w. bank of Schoharie Creek. This range forms the watershed between Schoharie Creek and Delaware River. The e. half of the co. is hilly and broken. An irregular line of bluffs extends along the Hudson, with an average elevation of about 100 feet. Parallel to these bluffs, and 2 to 4 mi. further w., is a range of hills 500 to 700 ft. above the river. These Highlands are known as the Potick Hills in the town of Athens. Between this ridge and the e. foot of the Catskills the surface is moderately hilly, gradually sloping toward Catskill Creek.

The principal streams of the co. are Hudson River, forming its e. border, Schoharie Creek and its tributaries, draining the w. slope of the mountains, and Catskill Creek and its principal tributary the Kaaterskil, draining the e. slope. Small branches of these streams flow through narrow, rocky ravines, which break entirely through the mountains and form passes locally known as "cloves." The principal of these cloves are the Kaaterskil, opening westward from the Hudson into the valley of Schoharie Creek, and the Bushkil Clove, Stony Clove, Mink Hollow, and Plattekil Hollow, opening southward from Schoharie Creek into the valleys of Ulster co. In some places these ravines are bordered by naked cliffs, nearly perpendicular, and 1,000 to 1,700 feet above the streams. The small streams that drain the w. slope of the range in Halcott form branches of the Delaware. Schoharie Creek rises in the town of Hunter, within 12 mi. of the Hudson, flows w. and n., and forms a branch of

¹ Peter Stage (from Onondaga county) settled in 1802. Benj. Ganson and John Annis were the first settlers in the e. part of the town. Gen. W. L. Churchill served with credit in the War of 1812, and subsequently as sheriff of Genesee co. from 1820 to 1825. The first birth was that of a child of W. L. Churchill, March 9, 1803; and the first death, that of the wife of W. L. Churchill, at about the same time. The first school was taught by Esther Sprout, in 1806. Frederick Walthers kept the first inn, at Stafford Village, in 1799; and this was one of the first three taverns

kept on the Holland Purchase. The village was then known as the "Transit Store House," from its being the principal supply station for the surveying company while running the "Transit Line." The first sawmill was built on Bigelow Creek, in 1810, by Amos Stow; and the first gristmill, on the same stream, in 1811, by Seymour Eusien. ² High Peak has an elevation of 3,804 feet above tide, Round Top 3,718 feet, and Pine Orchard 3,000 feet. The Catskill Mountain House is situated upon the last named mountain.

the Mohawk. The streams are mostly rapid, and are subject to sudden and violent freshets. The rocks of the Catskill Mountains have recently been found to belong to the Chemung Group. Few or no metallic veins or valuable minerals, except building and flagging stone, are found in the co., the latter having become an article of great importance. The "Blue Stone" for flagging occurs in strata of the Hamilton Group, from 2 to 15 feet thick, and may be got in slabs from 4 or 5 to 100 feet or more without seams, and from 1 to 6 inches thick, and are usually got out in the quarries of the proper size for use. The parties engaged in the business lease the lands, and sell to the large dealers on the river. An acre will sometimes yield stone worth \$1,500. In 1860, 3,500,000 feet were quarried in Sullivan, Ulster and Greene counties.

The soil on the w. slope of the Catskill is chiefly a reddish, gravelly or shaly loam extensively underlain by hardpan. The surface is stony, except upon the river bottoms, where the soil is fertile and productive. North and e. of the mountains the soil is greatly diversified by sections of gravelly, shaly, clayey, and sandy loam; but a stiff clay predominates. Where properly cultivated, it is moderately productive. The whole region is best adapted to dairying and the principal agricultural exports are butter, cheese, and pressed hay. Oats, barley, and potatoes are extensively cultivated, and in the winter season, large quantities of ice are taken from the river for the N. Y. market. The principal manufactured products are brick, leather, and paper. Brick are extensively made on the banks of the Hudson, in Catskill, Athens, and Coxsackie, for the New York market. The co. has a considerable interest in the commerce of the Hudson, the principal ports being at Catskill, Athens, Coxsackie, and New Baltimore. A branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. terminates a little above Athens, where extensive depots have been built, and vessels of heavy burthens may land. Before the Erie canal was completed, Catskill received the trade of the adjacent counties w., and of the s. tier through to Lake Erie, and some portions of Northern Penn. It was a large wheat market; and at the falls of Catskill Creek, 3 mi. w. of the village, were the most extensive flouring mills in the State. The canals and railroads have limited the commercial transactions of the co. strictly to home trade. About 1817, tanneries begun to be established, and while the hemlock bark lasted, this business was one of great importance, and forty years ago Greene co. made more leather than all the State beside. As the supply of bark in this region was exhausted, attention returned to grazing, and dairy farms have gradually taken the place of the native hemlock forests.

The county seat is located at Catskill, on the Hudson.¹ The first courthouse was a wood building, erected under act of May 26, 1812. Some years since this building was burned, and a new brick edifice was soon after erected in its place. It contains the court and jury rooms, and district attorney and co. clerk's offices. A stone jail was erected in 1804, and a fire-proof clerk's office in 1812. The co. poorhouse is located on a farm of 130 acres in Cairo, 10 mi. w. of Catskill. It is a wooden building, 2 stories, 22 by 120, and very defective in its arrangements.

The great Hardenburgh Patent, granted by Queen Anne, covered nearly all that portion of the co. lying w. of the mountains. It also included all that part of Delaware co. lying e. of the w. branch of Delaware River, and nearly all of Ulster and Sullivan cos. When the settlements commenced, the tract was owned by a great number of individuals, who had purchased by townships. At an early period, Stephen Day (from Conn.) purchased a large tract in Greene co., embracing a considerable portion of the old town of Windham, now forming the towns of Windham, Ashland, Jewett, and a portion of Lexington and Hunter. This tract was principally settled by immigrants from Connecticut. The co. has, until recently, been without R. R. facilities. The Canajoharie and Catskill R. R., projected about 35 years since, was partly done, but never ran regularly, and was soon abandoned. The Athens Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends from Athens along near the river through that town, Coxsackie, and New Baltimore, being chiefly important as a freight road during the season of navigation. A project for a R. R. along the w. shore of the Hudson, through this co., and another for a R. R. from Catskill westward to Schoharie, have been proposed, but nothing done toward their construction beyond filing articles of incorporation. The

¹ Ira Day, Isaac Dubois, Orin Day, Joseph Klein, Ezra Hawley, and Lyman Hall, having executed to the supervisors a bond, under a penalty of \$16,000, to procure a lot and build a courthouse, an act was passed May 26, 1912,

allowing the judges to accept the premises when completed. Courts were previously held at the academy, and the prisoners confined in Albany co. jail.

Rondout and Oswego R. R. passess near the s. w. corner of the co., affording railroad facilities to that region.

The war record of the co. is briefly as follows: The 80th Regiment N. Y. Vols., (20th Militia,) was in part enlisted in the fall of 1861. Volunteers enlisted in this co. under the call of July 7, 1862, were organized at Kingston, where the 120th and 156th Regiments were formed.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ashland.....	1,212	1,090	992	128	104	128	104	152	95	319	308	160	65	150	74
Atheus.....	2,791	2,978	2,942	276	284	205	278	252	306	151	76	315	368	322	297
Cairo.....	2,479	2,343	2,273	275	309	216	330	250	345	655	587	287	300	226	295
Catskill.....	6,275	6,679	7,677	658	615	530	632	674	657	380	359	756	784	713	742
Coxsackie.....	3,661	3,561	3,021	377	362	299	365	359	394	243	292	409	482	340	448
Durham.....	2,558	2,412	2,257	347	291	108	257	305	320	300	303	322	325	276	329
Greenville.....	2,268	2,246	2,084	291	233	242	264	280	261	262	263	277	245	251	250
Haleott.....	504	436	426	35	70	33	76	31	68	37	62	29	72	21	62
Hunter.....	1,698	1,641	1,524	93	189	88	219	123	221	137	167	135	242	160	257
Jewett.....	1,145	1,110	1,105	116	108	99	155	127	134	128	132	129	143	103	146
Lexington.....	1,657	1,529	1,571	50	267	27	290	71	266	75	244	79	262	78	225
New Baltimore.....	2,512	2,629	2,615	217	303	157	322	217	386	231	326	250	381	216	342
Prattsville.....	1,511	1,484	1,240	93	186	61	217	83	224	83	217	94	201	70	194
Windham.....	1,650	1,591	1,465	191	216	192	187	198	214	206	191	191	201	176	194
Total.....	31,931	31,710	31,832	3,137	3,537	2,561	3,755	3,121	3,891	3,210	3,532	3,422	3,994	3,102	3,755

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN GREENE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	388,253	\$5,942,407	\$1,265,832	\$7,208,239	.....	\$12,405.56	\$11,401.31	\$6,487.56	\$15,137.69	0.63
1860..	387,718	5,800,183	1,236,898	7,037,081	7,950,084	12,283.05	14,813.18	5,962.56	24,512.76	0.72
1861..	387,718	5,800,183	1,236,898	7,037,081	7,950,084	12,283.05	14,813.18	5,962.56	24,844.01	0.73
1862..	384,816	5,510,377	1,236,101	6,746,478	8,240,459	12,779.81	18,574.36	6,100.24	32,961.84	0.65
1863..	385,900	5,360,291	1,225,706	6,585,997	7,759,662	19,794.72	18,983.31	5,819.75	39,978.56	0.99
1864..	385,344	5,391,778	1,353,414	6,745,192	9,104,319	321,395.64	28,208.15	6,828.24	40,969.43	4.38
1865..	385,344	5,391,778	1,353,414	6,745,192	7,585,564	321,395.64	28,208.15	5,689.17	29,678.52	5.08
1866..	380,486	5,388,819	1,301,540	6,700,359	7,114,492	16,191.25	72,877.89	3,553.87	34,238.45	1.81
1867..	387,774	5,334,461	1,178,897	6,513,358	7,337,317	18,510.28	77,009.53	9,171.65	46,591.96	2.06
1868..	386,684	5,227,335	1,163,845	6,391,180	6,933,358	18,593.35	79,328.76	8,686.70	31,546.79	1.99
1869..	388,729	5,275,626	1,056,576	6,332,202	6,631,180	29,484.63	81,683.81	8,268.97	29,011.42	2.24
1870..	384,888	6,116,054	1,006,273	6,116,654	5,606,576	39,532.95	75,257.88	7,008.22	33,711.34	2.77

ASHLAND, named from the home of Henry Clay—was formed from Windham and Prattsville, March 23, 1848. It lies in the n. w. part of the co. Its n. and s. borders are occupied by spurs of the Catskill Mts., 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valley. Batavia, or Red Kil, flows westward through the town, forming a valley of great beauty, and thickly settled. Lewis, Mill and Clark's Creeks are its principal tributaries, each with valleys well adapted to grazing. **Ashland**, (p. o.), on Batavia Kil, in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches. Pop. 242. **East Ashland**, is a hamlet, with a creamery. The first settle-

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 372,933. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the acres of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	207,523	106,895	314,418
1855.....	212,224	150,605	362,829
1860.....	225,745	105,560	332,305
1865.....	221,277	153,123	374,400

ment was made in the valley of Batavia Kil, previous to the Revolutionary War, by a few Dutch families from Schoharie co. During the war, being harassed by the Indians and Tories, the settlers returned to Schoharie co. The first permanent settlement was made in 1788.¹ An Episc. ch. was org. in 1799. There are now 6 churches in town.²

ATHENS—was formed from Catskill and Cocksackie, Feb. 25, 1815. It is situated on the Hudson, near the centre of the e. border of the co. Its surface is broken by several rocky hills and ridges lying parallel with the Hudson, with uneven or undulating intervals between. A range of high clay bluffs borders upon the river; and a high rocky ridge, known as Potick Hill, extends through the w. part of the town. Several small streams flow southerly through the town, and Potick Creek forms its w. line. In the w. part of the town are 3 small lakes. In their vicinity, 4 or 5 mi. w. of the Hudson, are extensive beds of the Hellderbergh limestone, large quantities of which are quarried for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. Brick and lime are the principal articles manufactured, and these, with hay and ice, form the exports of the town. **Athens**,³ (p. o.), incorp. April 2, 1805, is situated on the Hudson, opposite the city of Hudson. The acts relating to this village were consolidated in 1859. Pop. 1,793. **Athens Station**, is an immense freight depot a mile above, and separated by an estuary from the village. The e. part of the town was settled at a very early period by immigrants from Holland.

CAIRO—was formed from Catskill, Cocksackie, and "*Freehold*," (now Durham,) March 26, 1803, as "*Canton*," and its name was changed April 6, 1808, there being another "*Canton*" in the State. It is situated at the e. foot of the Catskill Mts., the crest of the mountain forming its w. boundary. Its central and e. parts are broken by several high, rocky ridges. Round Top, also called the Dome Mountain, is a rocky, isolated hill 500 ft. high. The Catskill Creek flows s. e. through the town, and receives from the n. John Debackers Creek and Platte Kil, and from the s. Shingle and Hagel Kils. **Cairo**, (p. o.), situated near the centre of the town, on the Old Susquehanna Turnpike, contains 4 churches and several manufacturing establishments. **Acra**, (p. o.), in the w., **S. Cairo**, (p. o.), and **Cairo Forge**, about 1 mi. s. of Cairo, are hamlets. Settlements were made on the Shingle Kil previous to the Revolution. A Presb. church was organized May 22, and a Bap. May 25, 1799.

CATSKILL—was formed March 7, 1788, while part of Albany co. It was annexed to Ulster co. April 5, 1798. A part of Woodstock (Ulster co.) was annexed March 25, 1800; a part of Cairo was taken off in 1803 and a part of Athens in 1815. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the co. The surface is broken by several rocky ridges parallel to the Hudson: these ridges are principally composed of shales and gray grit. In the latter formation are extensive quarries, from which a fine quality of "blue stone," so valuable as a flagging stone, is obtained and largely exported. A swamp, covering an area of several hundred acres, extends along the Hudson below Catskill Village. The Catskill Creek flows s. e. through the n. e. corner to the Hudson, and receives the Kaaters Kill after the latter has pursued an irregular course through the centre and s. w. part of the town. The other streams are Kiskatom Creek, and Jan Vosent Kil. Hay, brick and ice are largely exported. Catskill Village being the chief entrepot for the co., commerce forms one of the leading pursuits of the people. **Catskill**, (p. o.), the co. seat, was incorp. March 14, 1806, and as now org. March 14, 1860. It is situated on the Hudson, at the mouth of Catskill Creek. It contains 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices,⁴ 2 banks, and a large number of mercantile and manufacturing establishments. Pop. 3,791. **Leeds**, (p. o.), situated at the Falls on Catskill Creek, contains 2 churches and several manufactories. Pop. 847. **Palenville**,

¹ Wm. Stimson, Jedediah Hubbard, Elisha Strong, and John Tuttle, each with sons; Dr. Thomas Benham, Samuel Greene and brothers, Solomon Ormsbee, Stephen Simons, Silas Lewis, Medad and Sanford Hunt, Charles and Joel Tuttle, Argabius White, Jarius and Orange Munson, John Prout, and Zachariah Corgill, were among the first settlers, and mostly from Conn. The first birth in town was that of Deborah Stone, in 1789. John Cargill, the first male born, is still living (1871). Sandford Hunt kept the first store, and Medad Hunt the first inn, in 1795. The late Gov. Washington Hunt, son of Sandford Hunt, was born in this town.

² R. C. in the w. part, Presb. and Meth. in Ashlaud, Episc. in E. Ashlaud, Meth. in w. settlement, and another in n. settlement.

³ Formerly called "*Loonenburgh*" and "*Esperanza*." The village of the latter name, being the upper part of the present village of Athens, was surveyed out, in 1794, by Mark I. Brunel, afterwards the great engineer in England, and Pierre Plaroux, an eminent French engineer, who lost his life the next year on the Black River. The steamer Swallow was wrecked in the river opposite this place on the evening of April 7, 1845, and about 20 persons were lost. — *Senate Doc.*, No. 102, 1845.

⁴ *Catskill Examiner*, (Rep.) weekly, M. H. Trowbridge ed. & pub. Size 26 by 38. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1839. *Recorder and Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly, J. B. Hall, ed. & pub. Size 23 by 42. Terms \$2.25. Estab. in 1803.

(p. o.) on the Kaaters Kil, in the w. part of the town, contains a woolen factory, and 18 dwellings. **Kiskatom**, is in the w. part. Settlements were made upon the banks of the Hudson, at a very early period, by immigrants from Germany and Holland. The flats in the valley of Catskill Creek w. of Leeds were first settled by Martin G. Van Bergen and Sylvester Salisbury, who in 1677 purchased the Indian title to an extensive tract. The Catskill Mountain House is on the line of Hunter. There is also an extensive summer hotel on the banks of the Hudson near the village of Catskill.

COXSACKIE—was organized as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Durham was taken off in 1790, a part of Cairo and Greenville in 1803, New Baltimore in 1811, and a part of Athens in 1815. It lies upon the Hudson, N. E. of the centre of the co. A range of clay bluffs about 100 ft. high extends along the course of the river, and a range of hills 500 ft. high through the centre of the town. The surface is level or undulating in the E. and hilly and broken in the W. The principal streams are the Cocksackie, Potick, and Jan Vosent Creeks. Brickmaking is extensively pursued. **Coxsackie**, (p. o.), situated near the Hudson, incorp. April 5, 1867, contains a national bank, 6 churches, an academy, a newspaper office,¹ a bank, and several manufactories. **Coxsackie Landing**, is 1 mi. E. of the village. **Jacksonville**, in the W. part, is a hamlet. The Dutch settled in town about 1652, on a tract about 6 mi. sq. purchased of the Indians.

DURHAM—was formed from Cocksackie as "*Freehold*," March 8, 1790, and its name was changed March 28, 1805. Parts of Cairo and Greenville were taken off in 1803. It lies near the centre of the N. border of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken, the N. E. corner being occupied by the S. slopes of the Helderbergh Mts., and the W. border by the Catskills. The principal streams are Catskill Creek, flowing S. E. through the E. part, and its tributaries Fall, Bowery, Posts, and Brink Street Creeks. There are several mills and tanneries on Catskill Creek, which stream affords a fair amount of water power. **Oak Hill**, (p. o.), is on Catskill Creek, near the line of Rensselaerville. **Durham**, (p. o.), 1 mi. W. of Oak Hill, **East Durham**, (p. o.), near the E. line, **Cornwallville**, (p. o.), in the central part of the town, **West Durham**, and **South Durham**, (p. o.), are small villages. **Centreville**, is a hamlet near the S. line. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1776. Capt. Asahel Jones and Rozel Post, from Conn., settled in 1788. Mr. DeWitt built the first gristmill, in 1788, and Jared Smith the first sawmill, about the same time.

GREENVILLE—was formed from Cocksackie and "*Freehold*," (now Durham,) March 26, 1803, as "*Greenfield*." Its name was changed to "*Freehold*" in 1808, and to Greenville, March 17, 1809. It lies on the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is hilly,—the southern extremity of the Helderbergh Mts. occupying the central and W. parts of the town. The principal streams are Potick, John Debackers, and Basie Creeks. **Greenville**, (p. o.), N. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches, the Greenville Academy, and about 50 houses. **Freehold**, (p. o.), in the S. W. part, **Norton Hill**, (p. o.), in the N. W. part, **Greenville Centre**, and **East Greenville**, are small villages. **Cayhead**, is a p. office. In 1768 the British Government granted 2 patents—one for 2,000 and one for 5,000 acres, located together in the W. part of the town—to Major Augustine Prevost, of the 6th British infantry, who served in this country during the Old French War. Major Prevost erected a fine mansion on one of these tracts, a little W. of the village of Greenville, in which he resided until his death. Stephen Lantiman, Godfrey Bradow, and Hans Overpaugh, who settled in the town in 1774, were among the earliest settlers.²

HALCOTT—was formed from Lexington, Nov. 19, 1851, and named from George W. Halcott, then sheriff of Greene co. It is situated in the W. corner of the co., and is separated from the other towns of the co. by a mountain ridge 1,000 feet high. This ridge is crossed by difficult and unfrequented roads. A considerable portion of the territory is covered with forests. The surface is mountainous, comprising four valleys, in which rise the sources of the E. branch of the Delaware. From its isolated position among the mountains, the chief

¹ *Coxsackie Herald*, every evening except Sunday. Wm. P. Franklin, ed. & pub. Size 14 by 21. Terms \$3. Estab. in 1870.

Coxsackie News, weekly, by the same. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1867.

² Abraham Post, Eleazar Knowles, Bethuel Hinman, Peter Curtis, and Edward Lake, from Conn., settled in the town in 1783. David Hickock and Davis Denning erected the first gristmill, in 1785.

avenue of communication with the outside world is on the s. by way of Middletown, Delaware co. Wild game is still found in the mountains, and the pure, limpid streams abound in trout. **West Lexington**, is in the central part, and **Halcott Centre**, (p. o.) in the s. part. The first settlement was made on the Bush Kil, in 1790, by Reuben Cryslar,—Thurston, Joseph Brooks, and Timothy Tyler.¹

HUNTER, named from John Hunter, a land proprietor—was formed from Windham as “*Greenland*,” Jan 27, 1813. Its name was changed April 15, 1814, a part of Saugerties was taken off in 1814, and a part of Jewett in 1849. In 1865, a part was annexed to Jewett. The surface is rocky and mountainous, not more than one-fourth being susceptible of cultivation. Several of the highest peaks of the Catskills—among which are High Peak, Round Top, and Pine Orchard—lie within the limits of this town.² Two narrow valleys extend quite through the mountains and cross each other at nearly right angles near the centre of the town. The first of these is the valley of Schoharie Creek and its southerly continuation, that of the Platte Kil; and the second, that of the Kaaters Kil and Stony Clove. **Hunter**, (p. o.) situated on Schoharie Creek, in the n. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches and several manufacturing establishments. **Tannersville**, near the centre, is a p. office. Settlements were made during the Revolution, by “*cowboys*” from Putnam co. Their property was confiscated by the Whigs.³ Col. Wm. W. Edwards and his son Wm. W., from Northampton, Mass., moved into town in July, 1817, and erected the first extensive tannery in this part of the State, and for many years the business of tanning was very important, but now entirely abandoned.

JEWETT, named from Freeborn G. Jewett, then a Justice in Supreme Court—was formed from Lexington and Hunter, Nov. 14, 1849. A part of Hunter was annexed Nov. 24, 1865. It lies near the centre of the w. half of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by high and rocky spurs extending w. from the principal n. branch of the Catskills. A high and almost precipitous ridge extends along the s. w. border of the town. Schoharie Creek and its tributary East Kil are the principal streams. **Jewett**, (p. o.) in the n. w. part of the town, contains 2 churches and about 20 houses. **Jewett Centre**, at the junction of East Kil and Schoharie Creek, and **East Jewett**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made near Schoharie Creek in 1783–84, by Wm. Gass, a Scotchman.⁴

LEXINGTON—was formed from Windham as “*New Goshen*,” Jan. 27, 1813, and its name was changed March 19, 1813. A part of Jewett was taken off in 1849, and some of this was reannexed in 1858. A part of Halcott was taken off in 1851. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. More than one-half of the surface is occupied by the lofty peaks and ridges of the Catskills. Schoharie Creek, flowing through the n. e. corner of the town, is bordered by high and steep rocky ridges. West Kill, its principal tributary, drains a valley 9 mi. in length, everywhere bordered by lofty mountains except on the w. Bush Kil Clove is a natural pass in the mountains, extending from the Schoharie Valley s. into Ulster co. An ice cave is found in this town. Only about two-fifths of the surface is susceptible of cultivation. **Lexington**, (p. o.) on Schoharie Creek, n. of the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, a few shops, and about 30 dwellings. An iron bridge 180 ft. long was built here in 1870, to replace one swept off by a great flood, Oct. 4, 1869. **West Kill**, (p. o.) 1 church and about 40 dwellings. **Bushnellsville**, is a p. o., on the line

¹ Ralph Coe and Henry Hosford built the first sawmill, in 1820. Ralph Coe kept the first inn, and Henry Hamican the first store.

² The Catskill Mountain House, upon Pine Orchard, is situated upon a precipice overlooking the Hudson, and is 2,212 feet above tide. It was built by the Catskill Mountain Association, at a cost of \$32,000. Among the hills, half a mile w. of the house, are 2 small lakes, each 1 1/2 miles in circumference—their outlet forming the Kaaters Kill. Upon this stream, a little below the lakes, are the Kaaters Kil Falls, where the stream plunges down a perpendicular descent of 175 feet, and, in a few rods, another of 55 feet, falling into a deep, rocky ravine or clove, and finally finding its way into Catskill Creek. The views from the Mountain House, and the scenery among the mountains, are among the finest in the country.

³ Samuel, Elisha, and John Haines, and Gershon Griffin, entered the mountains by way of Kingston and Mink Hollow, and settled on Schoharie Kil. Their location was discovered a year or two after, by some Dutchmen from the E. side of the mountain, while hunting bears. They were

followed, in 1786, by a number of Shay's followers, from Mass., who, on the suppression of his rebellion, fled to the mountains. James and Jacob Carl settled in the town in 1785; Samuel Merritt, and Samuel and Wm. Hayes, in 1791. Roger Ronson was the first settler at the village of Hunter. The first birth was that of John Haines. Mr. Olmsted built the first gristmill, in 1794, and subsequently the first tannery, and kept the first store and inn.

⁴ Zephaniah Chase, from Martha's Vineyard, Mass., settled in the town in 1787; and Chester Hull, from Wallingford, Conn., a soldier of the Revolution, in 1789. Among those who settled soon afterwards were Zadock Pratt, Theop. and Sam. Peck, Eb'r. David, and Stephen Johnson, Laban, Ichabod, Abraham, and Amherst Andrews, Benajah, John, and Jared Rice, Henry Goslee, Justus Squires, Dan'l Miles, Adnah Beach, Isaac and Munson Buel, Gideon, Reuben, and Joel Hosack, and Samuel and Daniel Mervin. The first birth was that of Henry Coslee, Jr. Wm. Gass kept the first inn, in 1790; Elisha Thompson the first store, in 1795, and Laban Andrews built the first grist mill the same year.

of Ulster co. The first settlement was made in 1788, on the flats of Schoharie Kil.¹ There are 3 churches in town; Bap., O. S. Bap., and M. E.

NEW BALTIMORE—was formed from Coxsackie, March 15, 1811. Scutters, Little, and Willow Islands were annexed from Kinderhook, April 23, 1823. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. e. corner of the co. The general surface is hilly and broken. A line of high, rugged clay and slate bluffs rises from the river to a height of 100 to 200 feet, and a range of high, broad hills extend s. through the centre of the town. The w. part is comparatively level. The principal streams are Haanakrois Creek in the n. w. corner, Deep Clove Kil, Cabin Run, and the e. branch of Potick Creek. Nearly all these streams flow through narrow and rocky ravines. **New Baltimore**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, in the n. part of the town, is a place of considerable business, and commands a pleasant view of the river. **Medway**, is a p. office. Settlement was commenced upon the Coxsackie flats at an early period. The Broncks, Houghtalings, and Conyns were among the first settlers.

PRATTSVILLE—was formed from Windham, March 8, 1833, and named from the late Col. Zadock Pratt. A part of Ashland was taken off in 1848. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by broad mountain uplands bordered by steep and rocky slopes. Schoharie Creek and Batavia Kil flow through wild and narrow mountain gorges. **Prattsville**, (p. o.,) on Schoharie Kil w. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,² and several manufactories.³ Pop. 489. **Red Falls**, (p. o.,) on Batavia Kil, contains several manufacturing establishments. Settlements were made on the flats at Prattsville by Dutch immigrants from Schoharie co., during the period between the close of the Old French War in 1760, and the breaking out of the Revolution in 1776.⁴ Rev. Cornelius D. Schermerhorn was the first settled preacher.

WINDHAM—was formed from Woodstock, (Ulster co.,) as part of Ulster co., March 23, 1798. "*Greenland*," (now Hunter) and Lexington were taken off in 1813, Prattsville in 1833, and a part of Ashland in 1848. A part of "*Freehold*" (now Durham) was annexed March 26, 1803. It lies upon the w. declivities of the Catskills, n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is very broken and hilly. A high range of mountains extends along the s. border, at the n. foot of which flows Batavia Kil, in a deep, rocky valley. The central and n. parts are occupied by mountain spurs divided by narrow ravines. **Windham Centre**, (p. o.,) on Batavia Kil, in the w. part of the town, contains a newspaper office,⁵ 3 churches, and has a pop. of 350. **Hensonville**, (p. o.,) on the same stream, s. of the centre of the town, contains 124 inhabitants, and **Big Hollow**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, 2 churches and 12 houses. **East Windham**, and **Union Society**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1790, by George Stimpson, Abijah Stone, and Increase Claffin.⁶ Rev. Henry Stimpson was one of the earliest settled ministers.

¹ Among the early settlers were Amos Bronson, Samuel, Amos, and Richard Peck, David and Benjamin Bailey, and Benj. Crispell. John T. Bray built the first tannery, in 1791 or '92; Theodorus Bronson the first gristmill, in 1792; and Richard Peck opened the first inn, in 1795.

² *Prattsville News*, (Dem.) weekly, M. G. Marsh, ed. & pub. Size 23 by 32. Terms \$1.

³ At this place was the extensive tannery of the late Zadock Pratt, at which 60,000 sides of sole leather were tanned and 6,000 cords of bark consumed annually for 25 years.

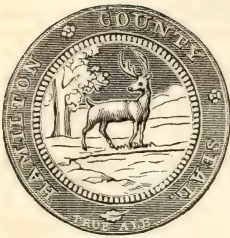
⁴ Among the first settlers were John Laraway and his sons John, Jonas, Derick, and Martinus, Isaac Van Alstyne, — Vrooman, John and Peter Van Loan, John Becker, and a family by the name of Schoonmaker. The first school was taught by Mr. Banks, in 1790. Martinus Laraway kept

the first inn, soon after the Revolution, and, with his brother John, erected the first gristmill.

⁵ *Windham Journal*, (Dem.) weekly, Reynolds & Hitchcock, pubs., S. H. Reynolds, ed. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1857.

⁶ Perez Steel and his son Perez, from Tolland, Conn., settled in town in 1795, and Joshua Jones, Wm. Henderson, and Lemuel Hitchcock (from New Haven, Conn.) in 1796. The first marriage was that of Daniel Perry and Manva Hitchcock; and the first death was that of Mrs. Lemuel Hitchcock, in 1804. Nathaniel Blanchard taught the first school, in 1809; Tobias Van Deusen built the first gristmill in 1793; — Van Orden kept the first inn, in 1796; and Bennett Osborn built the first tannery in 1822.

HAMILTON COUNTY.



THIS county was named from Gen. Alexander Hamilton, and formed from Montgomery, Feb. 12, 1816. A small part of Fulton co. was annexed April 6, 1860. It is associated with Fulton co. in the election of Assemblyman, and for many years after first organization was attached to Montgomery co., to which it was then adjacent. Separate courts were not established until 1837. It occupies the central portions of the great wilderness region in the N. E. part of the State; is centrally distant 80 miles from Albany, and contains 1,745 sq. mi. Its surface is a rocky, mountainous, and hilly upland, and is still mostly covered with the original forests. The highlands are divided into several ranges, generally distinct, but in many places sending out spurs that interlock with each other, and all extending N. E. and S. W. The Schroon Range—called in Fulton co. the Mayfield Mts.—crosses the S. E. corner of Hope. This range ends upon Lake Champlain at Crown Point, the highest point being Mt. Crane, in Warren co. The Boquet Range, parallel to the first, extends through the co. between Wells and Lake Pleasant. This range terminates upon Lake Champlain at Split Rock, the highest peak being Dix Peak, in Essex co. The Adirondack Range, next N., extends from the Mohawk, at Little Falls, N. E. through Morehouse, Arietta, Long Lake, Gilman, and Wells, ending at Trembleau Point, on Lake Champlain, Mt. Marcy being the highest peak, and the highest point in the State. Its course is in a wave or undulating line occupying a space of 4 to 6 mi. in width. Next N. is the Au Sable Range, extending N. of the Fulton chain of lakes and Long and Racket Lakes. The highest points are Mt. Emmons, in this co., and Mt. Seward, in Franklin co. Spurs from this range occupy the entire N. part of the co. and extend into St. Lawrence and Herkimer cos.¹

Within the valleys between these mountain ranges are several remarkable chains of lakes, many of them connected by streams, affording boat navigation. These lakes are generally long and narrow; are bordered by steep banks and high mountain peaks. Their waters are clear and cold, and they form the most interesting features of the landscape. Although flowing in different directions, separated by high mountains, and extending over an area of more than 60 mi., they have a nearly uniform elevation.² The first chain on the S., commencing in Stratford, Fulton co., includes several small ponds in the S. E. corner of Hope, several ponds in Johnsburgh, Warren co., and Schroon and Paradox Lakes, in Essex co. The second chain embraces Jerseyfield Lake, and several others, in Herkimer co., flowing S., Piseco, Round, Spy, and Ox Bow Lakes, Lake Pleasant, and a great number of smaller ones, all flowing into Sacondaga River. The third chain, lying between the two highest ranges of mountains, is composed of lakes less in extent than either of the other chains. It comprises Woodhull Reservoir, and about 20 small lakes, principally in Herkimer co., flowing into Black River; a large number of small ponds in the immediate vicinity, flowing into West Canada Creek; Indian, Square, Beaver, Wilmurt, and a dozen smaller ones, in Hamilton co., flowing into Black and Indian Rivers; and the Indian Lakes, flowing into the Hudson. In Essex co. this chain embraces Lakes Rich, Sanford, and Henderson, and numerous others, lying near the foot of Mt. Marcy. The fourth, or N. chain, is the most extensive of all. It comprises Brantingham and other lakes in Lewis co., flowing into Moose and Black Rivers; the Fulton chain, and about 20 other lakes in the N. part of Herkimer, respectively flowing into Beaver and Moose Rivers; Cranberry Lake, and many others in the S. part of St. Lawrence, flowing into Oswegatchie and Grasse Rivers; Tupper, Racket, Forked, and Long Lakes, and 50 others, in Hamilton co., and a large number in Franklin, flowing into Racket River; St. Regis Lake, Osgoods Pond, and numerous others, into St. Regis River; Ragged

¹ This region was called by the natives Coughsavage, "the dismal wilderness." The following entry on a map published about the period of the Revolution, or soon after gives the prevailing opinion of that day concerning these lands:—"Through this tract of land runs a chain of mountains, which, from Lake Champlain on one side and the river St. Lawrence on the other side, show their tops always white with snow; but altho' this one unfavorable

circumstance has hitherto secured it from the claws of the harpy land jobbers, yet no doubt it is as fertile as the land on the east side of the lake, and will in future furnish a comfortable retreat for many industrious families."

² The eighth lake in the N. chain, flowing W., is 1,678 feet above tide; Racket Lake, 2 mi. N., flowing E., 1,745 feet; the Upper Saranac, flowing E., 1,567 feet; and Lake Sanford, flowing S., 1,326 feet.

Lake, Round and Ingraham Ponds, into Salmon River; Lake Placid, into the Au Sable; the Chateaugay Lakes, into Chateaugay River; and the Chazy Lakes, into Chazy River. All these last named lakes are in Hamilton, Franklin, Essex, and Clinton cos., in close proximity to each other. The streams, forming the outlets of the lakes, are mostly small. The whole region being a mountainous plateau higher than the surrounding country, the streams that rise here flow in all directions, and form tributaries of the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, the Hudson, Mohawk, and Black Rivers. Several of the rivers have the same name as the lakes which respectively form their head-waters; as the Racket, Chazy, and Chateaugay.

This whole region is underlaid by the lower crystalline rocks, principally gneiss. Calciferous sandstone and Trenton limestone are found upon Sacandaga River. White limestone is also found in several localities. Peat is found in great abundance in the vales, or natural meadows, which extend along the valleys. Iron ore and graphite are both found,—though no surveys have been made to ascertain their extent. Silly traditions of silver and other precious metals have amused the ignorant, and led to waste of time in barren search. The soil is a light, sandy loam, and, except in the valleys, is not susceptible of profitable cultivation. The mountain sides are covered with a thin growth of forest trees, and when cleared seem incapable of supporting vegetation. The valleys are more productive, and best adapted to grazing.

The county seat is located at Sageville, in the town of Lake Pleasant. The co. buildings, consisting of a courthouse, jail, and clerk's office, were erected in 1840. Each town supports its own poor, and the co. poor are provided for by the Superintendent at the most convenient place. There has never been a paper printed within the co. No public works have been opened into this co., except a few common roads. The abandoned "Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga R. R." was located across the co., and others have been more recently surveyed, but nothing done toward construction. Most of the territory of the co. is included in the Totten and Crossfield Purchase of 1773. Grants within the limits of the co. were made in colonial times to Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Henry Balfour, and Thomas Palmer. Arthursboro, in Morehouse, was granted to Arthur Noble. The first settlement was made about 1790.

In the late war the 97th Regiment included part of a company from this co. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, volunteers enlisted in this Senatorial District were to be organized at Fonda, where the 115th and the 153d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Arietta	98	82	139	...	...	5	15	...	...	4	17	...	...	...	...
Benson	380	315	320	...	...	3	76	...	...	8	105	...	...	...	...
Gibson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hope	745	621	698	...	...	43	88	...	...	43	104	...	...	...	...
Indian Lake ..	256	174	202	...	...	15	19	...	...	21	25	...	...	...	...
Lake Pleasant ..	356	280	318	...	...	40	38	...	...	41	38	...	...	...	...
Long Lake	223	270	280	...	...	32	4	...	...	49	5	...	...	...	...
Morehouse	228	219	186	...	...	2	49	...	...	12	43	...	...	...	...
Wells	733	692	817	...	...	62	82	...	...	66	130	...	...	...	...
Total	3,024	2,653	2,960	134	467	202	371	219	381	244	467	287	452	215	457

**ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN HAMILTON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the
Comptroller's office.**

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	775,076	\$470,333	\$2,250	\$472,592	.....	\$4,539.17	\$3,650.11	\$352.75	\$823.08	1.91
1860..	772,840	466,798	3,757	470,555	\$470,333	5,172.90	2,816.87	352.90	1,450.21	2.00
1861..	772,840	466,798	3,757	470,555	470,333	5,172.90	2,816.87	352.75	1,469.79	2.09
1862..	784,048	877,317	2,200	880,517	630,266	5,563.00	2,917.71	472.70	2,521.06	1.82
1863..	784,048	877,317	3,200	880,517	605,016	5,563.00	2,917.71	453.76	2,571.32	1.90
1864..	784,048	877,317	3,200	880,517	503,200	5,563.00	2,917.71	377.40	2,264.40	2.21
1865..	743,193	503,146	10,644	513,790	500,290	37,906.09	5,415.95	381.96	1,992.99	6.97
1866..	743,193	503,146	10,644	513,790	483,976	37,906.09	5,415.95	362.98	2,329.14	9.50
1867..	669,703	542,131	6,250	383,084	497,355	17,027.80	5,383.72	621.69	3,158.21	5.27
1868..	787,911	569,392	6,810	439,356	468,391	15,004.39	8,830.45	505.48	2,131.14	5.67
1869..	876,837	736,550	10,610	523,665	501,192	17,248.13	6,847.02	626.49	2,192.72	5.37
1870..	876,837	736,550	10,610	523,665	747,160	17,248.13	6,847.02	933.95	4,492.54	3.95

ARIETTA—named from the mother of a land proprietor, was formed from Lake Pleasant, May 13, 1836. A part of Long Lake was taken off in 1837, and a part added to that town in 1861. It extends from the s. border across nearly two-thirds the co., a little w. of the centre. Its surface is much broken, and it contains a great number of wild, picturesque lakes. The principal streams are the w. branch of Sacondaga River and its tributaries. A considerable amount of lumbering is carried on. **Piseco**, formerly a p. o., and once a busy village of some 250 inhabitants, is now but a hamlet. There is no p. o. in town. The first settler was Shadrack Dunning, at the e. end of Piseco Lake, in 1827, and David Woolworth, in the s. part, about the same time. Rensselaer Van Rensselaer, of Albany, settled in 1834.²

BENSON—was formed from Hope, and from Mayfield in Fulton co., April 6, 1860. It lies on the s. border of the co., and is drained by tributaries of the Sacondaga, the largest of which is W. Stony Creek, on the s. part. The surface is mountainous, and there are several picturesque lakes. **Benson**, and **Benson Centre**, are small settlements and p. offices.

HOPE—was formed from Wells, April 15, 1818. A part of Lake Pleasant was annexed May 10, 1847, and the greater part of Benson was taken off April 6, 1860. It lies upon Sacondaga River, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and mountainous. It is the most populous town in the co., and the settlements are chiefly in the e. part, the w. being still a wilderness. There are several tanneries and sawmills in this town. The principal tributary of the Sacondaga is East Stony Creek; and the main range of mountains lies between this stream and the river.³ **Hope Centre**, and **Hope Falls**, are p. offices and small villages. Settlement was begun in 1790, in the s. border of the town.⁴

INDIAN LAKE—was formed from Gilman, Long Lake, and Wells, Nov. 13, 1858, and enlarged by additions from Gilman and Lake Pleasant, in 1861. It lies upon the e. border of the co., and derives its name from a lake in the s. e. part. It also embraces the Eckford lakes, and many others. The scenery is wild and romantic, and the settlements feeble and scattered. **Indian Lake**, is a p. o. Mt. Emmons is a conspicuous mountain, and may be seen from Lewis co.

LAKE PLEASANT—was formed from Johnstown, (Fulton co.,) May 26, 1812.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 880,866. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	13,845	23,667	37,512
1855	16,676	768,979	785,655
1860	18,589	32,930	51,519
1865	20,685	510,832	531,517

² Eli Rood, of Saratoga, settled on the beach flats s. e. of Piseco Lake; R. Dibble and Seth Whitman near the foot of the lake; and Zadock Ross, from Clifton Park, s. of the lake. The first birth was that of Miss M. M. Dunning, Aug.

28, 1829; the first marriage, that of Amos Dunning and Ann Eliza Plummer; and the first death, that of Seth Whitman. A school was taught by Ann E. Plummer, in 1833.

³ These mountains are entirely of crystalline rock, and incline to the hypersthene and feldspathic varieties.

⁴ Gideon and Jeremiah Olmstead, from Mass., were the first settlers. Issachar Robinson, Peter Wager, Asa Deville, Jacob Honck, John Graff, and Eliza Wright settled about 1791-92, a little s. of the centre of the town. Zadock Bass, — Conklin, Elkanah, Amos, and Isaac Mason came into the e. part in 1805. The first birth was that of Lucinda Olmstead; and the first death that of Mrs. Conklin, about 1800. — Wilson, a Scotchman, kept the first school.

Parts of Stafford, Johnstown, and Salisbury were annexed at the time of the formation of Hamilton co. Morehouse was taken off in 1835, Arietta in 1836, and a part of Long Lake in 1837. A part was annexed to Hope in 1847, a part to Wells in 1858, and a part to Indian Lake in 1861. It is the central town of the co., and its surface is broken, mountainous, and mostly a wilderness. Lake Pleasant, from which it derives its name, is about 4 mi. long by 1 wide. Round Lake, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from this, is very irregular in form, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. across in the widest part.¹ The principal streams in the s. are the branches of the Sacondaga, and the sources of Black River and West Canada Creek and its tributaries. Lumbering and shingle making are carried on to a considerable extent. **Lake Pleasant**, at the foot of the Lake, contains a hotel and 2 dwellings. **Sageville**,² (p. o.,) is situated on a beautiful elevation, 50 feet above Lake Pleasant³ and Round Lake, about one-fourth of a mi. distant from each. It contains the co. buildings, a large hotel, a church, and several dwellings. Settlement was commenced about 1795, by Joseph Spier, of Columbia co.⁴ Meetings were first held by Rev. Elisha Yale; and the first settled minister was Rev. Ryan Bristol. **Newtons Corners**, (p. o.,) is near Round Lake.

LONG LAKE—was formed from Arietta, Lake Pleasant, Morehouse, and Wells, May 4, 1837, and enlarged by additions from Lake Pleasant, Arietta and Morehouse, in 1861. It extends across the N. end of the co., and is named from a lake within its borders. Its surface is very broken, and numerous lakes are scattered through its forests, and some of them many miles in extent. Settlement was begun in Township 21, a few years before the date of its organization.⁵ **Long Lake**, is a p. o. A Wesleyan Meth. Ch. was org. in 1855.

Caugeville, is a small village, with a gristmill, sawmill, and 3 stores.

MOREHOUSE—named from the first settler—was formed from Lake Pleasant, April 13, 1835. A part of Long Lake was taken off in 1837, and a part added to that town in 1861. It extends along the w. border of the co., about half its length. Its surface is hilly and mountainous. In the several valleys which extend across the town are numerous lakes, which are drained by the west Canada Creek, and by Black and Moose Rivers. **Morehouseville**, in the s. part, is a p. o. The Arthurboro Patent and a tract of 50,000 acres purchased by Jonathan Lawrence were partly in this town. The first settlement was commenced, under the agency of Andrew K. Morehouse, in 1833.⁶ There are 2 churches in town: R. C. and Evangelist.

WELLS—named from Joshua Wells, first settler—was formed from Mayfield and Northampton, Fulton co., May 28, 1805. Hope was taken off in 1818, a part of Long Lake in 1837, and Gilman in 1839. A part of Mayfield was annexed June 19, 1812; parts of Mayfield and Northampton in 1816; and parts of Gilman and Lake Pleasant in 1858. It lies along the E. border of the co., and is intersected by mountain ranges. The highest peaks are 2,000 to 2,500 feet high and are covered by masses of naked rock. The three branches of the Sacondaga unite in the s. part, forming a large stream. There are numerous small lakes. **Wells**, (p. o.,) contains a large tannery, gristmill, sawmill, and about 20 dwellings.⁷ **Pickleville**, one-half mi. above, contains 2 churches and 15 dwellings. **Gilman**, is a p. o. on the w. border. Settlement began in 1798.⁸

¹ The summit level between Round Lake and Little Long Lake is but a few feet above the water. In wet seasons water runs both ways, and 25 mi. of slackwater navigation might be made at comparatively small expense. Round Lake flows into the N. branch of the Sacondaga, and Little Long Lake into the w. branch—so that, after running 25 and 35 miles respectively, their waters again unite.

² Known for several years as "Lake Pleasant," until changed through the agency of Hezekiah Sage, of Chittenango, who built a large hotel and attempted to establish an extensive business there.

³ A few years since Abraham R. Lawrence, of New York City, built a large hotel for summer resort at the head of Lake Pleasant. As a speculation it proved a failure.

⁴ Benj. Macomber, John Barus, Joseph Davis, Joshua and Jonathan Rich, Jesse Callop, Caleb Nichols, George Wright, Ephraim Page, Daniel Fish, Henry Burton, Lemuel Holmes, and B. Satterlee settled in town before 1806. The first birth was that of Olivia Spier, in 1806; and the second, that of Eleanor Macomber, who died a missionary in Burmah. Geo. Wright kept the first inn, in 1806, and Wm. B. Peck the first store, in 1817. A sawmill was built by Foster in 1795; and a gristmill by Joseph Spier, in 1797.

⁵ David Keller, James Sargent, Owen Skinner, Zenas Parker, Joel Plumley, and John Cunningham were first settlers. The first death occurred in 1833. A school was first taught in 1840, by Lucia Bissell. There are now 3 schools in town. A Cong. church was formed in 1842, by Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., and placed under the

charge of Rev. M. Parker. This is the most secluded town in the State. It is usually reached from Essex co., to which the settlers resort for trade.

⁶ Mr. Morehouse bought a tract of land, built a sawmill, store, and dwelling, and came in with his family early in Aug. 1834. He began a small village 2 miles w. of Morehouseville, called *Bethuneville*; but the project failed. Dennis and Henry Tucker, Theodore Marmele, Ezra Combs, Jonathan Tift, Christian Weaver, Elias Rickard, J. B. Raux, and B. Bennett were early settlers. The first birth was that of a son of Wm. Baker; the first marriage, that of David Bushnell and Miss Squires; and the first death, that of a son of Christian Weaver, by a falling tree. The first tannery was built in 1854, by Henry and Theodore Lamker.

⁷ A newspaper is dated as from this town, viz.:

Hamilton County Journal, (Rep.) weekly; Geo. M. Thompson, ed. and publisher; size 23 by 44; terms \$1.50. Established in 1870. Printed at the office of the Gloversville Intelligencer.

⁸ Joshua Wells, a native of Long Island, who came on as agent for the proprietors of Paluier's Purchase, in 1798, built the first mills. Isaac and Joshua Brown came with Wells, and kept "bachelors' hall" several summers before any families came in. Amasa Gage, Giles Vanderhoof, Nicholas Bratt, John Francisco, Elnathan Lacy, Michael Overacken, Isaiah Whitman, — Rose, and others were early settlers. — Van Zandt kept the first store; and Platt Whitman built the first tannery, in 1825.

HERKIMER COUNTY.



THIS county was named from Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, of the Revolution, and was formed from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791. Onondaga was taken off in 1794, Oneida and a part of Chenango in 1798; the present territory of Hamilton co. was taken off and annexed to Montgomery in 1797; parts of Montgomery co. were annexed April 7, 1817; and parts of Richfield and Plainfield, Otsego co., were annexed in forming Winfield in 1816. It is centrally distant 80 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,745 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, with a series of ridges extending in a general N. and S. direction. Mohawk River flows E. through the co. in a deep valley which cuts the ridges at right angles and separates the

highland into two distinct parts. A broad ridge extends from the S. border to the Mohawk, and thence N. of that river along the W. bank of East Canada Creek to the N. line of the co. The Hasenclever Mts., another broad ridge, lie along the W. border of the co., N. of the Mohawk. From the Mohawk the highlands rise toward the S. in a series of hills, the declivities of which are steep and their summits 500 to 1,000 ft. high. North of the river the surface gradually rises to a height of 1,000 to 1,500 ft., where it spreads out into a rocky and broken plateau region, the highest summits being 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide.

Mohawk River breaks through a mountain ridge at Little Falls, where the mountains on each side of the river are masses of naked rock rising nearly perpendicular to a height of 500 to 600 ft. An interval, with an average width of 2 mi., extends along the river W. of the pass, and from it the land rises on each side in gradual slopes. East of this point the Mohawk flows for some distance through a valley bordered by steep hills. The river receives from the N., Sterling, West Canada, Cathatachua, and East Canada Creeks; and from the S. Furnace, Browns Hollow, and Nowadaga Creeks. East Canada Creek¹ forms a portion of the E. boundary of the co., and receives as tributaries Trammel, Spruce, and several other small creeks. West Canada Creek flows S. W. through Wilmurt, Ohio, and Russia, thence S. E. along the W. border of Russia, thence S. through Newport, Fairport, and Herkimer to the Mohawk. It receives from the E. Black, White, and North Creeks, and from the W. several small brooks. Several small streams take their rise in the S. part of the co. and form branches of the Unadilla. The N. part of the co. is yet an unbroken wilderness, and is included in the Town of Wilmurt, which is the largest town in the State, in its area, and the least in its population. It is a wild, mountainous region, with very little land susceptible of cultivation. The streams, usually flowing in rocky ravines, form headwaters of Black, Moose, Beaver, and Oswegatchie Rivers. The waters of this region are dark colored, from the vegetable or mineral substances with which they come in contact, and they afford boundless opportunities for hydraulic power.

The portion of the co. lying N. of a line extending W. of Brocketts Bridge, on East Canada Creek, is covered with the early crystalline rocks. This same formation also outcrops at Little Falls on the Mohawk. Rising successively above, are the calciferous sandstone, and the Trenton limestone, the Utica slate appearing upon the summits of all the hills immediately N. of the Mohawk; Oneida conglomerate and Clinton group, extending in a belt through near the centre of the S. half of the co.; the Onondaga salt group, waterlime, Onondaga and corniferous limestones, appearing in thin layers next S.; and the Marcellus shales and limestones of the Helderbergh Range, covering the summits of the S. hills. These rocks yield an abundance of lime, and building material in nearly every part of the co.; and for these purposes they are extensively quarried. Drift is found in deep deposits in many parts of the co. The useful minerals are few in number.²

¹ West Canada Creek was called by the Indians Tougah-ra-row, and the East Creek Ci-o-ha-na.

² Gypsum is found in small quantities; and this co. is said to be the most easterly point in the State where it can be obtained. The discovery of small particles of anthracite, found associated with sandstone near Little Falls, has led to the erroneous supposition that coal might be obtained

in the vicinity. Among the other minerals found are crystals of quartz, adapted to optical instruments. Iron and copper pyrites, lead ore, heavy spar, graphite, alum, and alum slate. Iron ore occurs in many places, but has not been mined to much extent. Iron sand is found abundantly on the shores of the lakes in the "North Woods."

Agriculture forms the leading pursuit. The hilly character of the surface particularly adapts this co. to pasturage; and dairying, and especially *cheese making*, has long been the leading branch of industry.¹ Hops are largely produced. At Little Falls, Ilion, Herkimer, Frankfort, and a few other localities, considerable manufacturing is carried on.

The county seat is located at the village of Herkimer. The courthouse is a plain brick building fronting Main St., near the centre of the village. The jail is a stone building, on the opposite side of the st. w. from the courthouse. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the courthouse lot, fronting Court st. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 65 acres 7 mi. N. of the courthouse. There are 2 stone buildings, 3 stories high, with basements, each 28 by 50 feet, with a wooden building between for the keeper's family, and a few other small structures. More accommodations are needed. The works of internal improvement within the co. are the Erie Canal and the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., both extending along the valley of the Mohawk.

A branch of the U. C. & S. V. R. R., (lensed to the D. L. & W. R. R.) crosses the s. w. corner. "Frankfort and Ilion R. R." is a lately devised project of a street R. R. to connect at the e. end with street railroads already done and in use between Herkimer and Ilion. A R. R. is under construction southward from Ilion towards Cooperstown, and it has been proposed to continue this up the valley of w. Canada Creek, to the U. & B. R. R. R. at Trenton Falls; but this is still quite uncertain. One or more routes westward from Troy, Ballston on other points in that part of the State westward towards Lake Ontario, have been projected across this co.

The lands of this co. adjacent to the river were granted mostly in the first half of the last century, and the greater portion now settled was conveyed before the Revolution. The N. portion and small tracts in other sections remained in possession of the State Government until conveyed to Macomb and others.²

The first settlements were made upon the river intervals above Little Falls, about 1722, by a colony of Palatinates. Accessions were made to their number from time to time, and up to the close of the Revolution they constituted almost the sole inhabitants of the co. During the French War of 1756, this colony was twice invaded, and numbers of the people were killed or carried away prisoners. During the revolution also it was repeatedly invaded: the buildings and crops were destroyed; and at last the inhabitants were obliged to abandon their homes and seek protection in the lower valley. The German Flats were invaded by a body of 300 Tories and 152 Indians, under Brant, in Sept. 1778. This party burned 63 dwellings, 57 barns, 3 gristmills, 2 sawmills, and killed or took off 235 horses, 229 horned cattle, 269 sheep, and 93 oxen. Only two persons lost their lives; and the forts were not attacked. A party of militia pursued them on their retreat, but without effecting anything. Andrustown, in Warren, was burned in July of the same year. A stockade fort was built at the German Flats, and another at Danube, a short time previous to the commencement of the French War. In 1776, another fort was built at Herkimer, N. of the Mohawk; and strong block-houses were erected in several other parts of the co.

This co. shared in the loss of men at the battle of Oriskany. Gen. Arnold came as far as German Flats in the summer of 1777, on his way to relieve Fort Schuyler; and from this place was sent the Tory Han Yost Schuyler, to spread alarm among the savages in St. Leger's camp and hasten the abandonment of the siege.

In 1869, there were reported 62 cheese factories in this co., of which 48 used the milk of 29,929 cows. The census in 1865, reported 32 factories, of which 31 used the milk of 11,499 cows. The quantity of cheese and butter shipped from the co. in each year since 1864, has been as follows:

1864	Cheese	16,767,999 lbs.	Butter	492,573 lbs.
1865	"	16,308,332 "	"	313,756 "
1866	"	18,172,913 "	"	232,961 "
1867	"	16,772,031 "	"	204,385 "
1868	"	15,734,920 "	"	341,682 "
1869	"	15,570,487 "	"	204,634 "

This table is made up from records kept at the R. R. freight depots and canal, and is only a statement of the *surplus product* of the co. Of the cheese shipped in 1869, 899,490 pounds were from Frankfort, 1,665,022 from Ilion, 4,772,666 from Herkimer, 7,421,595 from Little Falls depots, and 820,714 by canal. For comparison, we may state that the whole amount of products of the cheese press and the churn, forwarded from St. Albans, Vt. from 1864 to 1866, inclusive, was cheese 4,353,599; butter, 13,452,570 pounds.

² Most of the lands in this co. passed out of the hands of the Colonial and State Governments, between 1724 and 1798. The principal tracts were as follows: Adgate's Pa-

tent, 43,907 acres; Brown's Tract, (part of Macomb's Purchase,) 210,000; Burnettsfield Patent, 9,400; Colden C. Patent, 3,000; Colden A., 4,000; Cosby's Manor, 22,000; Fall Hill Patent, 2,324; Free Masons' Patent, 50,000; Glen's Purchase, 25,477; Hassenclever's Patent, 18,000; Henderson's Patent, 6,000; Jerseyfield Patent, 94,000; Johnson, Gny, Patent, 2,000; Kast's Patent, 1,100; Lansing's Patent, 6,000; L'Honnemieu's Patent, 4,000; Lindsay's Patent, 3,000; Lispenard's Patent, 9,200; Livingston's Patent, 20,000; Machin's Patent, 1,600; McNeil's Patent, 4,000; Moose River Tract, 13,000; Nobleborough Patent, 40,900; Petrie's Purchase, 6,000; Remsenburgh Patent, 45,000; Royal Grant, —; Schuyler's Patent, 43,000; Snell and Zimmerman's Patent, 3,600; Staley's 1st and 2d Tracts, 34,000; do. 3d Tract, 5,000; Totten and Crossfield's Purchase, 25,200; Van Driessen. J. Patent, 428; Van Driessen, 1,000; Van Horne's Patent, 8,000; Vaughan's Patent, 8,000; Vrooman's Patents (3), 14,193; Walton's Patent, 12,000; Watson's, R., Tract, —; and Young's Patent, 14,000. The greater part of these tracts embraced portions of other counties. Some, as for example, the Royal Grant, reverted by attainder, and were again granted, so that if laid out on a map, they would overlap. See *Benton's Hist. Herk. Co.*, 200, 475.

After the war the settlements rapidly spread, and within 15 years over 10,000 persons from New England and the eastern cos. of the State located in the central and s. portions of the co. From that time its progress has been gradual and continually prosperous. The rapid increase of manufactures at favored points along the R. R. and Canal, within a few years has proved of great advantage to the county.

In the late war the 34th Regiment, N. Y. vols. and two cos. of the 97th were mostly raised in Herkimer co. in 1861.

Richfield Springs was designated as the recruiting rendezvous of the 20th Senatorial District by G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, but the location was subsequently changed to Mohawk, where the 121st and 152d Regiments were organized in 1862. A part of the 18th cavalry was also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Columbia.....	1,893	1,732	1,637	333	133	269	153	282	185	309	154	297	165	263	153
Danube.....	1,711	1,343	1,553	226	130	203	134	204	162	207	139	204	147	179	159
Fairfield.....	1,712	1,649	1,553	264	111	234	103	243	134	237	111	226	131	191	138
Frankfort.....	3,247	3,087	3,065	367	248	337	236	392	319	412	288	396	279	242	322
German Flats.	3,940	5,074	5,718	433	461	489	475	619	602	618	547	760	589	819	611
Herkimer.....	2,804	2,922	2,949	391	329	223	324	267	407	265	395	282	376	319	368
Litchfield.....	1,520	1,397	1,384	534	576	205	113	491	714	525	707	199	142	178	118
Little Falls.	5,969	5,583	5,614	245	100	450	560	218	128	195	130	503	751	497	711
Manheim.....	1,088	1,034	2,000	204	101	184	189	184	235	196	223	195	203	166	220
Newport.....	2,113	1,963	1,954	365	106	323	81	346	106	347	115	299	125	222	143
Norway.....	1,105	1,080	1,117	138	84	120	81	129	93	127	110	136	125	115	120
Ohio.....	1,135	929	1,009	135	93	114	103	109	120	115	78	110	131	113	120
Russia.....	2,389	2,030	2,220	401	122	306	136	360	153	363	127	410	135	395	127
Salisbury.....	2,325	2,123	1,993	344	157	271	144	317	148	306	140	310	159	231	161
Schuyler.....	1,715	1,569	1,558	240	115	187	138	240	140	236	134	236	146	195	110
Stark.....	1,543	1,522	1,541	255	107	206	123	219	171	157	220	145	243	155	110
Warren.....	1,612	1,611	1,503	225	196	209	218	203	242	210	185	216	211	186	184
Wilmurt.....	260	149	191	262	72	16	22	275	94	275	83	27	10	20	11
Winfield.....	1,490	1,517	1,561	30	33	231	80	16	20	24	8	255	100	237	119
Total.....	40,561	39,154	39,931	5,392	3,362	4,576	3,413	5,114	4,173	5,182	3,831	5,341	....	4,971	4,073

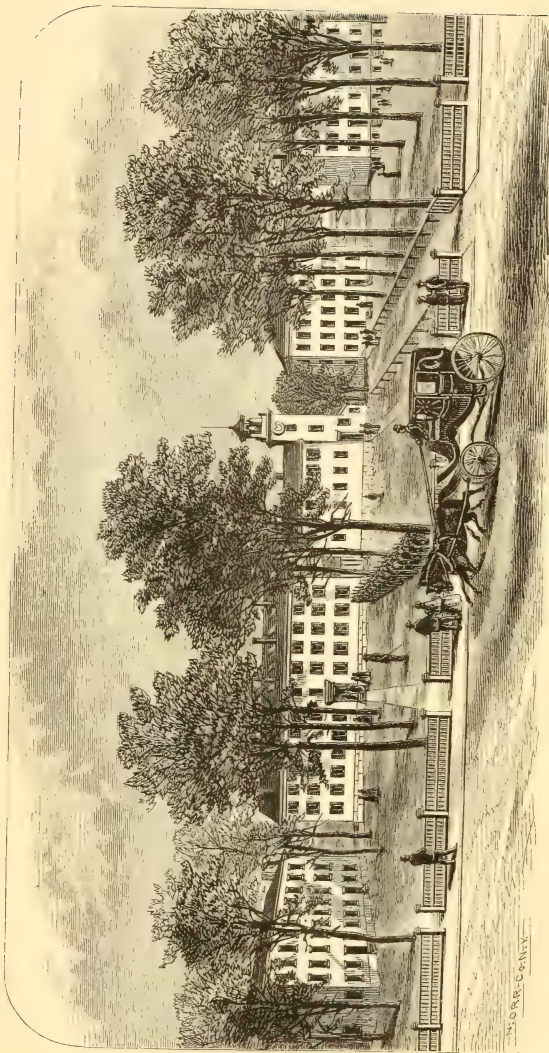
ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN HERKIMER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859..	769,022	\$7,925,993	\$2,066,624	\$9,992,617	.....	\$19,060.03	\$39,741.49	\$7,608.42	\$17,753.00	0.84
1860..	769,022	7,925,993	2,066,624	9,992,617	\$10,144,567	19,060.03	39,741.49	7,608.42	31,278.99	0.96
1861..	653,728	7,006,391	1,935,862	9,002,303	10,144,567	17,061.02	43,325.00	7,608.43	31,701.77	0.96
1862..	653,728	7,006,391	1,935,862	9,002,303	17,061,020	43,325.00	4,577.94	113,322.32	1,02	1.02
1863..	652,321	7,863,988	2,004,319	9,868,403	10,444,468	68,354.50	44,274.22	7,833.35	44,388.99	1.51
1864..	652,321	7,863,988	2,004,319	9,868,403	11,004,319	68,354.50	44,274.22	8,253.24	49,519.44	1.55
1865..	670,183	8,032,397	1,944,730	9,977,127	11,062,070	289,497.37	57,828.03	8,296.55	43,290.35	3.61
1866..	680,799	7,973,435	1,582,789	9,581,353	10,994,175	199,804.78	56,084.09	8,245.63	52,900.47	2.88
1867..	691,413	8,117,492	1,508,659	9,626,151	10,561,224	113,547.11	57,915.64	13,291.53	67,063.77	2.36
1868..	685,154	8,190,316	1,323,052	9,602,029	10,526,151	96,390.50	44,495.69	13,157.69	47,894.90	1.92
1869..	907,946	8,258,266	1,539,064	9,797,400	10,413,368	82,450.62	42,129.75	13,016.71	45,558.49	1.73
1870..	907,946	8,258,266	1,539,064	9,797,400	9,069,064	82,450.62	42,129.75	11,361.33	54,650.91	2.10

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 877,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	245,648	94,534	340,182
1855	267,415	605,659	773,073
1860	279,398	124,839	404,237
1865	278,342	351,375	629,717



FAIRFIELD SEMINARY, FAIRFIELD, N. Y.

FOUNDED IN 1803.

Has long been one of the most flourishing and popular in the country. Fairfield is noted for its beauty of scenery and healthful location, and is sufficiently remote from large towns to render it a very desirable place for a Literary Institution.

COLUMBIA—was formed from Warren, June 8, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, with an average elevation of 500 to 600 ft. above the Mohawk. The streams are small brooks, a portion of them flowing n. to the Mohawk and the remainder flowing s. to the Unadilla. There are 6 cheese factories in this town. **Columbia Centre**, (Columbia p. o.,) contains about 100 inhabitants. **Cedarville**, (p. o.,) on the line of Litchfield, 2 churches, a tannery, and 175 inhabitants. **South Columbia**, in the s. e. part, is a p. o. **Miller's Mills**, (p. o.,) is a small village, in the s. part, on the Richfield Springs Branch R. R. The first settlement was commenced before the Revolution, by families from the Mohawk;¹ but their improvements were abandoned during the war. The first religious services (Ref. Prot. D.) were held at an early period.

DANUBE—was formed from Minden, (Montgomery co.,) April 7, 1817. Stark was taken off in 1828. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the Mohawk. Its surface is hilly in the centre, rising 400 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk; and it is broken by ravines on each side of the valley of the creek. Fine flats extend along the Mohawk on the n. border. The principal stream is Nowadaga Creek, which flows n. e. through the town near the centre. **Newville**, (p. o.,) is a small village. Pop. 112. **Indian Castle**, (Danube p. o.,) is a hamlet. A small part of Little Falls village lies in this town. Settlements are supposed to have commenced as early as 1730; but no records have been preserved. During the Revolution the settlements were broken up, and did not commence again until about 1780. The first patents are dated 1730-31. A mission church was established here by Sir William Johnson, in 1768. The present church, occupying the site of the old Mission Church, is known as the "Indian Castle Church." This town was the residence of King Hendrick, an Indian warrior who fell at the battle of Lake George, in 1755, and of Joseph Brant, the celebrated Mohawk Chief. Gen. Nicholas Herkimer also lived in this town, and died August 17, 1777, of wounds received at the battle of Oriskany. The house in which he lived is still in fine preservation, and in the little cemetery adjacent he is buried.²

FAIRFIELD—was formed from Norway, Feb. 19, 1796. A part of Newport was taken off in 1806, and a part of Little Falls in 1829. It lies in the interior of the co., near the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, the centre rising into a ridge 800 to 1,000 ft. above West Canada Creek. The streams are small. West Canada Creek flows s. on the w. border. There are 5 cheese factories in town, producing about a million of pounds annually. Several fine quarries of limestone are found in different parts. **Fairfield**, (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches, (Meth., Presb., and Episc.,) and an academy,³ and 281 inhabitants. **Middleville**, (p. o.,) on the line of Newport, has 2 churches, (Union and Episc.,) and several manufactories. In this vicinity beautiful liquid crystals of quartz, sometimes with water or anthracite enclosed, are found. Settlements were first made in 1770, by 3 German families, named Maltanner, Goodbrodt, and Shaffer, who located upon the Royal Grant.⁴

FRANKFORT, named from Lawrence Frank, an early settler—was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. It was divided in the formation of Oneida co., in 1798, and a part annexed to Deerfield. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the Mohawk. Its surface is a broad intervalle, rising into hills of moderate elevation on the s. w. border, the highest points

¹ Among the early settlers were Conrad Orendorf, Conrad Frank, Conrad Fulmer, Frederick Christian, Timothy Frank, Nicholas Lighthall, Jos. Moyer, and Henry Frank. The settlement was named *Concordston* at an early day.—*Benton's Herkimer*, p. 330.

² Philip Ausonio taught the first school, (German,) in 1785, and Joel Phelps an English school, in 1796. The first store was kept by David W. Golden and Benj. Mix, in 1796. The first grist mill was built in 1791-92, by Andrew Miller and Geo. Bell, at Miller's Mills.

³ Congress, on the 4th of Oct., 1777, resolved "that the Governor and Council of New York be desired to erect a monument, at Continental expense, of the value of \$500, to the memory of the late Brigadier Harkener, who commanded the militia of Tryon co., in the State of N. Y., and who was killed fighting gallantly in defense of the liberty of these States." This order has been neglected, and the citizen chief lies forgotten by the country for whose cause he gave his life. He was chairman of the Tryon co. committee of safety. At the time of his death he was about 50 years of age.

⁴ Fairfield Academy was established in 1803. A medical department, incorp. as the College of Physicians and Sur-

geons, was founded in 1809; and continued until 1840. A conditional college charter was granted to the academy in 1812, under the name of "*Clinton College*;" but the conditions were not complied with. This academy is under the patronage of the Meth. Episc. denomination.

⁵ These settlers, though royalists, were attacked by the Indians in 1779. Two members of the families were killed, and the others were carried into captivity. Families named Keller, Windecker, and Pickert settled near the Mannheim line, and others settled on the Glen Purchase, before the war. Cornelius Chatfield settled in March, and Abijah Mann in May, 1768. Josiah, David, and Lester Johnson, John Bucklin, Benj. Bowen, John Eaton, Nathl. and Wm. Brown, Sam'l Low, David Benseley, Elisha Wyman, Comfort Eaton, Jeremiah Ballard, Wm. Bucklin, — Arnold, Daniel Verner, Nathan Smith, Nahum Daniels, Amos and Jas. Haile, — Neely, and Peter and Bela Ward, all from New England, settled soon after. The first store was kept by Smith & Daniels, in 1792-93. The first grist-mill was built by — Empe, and the first sawmill by Samuel and Paul Green. A school was taught in 1795, by Wm. O. Gray; but others had been previously taught in the n. part of the town.

being about 500 ft. above the river. The Mohawk flows s. e. on the n. border.¹ The streams are small brooks and creeks. Limestone ledges are found in the s. w. The most important of these is called Horsebone Ledge. The stone is whitish, and makes excellent lime. Slate and calciferous sandstone are also found in some places. **Frankfort**, (p. o.) in the n. e., near the Mohawk, was incorp. May 7, 1863, and contains 4 churches, 1 bank, a grist and saw-mill, woolen factory, and match factory. About 850,000 pounds of cheese are shipped annually at the R. R. depot from this place. Pop. 1,083. **Craefenberg**, (p. o.) was formerly the seat of a water cure, now burned. A street R. R. to Utica is projected, and the Utica end is in use. Another from this place to Ilion has been projected. The "Central" R. R. crosses the Mohawk, on the border of this town, by an iron bridge 186 feet long, in 3 spans. **Howards Bush**, (Frankfort Hill p. o.) is w. of the centre. Jacob Folts made the first settlement, on Lot 3, Burnetsfield Patent, before the Revolution.²

GERMAN FLATS—was formed, as a district of "*Tryon co.*," March 24, 1772. Its name was exchanged with the Kingsland District, March 8, 1773. It was organized as a town March 7, 1788. Frankfort, Litchfield, and Warren were taken off in 1796, and a part of Little Falls in 1829. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, s. of the centre of the co. A fine intervale extends along the river, and from it the surface gradually rises to a height of 300 to 400 ft., and spreads out into an undulating upland. The valley of Fulmer Creek divides this upland into two nearly equal parts. Steels Creek is used as a canal feeder. **Mohawk**, (p. o.) was incorp. April 16, 1844, and contains 4 churches, a bank, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 1,404. A packet runs on the canal daily, in the season of navigation, to Utica. **Ilion**, (p. o.) in the n. w. corner of the town, is incorp. under an act of March 8, 1865, and contains 4 churches, a bank, 2 newspaper offices,³ an extensive manufactory of agricultural implements, the E. Remington & Sons' rifle factory, (the latter employing over a thousand men, and making over 800 rifles daily, besides a large number of small arms, pistols, &c.) and 3,876 inhabitants. The Mohawk and Ilion Horse R. R., 1½ mi. long, was opened in Aug., 1870, and connects with another extending to Herkimer. The proposed N. Y., Utica, and Ogh. R. R. will cross this town. Ilion Sta., n. of the river, is an important point for the shipment of dairy products. In 1868, 17,371 pounds of butter, and 2,333,902 of cheese, and in 1869, 16,804 of the former, and 1,665,022 of the latter, were forwarded. There are 3 cheese factories in this town. **Fort Herkimer**, upon the Mohawk, in the e. part, is a small settlement. **Denisons Corners**, (Denison p. o.) and **Plaines Hollow**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made in 1722, by a colony of Palatinates who had previously located upon the Hudson.⁴ The population rapidly increased until 1756, when the whole settlement was laid waste by a party of Canadians, French, and Indians. During the Revolution the Indians committed many murders in town; and in July, 1782, they destroyed nearly the whole settlement. The German inhabitants early espoused the Patriot cause; and the first liberty pole in the Mohawk Valley, erected here, was cut down by Sheriff White and a body of militia, who came up from Johnstown for the purpose, in the spring of 1775. At the close of the war the settlements progressed with great rapidity. A treaty was held with the Indians at Fort Herkimer, June 28, 1785, at which time the Oneidas and Tuscaroras ceded to the State the territory lying between Unadilla and Chenango Rivers. The first church was built of logs, in 1725; it was superseded by one built of stone, in 1767. The building is still standing, and is the most ancient structure in the co. The first preacher was Rev. A. Rosegrantz.⁵

HERKIMER, named from Gen. Nicholas Herkimer—was formed from Kingsland District, March 7, 1788. A part of Palatine (Montgomery co.) was annexed in 1791. Norway and Schuyler were taken off in 1792, a part of Newport in 1806, and a part of Little Falls in 1829. A part was annexed to Schuyler in 1808, and restored in 1814. It lies on the n.

¹ A large part of Cosby's Manor, 11-4 tiers of great lots of Bayard's Patent, 4 lots in Burnetsfield Patent, 1-2 of 1 lot in Frank's, 4 1-2 lots in Staley's, and a part of Colden's Patent, are in this town.—*Benton's Herkimer*, p. 400.

² Among the other early settlers were Conrad Folts, Andrew Piper, David Dederick, Aaron James, — Morgan, Evan Evans, Joseph Harris, John Morris, John Myers, and Adam Weber. Several Welsh families settled about 1800. The first inn was kept by John Myers, 1795; the first saw-mill was built by John Hollister, in 1794; and the first grist-mill by Adam J. Campbell, in 1808.

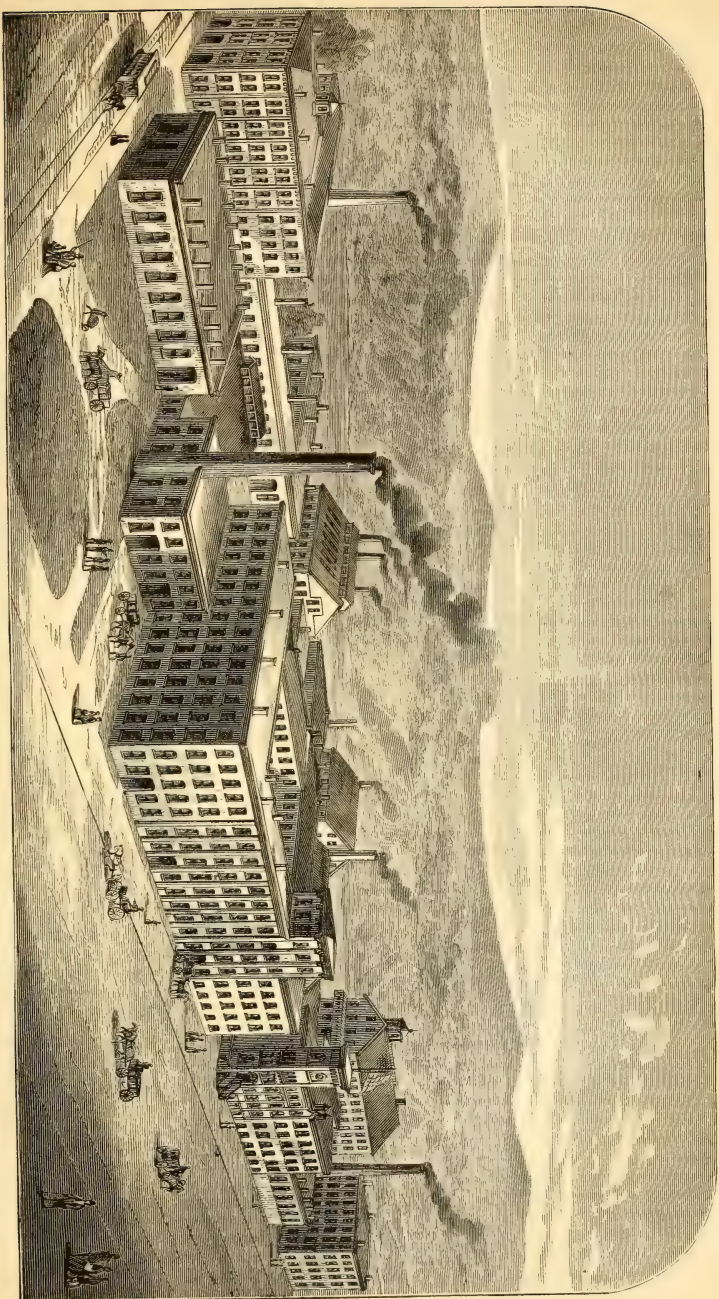
³ *Ilion Citizen*, (Repub.) weekly; Joseph Jones, business manager. Size, 26 by 40. Terms, \$1.50. Begun in 1863.

Ilion Watchword, (Temperance); Rev. Samuel McKean, ed.; E. Remington, pub.; weekly. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50.

⁴ Among the early settlers were families named Erghemar, (Herkimer,) Fox, Editch, Bellinger, Starring, Wolever, and Herter,—names still common in the co.

⁵ There are now 11 churches in town; 2 Reformed, 2 Meth. Episc., 2 Bap., 1 F. W. Bap., 1 Universalist, 1 Evan. Luth., 1 Prot. Episc., and 1 R. C. There is also at Ilion a Liberal Christian ch., worshipping in the Bap. ch.

REMINGTON'S ARMORY, ILION, N. Y.



bank of the Mohawk, near the centre of the settled portions of the co. A wide interval extends along the river, and from it the surface gradually rises to the N. line of the town. West Canada Creek flows s. through near the centre, dividing the uplands into two distinct ridges. The Hasenclever Mts., w. of the creek, are 600 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk. **Herkimer**, (p. o.), upon the Mohawk, w. of the mouth of West Canada Creek, was first incorp. April 6, 1807. It contains the co. buildings, 3 churches, a bank, newspaper office,¹ paper mill, and several mills and mechanic shops. This village is, next after Little Falls, the most important point in the co. for the shipment of cheese. In 1868, 86,668 boxes, weighing 4,772,666 lbs., and in 1869, 79,452 boxes, weighing 5,014,563 lbs., were forwarded by R. R. In 1868, 92,204, and in 1869, 100,597 lbs. of butter were sent off. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. **Eatonville**, (p. o.), is a hamlet, in the N. E. corner, on the line of Fairfield and Little Falls. The early history of the town is blended with that of German Flats, of which it formed a part until its organization as a town.² It had its share of suffering during the Revolution: and all the patriot families that remained during the war were those sheltered by Fort Dayton. This fortress stood upon a point of the stone ridge about 30 rods above the present site of the courthouse. After the destruction of Fort Schuyler by flood and fire, in May, 1781, Forts Dayton and Herkimer became the frontier defenses of the Mohawk Valley. After the war, many of the Indians and Tories who had been actively engaged in hostilities returned to the settlements; but they were received by the settlers in a way little calculated to inspire sentiments of friendship, and the greater part emigrated to more congenial places. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at an early period, by Rev. A. Rosegrantz; but the precise date has been lost.³

LITCHFIELD—was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. A part of Winfield was taken off in 1816. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the Mohawk. Its surface is elevated and moderately hilly, its mean elevation being about 500 feet above the river. A series of ridges in the w. and s. are known as the "Dry Lots,"⁴ no water being found upon them. The streams are small; some flow s. into the Unadilla, and others N. into the Mohawk. In the E. part is a sulphur spring. **Litchfield** (p. o.) contains 1 church and about 15 houses, **Parkers Corners**, (N. Litchfield p. o.), is near the w. border, **Cedar Lake**, (p. o.) 1 church and about a dozen houses. **Jerusalem**, a hamlet near the centre, 2 churches and half a dozen houses. **Columbian Springs**, (p. o.) in the N. E. part, has medicinal springs that have come into notice within a few years. The first settlement was commenced about 1789, by Jabez Snow, on Snow Hill.⁵ The first religious services were held in 1794.

LITTLE FALLS—was formed from Fairfield, Herkimer, and German Flats, Feb. 16, 1829. A part was annexed to Stark Nov. 1868. It lies in the interior of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a broken upland, divided by the deep, narrow gorge of the Mohawk. A range of hills extend N. and S. from the village. They are rocky and precipitous near the river, but less rugged on the N. and S. borders.⁶ The Mohawk flows N. E. in a narrow valley through near the centre of the town in a series of cascades and rapids. **Little Falls**, (p. o.), in the E. part, on the line of Manheim and Danube, was incorp. March 30, 1811. It is an important station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. It contains 8 churches,⁷ 2 banks, 2 printing offices,⁸ an academy, a union school, a large number of manufactories,⁹ and a savings

¹ *Democrat and Gazette*, (Dem.) weekly; C. C. Witherstine, pub.; size 26 by 40; terms \$2.00. Begun in 1842.

² Among the early settlers were Johan Joost Petrie, Frederick and A. M. Pell, Jury Docksteder, Nicholas Feeter, Melgert Fols, Henry Heger, — Lendert, Frederick Johan, Adam and Philip Helmer, and families named Schmidt, Weaver, and Bellinger. The first schools were German. — Robinson taught the first English school, at the village.

³ There are 3 churches in town: Reformed, Meth., and Prot. Ep.

⁴ These hills have limestone ledges belonging to the Helderberg series. These lots, two in number, contain about 1,600 acres each. Water is obtained by wells at great expense.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were John Everett, Nathaniel Ball, and Ebenezer Drury, from N. H.; and Ezekiel Goodell and S. Sherry, from Conn. Selah Holcomb settled 2 mi. E. of Jerusalem. Wm. and Thos. Jones, Oliver Rider, Joseph Crosby, and others were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Luke Andrews, in 1790; Jeremiah Everett taught the first school; Joseph Shepard kept the first inn; David Davis kept the first store; Talcott built the first sawmill, and John Littlejohn the first gristmill, in 1806-07.

⁶ The rocks at Little Falls are chiefly hypersthene and gneiss, overlaid by calciferous sandstone. On the S. side of the river, Falls Hill, s. of the village, is 518 feet above the canal, and Roll Way Bluff, N. of the village, is little less in height. In the immediate vicinity of the village are quarries of limestone, from which is obtained lime and a good building material. Small caves and pot holes are numerous among the rocks near the river. The largest of the latter is 26 feet in diameter, and 37 feet deep. The break through the mountains at this place was one of the most formidable barriers in the construction of the Erie Canal. The N. part of the town is covered with Utica slate, and the S. part by the Hudson River and Clinton groups.

⁷ Presb., Episc., R. C., Universalist, Bap., Meth., Luth., and Zion A. M. E.

⁸ *Journal and Courier*, (Rep.) weekly; J. R. & G. G. Stebbins, proprietors; size 26 by 40; terms \$2.00. Established in 1834.

Herkimer County News, (Dem.) weekly; L. W. Flagg, ed. and pub.; size 26 by 40; terms \$2.00. Established in 1869.

⁹ Among these manufactories are 3 paper mills, 2 woolen mills, producing cassimeres and flannels, a stocking yarn mill, a cotton mill, corn starch factory, 2 shoddy mills, 2 flouring mills, a hammer factory, an axe factory, a furnace and foundry, machine and repair shops, jobbing and mow

bank. It is a place of extensive trade, having 4 hotels, 7 dry good stores, 35 grocery stores, 2 book stores, 5 drug stores, 5 boot and shoe stores, 2 hardware stores, and about a dozen buyers of produce. In 1868, 100,340 cheese weighing 6,324,610 pounds, and in 1869, 113,367, weighing 7,421,595, were forwarded from the depot in this village. The market day for cheese is Monday.¹ Pop. 5,387. **Jacksonburgh**, is a canal village in the w. part of the town. **Bethel** is a hamlet in the s. part. The first settlements were made by a colony of Palatinates, in 1722.² The settlers suffered much during the war, and most of them were driven off. The first settler at the village after the war was John Proteus, in 1790.³ A great impulse was given to the business and population of the place by the construction of the locks of the Western Inland Nav. Co. in 1796.⁴

MANHEIM—was formed from Palatine, April 7, 1817. It lies on the n. bank of the Mohawk, upon the e. border of the co. Its surface gradually rises from the intervals along the Mohawk to the n. border, where it attains an elevation of 500 ft. above the river. East Canada Creek, on its e. border, is crossed by an iron r. r. bridge of 200 ft. in 2 spans. Cathatachua Creek flows s. through near the centre, and Bennett Brook flows s. e. through the n. e. corner. Upon East Canada Creek, 1 mi. above its mouth, is a series of cascades, where the water descends 180 feet in three-fourths of a mi. **Brocketts Bridge**, (p. o.) upon East Canada Creek, in the n. part, contains 2 churches, a large tannery, gristmill, cheese box fac., cheese fac., and a few shops and stores. **Inghams Mills**, (p. o.) upon East Canada Creek, 3 mi. below Brocketts Bridge, a church, mill, and 20 houses. **East Creek**, (p. o.) is a hamlet and station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. **Manheim Centre**, is a p. o. The first settlements were made by Germans, probably in about the year 1736.⁵ During the Revolution they were frequently attacked by the Indians and were mostly destroyed. On the 30th of April, 1780, a party of 60 Tories and Indians fell upon the settlements at Rheimen Snyder's Bush, burned a gristmill, and carried 19 persons away into captivity.⁶ The first church, built in 1774 or '75, was burned during the war, and was rebuilt soon after.

NEWPORT—was formed from Herkimer, Fairfield, Norway, and Schuyler, April 7, 1806. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the centre. Its surface is broken by ridges of highlands, which rise 400 to 500 ft. each side of the narrow interval of West Canada Creek. This stream flows s. e. through the town near the centre. White Creek flows s. through the e. part. It is chiefly underlain by limestone, which is quarried in some localities. **Newport**, (p. o.) near the centre, incorp. March 20, 1857, contains 3 churches, a bank, a gristmill, tannery, several mills and shops, and 651 inhabitants. **Middleville**, (p. o.) in the s. e. edge of the town, is partly in Fairfield. A cotton factory is located there employing 90 hands. Pop. 406. This is a celebrated locality of fine quartz crystals. They are found in cavities of the calciferous sandstone rock, are perfectly limpid, and sometimes contain drops of water, pieces of anthracite, and other substances. **Brayton's Corners**, is a hamlet near the w. line. Settlement was commenced in 1791, by Christopher Hawkins, from R. I.;⁷ Rev. David Haskell (Bap.) held the first meetings, in 1796.⁸

ing machine shops, cabinet ware shop, 4 carriage shops, soap factory, grain elevator, sash and blind factory, 2 planing mills, a cheese box factory, a sawmill, a tannery, and numerous mechanic shops.

¹ The New York cheese market price always sympathizes with that of the Little Falls, and buyers after going through Oneida, Madison, Lewis, and other counties, will sometimes go to Little Falls on the next Monday, and pay a cent or two more on the pound, for the sake of realizing a profit on their other purchases, by the rise thus effected on the New York market.

² Among these early settlers were John Joset Temouth, Mary Beerman, Nicholas Kesler, Johannes Pouradt, and Christian Fox. John Petrie kept the first inn, before the Revolution. A gristmill built on Casler Creek, in the s. part of the town, was stockaded during the war.

³ Among the first settlers after the war were Wm. Alexander, Richard Phillips, Thos. Smith, Joel Lankton, Richard Winsor, William Carr, Wm. Moralee, Washington Britton, Alpheus Parkhurst, John Drummond, Eben Britton, and Josiah Skinner, all of whom came in town between 1790 and 1800.

⁴ These locks were planned by Roswell Weston, an English engineer, and built under the direction of Philip Schuyler. The first locks, built of wood, were replaced by stone in 1804.

⁵ Among the early settlers were families named Snell, Zimmerman, and Van Driessen. Snell was the patentee of a large tract. Seven of the name, including several of his sons were killed at the battle of Oriskany. John Beardsley built the first mill, in 1793. The first school (German) was taught by — Kauffman.

⁶ A blockhouse stood at this place, and many of the inhabitants took refuge in it. Twelve of the prisoners were taken at one house by half the number of Indians, without resistance. The captives all returned after the war, except one who died in Canada, and one that escaped.

⁷ Among the other early settlers were Benj. Bowen, John C. Green, Israel Wakely, and George Fencer, all from R. I., Dr. Westel Willoughby and Sherman Wooster, from Conn., Joseph Beuseley, A. M. Daniels, George Cook, and William Whipple, were also early settlers. The first death was that of Silas Hawkins, in 1793. Abby Justine taught the first school, in 1795. Wm. Wakely kept the first inn, in 1793, and Geo. Cook the first store, the same year. Benj. Bowen built the first sawmill, in 1793, and the first gristmill, in 1794. The first settlers derived title from parties who had purchased from the courts of forfeiture.

⁸ There are 7 churches in town, of which 4 are in Newport Village: Bap., Univ., R. C., and M. E. There are a Bap., a Meth., and a Welch Meth. ch. not in the village.

NORWAY—was formed from Herkimer, April 10, 1792. Fairfield was taken off in 1796, Russia, as "Union," and a part of Newport, in 1806, and Ohio in 1823. It lies in the interior of the co., N. of the Mohawk. Its surface is elevated and rolling. It is drained by several small streams, tributaries of West Canada Creek. Limestone is quarried in several places. There are 4 cheese factories in this town producing about half a million of pounds of cheese annually. **Norway**, (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches, and several small manufactories. **Craysville**,¹ (Gray p. o.,) on the line of Ohio, contains an extensive tannery. The first settlement was made by — Whipple and Christopher Hawkins, from R. I., in 1786; but it was soon abandoned.² The first religious meetings were held by Rev. — Robertson, in 1792.

OHIO—was formed from Norway, as "West Brunswick," April 11, 1823. Its name was changed May 3, 1836. A part of Wilmurt was taken off in 1836. It lies in the interior, on the N. border of the settlements. Its surface is moderately hilly, with an elevation of 700 to 900 ft. above the Mohawk. A range of high, steep hills extend through the N. part. It is drained by West Canada and Black Creeks and their tributaries. A large portion of the town is still a wilderness. **Craysville**, (Gray p. o.,) on the line of Norway, contains 1 church, a tannery, and about 40 houses. **Ohio City**, (Ohio p. o.,) in the W. part, and **Dutch Settlement**, near the W. line, are hamlets. A few scattering settlements were begun before the Revolution, but were broken up during the war.³ Religious services were first held at Ohio City, in 1808.

RUSSIA—was formed from Norway, as "Union," April 7, 1806. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Wilmurt was taken off in 1836. It lies on the W. border of the co., N. of the Mohawk, its N. part extending into the border of the great northern wilderness. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, and on the W. descends abruptly to the valley of West Canada Creek. The hills are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the Mohawk. West Canada and Black Creeks flow W. through the N. W. part, the former forming a part of the W. boundary. Trenton Falls, upon West Canada Creek, is on the W. border. **Russia**, (p. o.,) in the S. part, contains 2 churches and 170 inhabitants; **Cravesville**, (p. o.,) in the S. W., a church and 67 inhabitants; **Poland**, (p. o.,) near the S. line, a church and about 180 inhabitants; **Cold Brook**, (p. o.,) in the S. E., a saw set factory, cheese box factory, gristmill, and about 225 inhabitants; **Booth**, (Grant p. o.,) on Black Creek, a church, grist and sawmill, tannery, and 71 inhabitants. **Prospect**, is a manufacturing village, mostly in Remsen. **Russia Corners**, is a hamlet of 58 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced in 1792, by Stoddard Squires, from Conn.⁴ The first religious meetings (F. W. Bap.) were held by Rev. Benajah Corp.

SALISBURY⁵—was formed from Palatine, (Montgomery co.,) March 3, 1797, and annexed from Montgomery co., April 7, 1817. It lies on the E. border of the co., and extends N. into the great wilderness. Only about one-fourth of its surface is cultivated. It is a bro-

¹ Named from Lathan Gray, a resident of the place.

² Jeremiah Potter and his son, Fisher Potter, came in with their families from R. I. in 1788. Their whole store of provisions to carry them through the first winter was a crop of potatoes and some salt. For meat they depended upon hunting. Thomas Manley settled in 1789. John, Andrew, and Simeon Coe; Capt. Hinman, from Conn.; John and David Corp, N. Fanning, David Underhill, 5 families of Braytons, Angell, Lemuel, and Philip Potter, Edward Henderson, Uri H. Cook, Henri Tillinghast, Abijah Tombling, and Westel Willoughby, were early settlers. The first birth was that of a child of Gideon Brayton; and the first death, that of the wife of E. Hinman. The first school was taught by Jeanette Henderson, in 1793. Amos Coe kept the first inn; Thaddeus Scribner & Bro., the first store, in 1793; Capt. Hinman built the first sawmill, in 1793; and Carpenter Cole the first gristmill, the same year. Vale & Eddy built a fulling mill, in 1793. — *Benton's Herkimer*, p. 450.

³ — Mount settled on lot 50 of the Jerseyfield Patent some years before the Revolution. During the war Mr. Mount was attacked by Indians; his two sons were killed, and himself, wife, and daughter fled to Little Falls, a distance of 20 miles. He did not see his wife and daughter after leaving his house, until they met at Little Falls. — *Benton's Herkimer*, p. 453. John Miller settled in 1789-90. — Warner, David Thorp, Aaron Thorp, Harmaus Van Epps, and others, were early settlers. David Thorp kept the first inn, Ephraim Ash the first store, in 1820. Mount built the first mills, before the war. They were burned at the time, or soon after, he was driven off. The infamous Walter N. Butler was killed about 2 miles above

the junction of Black and West Canada Creeks, on or near the line between this town and Russia, Dec. 30, 1781.

⁴ Jonathan Millington, from Vt., — Smith, Farley Fuller, Geo. Taylor, Roseum Slocum, — Austin & son, Wm. Buck, Jeremiah Smith, Jotham Carpenter, — Coon, and others, settled soon after; and, in 1794, many others came in. The first marriage was that of Farley Fuller and Minerva Smith, in 1794; the first death that of a son of — Allen, and the second that of White Robinson. The first school was taught by — Morehouse, at Graves Hollow, and another, about the same time, by — Steward. The first inn was kept by Jotham Carpenter, the first store by — Swintburn, at Graves Hollow, in 1797. The first sawmill was built in 1797, and the first gristmill by Benj. Hinman, the same year. A cotton factory was built at Poland some years since.

⁵ Named from Salisbury, Conn., whence many of the early settlers came. This town includes part of the Jerseyfield Patent, and parts of the first, second, and fourth allotments of the Royal Grant. Several of the Indian children of Sir Wm. Johnson had tracts of land assigned to them in this part of the Royal Grant, — viz: William, 1,000 acres; Brant, 1,000; Anne, 3,000; Susan, 3,000; Mary, 2,000; George, 3,000; Margaret, 2,000; Magdalen, —, and Elizabeth, —. Of these children, the last three were convicted of adhering to the enemy; but no record of conviction existing against the others, acts were passed by the Legislature Feb. 26, 1796, and March 30, 1798, authorizing John Robinson, George Pearson, and James Coolran, purchasers under the Commissioners of Forfeiture, to receive from the treasury the part of the purchase money which they had paid and convey back the lands.

ken and mountainous upland in the n. and hilly in the s. The principal streams are East Canada Creek, which forms a part of the e. boundary, and Spruce Creek, which flows through the s. w. and s. parts. There are in this town 2 large tanneries and 3 cheese factories, producing about 600,000 lbs. annually. **Salisbury Centre**, (p. o.), in the s. part, contains 2 churches, (Meth. & Union,) a bark extract factory, a shoe peg factory, gangmill, and few minor establishments, and 325 inhabitants; **Salisbury Corners**, (Salisbury p. o.), in the s. w., 3 churches, (Bap., Presb., & R. C.,) and 30 houses; **Diamond Hill**, 30 houses; **Devereaux**, 2 churches, (Bap. and Meth.,) and 15 houses. **Whitesburgh**, on the line of Fulton co., is a hamlet. Settlement was begun before the Revolution, by tenants of Sir J. Johnson, who followed his lead during the war, and shared his fate at the hands of the Commissioners of Forfeiture.¹

SCHUYLER, named from Gen. Philip Schuyler—was formed from Herkimer, April 10, 1792. Trenton was taken off in 1797, Deerfield (Oneida co.) in 1798, and a part of Newport in 1806. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the Mohawk. Its surface is hilly. The Hasenclever Mts. extend through the centre, attaining in this town an elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above tide. A wide intervalle extends along the Mohawk, which forms the s. boundary. Its streams are tributaries of the Mohawk, and generally flow through narrow ravines. The flats bordering the river are annually overflowed. There are 4 cheese fac. in this town. **East Schuyler**, (p. o.), in the s. e., (Frankfort depot,) has about 100 inhabitants; and **West Schuyler**, (p. o.), in the s. w., a gristmill, sawmill, a few shops, and about 100 inhabitants. An omnibus line runs to Utica twice daily. Settlement was commenced previous to 1775, by several German families.² There was a good carriage road, in 1757, on the bank of the river, from the crossing, where Utica now stands, to the Palatine Village, German Flats. There are 5 churches in town,—2 Meth. Prot., 1 Free Meth., 2 Meth. Episc.

STARK, named from Gen. Stark, of the Revolution—was formed from Danube, March 18, 1828. A part of Little Falls was annexed Nov. 19, 1868. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken, with a mean elevation of 500 feet above the Mohawk. The principal streams are Otsquago and Nowadaga Creeks. Otsquago Creek flows through a narrow valley, bordered by steep banks 150 to 200 ft. high. **Starkville**, (p. o.), in the n. e. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 174 inhabitants; **Van Hornesville**, (p. o.), in the s. part, 1 church, grist and sawmill, and 169 inhabitants. **Smiths Corners**, is a hamlet. Small settlements were commenced before 1775, but were broken up during the Revolution.³

WARREN—named from Gen. Warren, of the Revolution, was formed from German Flats, Feb. 5, 1796. Columbia was taken off in 1812. It lies centrally on the s. border of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest points being 500 to 800 feet above the Mohawk. The principal stream is Fish Creek, which flows s., and is bordered by steep banks 100 to 200 ft. high. Mud Lake, in the e., and Weavers and Youngs Lakes, in the s., are small bodies of water. There are 3 cheese factories in this town. **Jordanville**, (p. o.) contains 2 churches and 125 inhabitants; **Pages Corners**, (Cullen p. o.), a gristmill, sawmill, and 82 inhabitants; **Little Lakes**,⁴ (Warren p. o.), in the s. part, 1 church, 117 inhabitants. **Crains Corners**, is a hamlet. Some settlements were commenced before the Revolution, by Germans from the Upper Valley.⁵ Elder Phineas Holcomb was the first settled minister in town, about 1793.

¹ John Fayville and Cornelius Lamberson settled about 1773, near Burrills Corners; Asa Sheldon and Abijah Kest about 1793. Abial Pratt, Stephen Todd, Jabez Ayers, Jonathan Cole, — Bidwell, Ira Bartholomew, Atwater Cook, Amos Ives, Moses De Witt, — Low, Jonathan Hallet, and others, were early settlers. John Ford was the first child born; Elizabeth Rice taught the first school; Aaron Hackley kept the first inn and store, at Burrill's Corners.

² Among the early settlers were families named Kats, Starrings, Widrig, Rynour, Lintz, and Bridenbecker. Judge Henri Starring (who is said to have granted the celebrated Yankee pass) formerly resided in this town. A store was kept on Cosby's Manor in 1766.

³ One of these settlements was on Otsquago Creek, and consisted of the families of John Shull, John Brouner, — Tetherly, and others. Another settlement was commenced at The Kyle, so called.—*Benton's Herkimer*, p. 463. The families of Walwrath, Adam Young, and others, were early settlers. Abraham Van Horne, from N. J., settled in town in 1791, at what is now Van Hornesville. The first German

school was taught by — Garner, and the first English school by — Haight. Abraham Van Horne built the first mills, soon after his settlement, and his sons kept the first store.

⁴ called by the Indians Wa-a-on-tha.

⁵ Andrewstown, in the n. part—then containing 7 families—was plundered and burnt by Brandt in July, 1778. A part of the inhabitants were killed, and the remainder carried away captive. Young's settlement at the Lakes was spared by the Indians on account of the tory principles of the proprietor; but the Americans soon after plundered and burned this place in retaliation. In March, 1792, Samuel Cleland, from Mass., and his sons Norman, Salmon, Jonas, Martin, and Moses, settled in town. Danforth Abbott, Hugh Panell, Amos Allen, Elder Phineas Holcomb, Richard Schooley Hull, Thomas, James, and Garret Abeel, and — Thayer were early settlers. Stephen Lundington kept the first inn, Outouth & Vrooman the first store, and Isaac Freeman built the first gristmill, in 1795.

WILMURT—was formed from Russia and "*West Brunswick*," (now Ohio,) May 3, 1836. This is the largest town in the State, including the whole N. part of the co., extending nearly 50 mi. in length by about 16 mi. in breadth, entirely within the wild primeval forests of Northern New York. Its surface is rocky and mountainous, and the greater part is unfit for cultivation. In the deep valleys among the mountains are numerous beautiful, picturesque lakes, forming one of the finest features of the landscape.¹ The hills are usually covered with a thin growth of forest trees; but in the valleys only is found soil fit for profitable pasturage. The settlements are confined to the s. parts. There is no p. o., village, store, church, or gristmill in town. The lumber cut in this region is mostly floated down West Canada Creek, and manufactured at Prospect Village. An attempt was made to settle the town, in 1790, by Arthur Noble, the patentee, and a sawmill was built at that time; but the project failed. It was again tried in 1793, with no better success. Toward the close of the last century, John Brown, a wealthy capitalist of Providence, R. I., who owned a large tract in this town, made an attempt at settlement; but his project failed. In 1812 his son-in-law, Chas. F. Harrishoff, made another attempt to settle upon this tract. He built a forge and sawmill, and cleared 2,000 acres; but the outlay bringing no return, and his supply of money from the E. being cut off, he committed suicide Dec. 19, 1819, and the colonists abandoned the settlement.

WINFIELD—named from Gen. W. Scott, was formed from Litchfield, Richfield, (Otsego co.,) and Plainfield, (Otsego co.,) April 17, 1816. The bounds of the co. were enlarged upon the formation of this town. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly, and forms the dividing upland between the Mohawk and Unadilla Valleys, the general elevation being above 500 feet above the Mohawk. A range of hills in the s. e. rises about 200 feet higher. The e. branch of the Unadilla flows s. through a deep valley in the w. part. Browns Hollow Creek, a branch of the Mohawk, rises on the N. border. Several limestone quarries are found in different parts, and there are 8 cheese factories in this town. **East Winfield**, (Winfield p. o.,) contains 30 houses. **West Winfield**, (p. o.,) 2 churches, an academy, a bank, 4 gristmills, a newspaper office,² 2 sawmills, a machine shop, and tannery. **North Winfield**, is a p. o. **Sepachet**, is a small village in the N. E. part, with a sawmill, gristmill, and machine shop. **Cedarville**, (p. o.,) is partly in this town. The first settlement was commenced in 1792.³ The census reports 3 churches, (Bap., Cong., and Meth. Ep.)

¹ Nos. 1 to 4 of the Fulton chain of lakes are sources of Moose River; Transparent, Woodhull, Bisby, and Chub Lakes flow into Black River. Several of these lakes are used as reservoirs for the canal. Upon the shores are large quantities of iron sand, derived from the abrasion of the rocks containing iron ore.

² *Standard Bearer*, (Repub.,) weekly. T. H. Cunningham, Editor and Pub. Size, 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$1.50. Begun in 1859.

³ Among the early settlers were Joseph Walker, Timothy Walker, Capt. Nathan Brown, Oliver Harwood, Oliver Corbit, Benj. Cole, and Dea. Gile, from Mass. Abel Brace came in from Conn. in 1793. Josiah Harwood taught the first school, in 1794; Charles Brace kept the first inn, in 1794; John Dillingham the first store, in 1796. Joseph Walker built the first saw and gristmill, soon after his settlement; Benj. Harrington built the first clothing works, at West Winfield, about 1800.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Oneida, March 28, 1805, and named in honor of Thomas Jefferson. Its bounds have been changed by setting off a portion of Rodman to Lewis co. in 1809, and by annexing a portion of Lewis co. to Wilna in 1813. It lies in the angle formed by the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario, is distant 145 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,868 sq. mi.¹ The s. w. part is marshy, but at a short distance from the lake the land rises in gentle slopes, and, further inland, by abrupt terraces, to the highest point, in the town of Worth. A plateau, about 1,000 feet above the lake, spreads out from the summit, and extends into Oswego and Lewis co's. An ancient beach, 390 feet above the present level of the lake, may be traced through Ellisburgh, Adams, Watertown, and Rutland. North of the Black River the surface is generally flat or undulating: in the extreme n. e. corner it is broken by low ridges of gneiss, parallel to the St. Lawrence. With the exception of a few isolated hills, no part of this region is as high as the ancient lake ridge mentioned above.²

Gneiss is the underlying rock of the e. border in Wilna and Antwerp, of the Thousand Islands and the shore at Alexandria Bay, and of two strips of land extending from the e. border, one toward Theresa Falls, and the other toward Evans Mills. Next above this is Potsdam sandstone, extending through Wilna, Antwerp, Philadelphia, Theresa, Alexandria, Orleans, and Clayton, the margin of which may be traced along its entire extent by a low mural precipice. The soil upon this rock is thin, and principally derived from drift deposits. The rock itself is almost indestructible, and preserves diluvial scratches and ripple marks with great distinctness. Above this, is a thin deposit of calciferous sandstone, extending through parts of Cape Vincent, Lyme, Clayton, Orleans, and Le Ray. The soil upon this rock is deeper than that upon the Potsdam sandstone, and is derived principally from disintegration. The Black River limestone overlies this, and forms the surface rock in most of the remaining parts of the co. n. of the river, and in a part of Champion and Rutland, s. Extensive caves occur in Watertown and Pamela in this rock. Above this is the Trenton limestone in Hounsfield, Henderson, Adams, Watertown, Rutland, and Champion. This rock is of great thickness, and it forms the principal terraces of the plateau in the s. part of the co. About midway in this strata is found the ancient lake ridge before noticed.

Next above come the Utica slate forming the summit of the irregular table land which covers the s. "peak" of Champion, the s. border of Rutland, the greater part of Rodman, a corner of Adams, the e. part of Ellisburgh, and the whole of Lorraine and Worth. The eastern slope of this plateau in Lewis co. is known as "Tug Hill." These shales easily decompose and produce a deep, rich soil, particularly adapted to dairying; its great elevation rendering it unprofitable for grain. Along the streams that flow from this formation the water has worn deep and often highly picturesque ravines, sometimes miles in length, and two or three hundred feet deep, through the soft and yielding strata. The rounded outline of the slate hills, the abrupt terraces of the limestone, and the sharp, wall like margins of the sandstone, afford characteristic features to the country underlaid by these several formations. Alluvial deposits uniformly occur where the streams from the slate flow out upon the limestone; and drift deposits are scattered promiscuously over the whole co. The most remarkable of these is the "Pine Plains," a sand barren several miles in extent in Wilna and Le Ray. The lake shore in Ellisburgh consists of drifting sand, behind which are marshes. From Stony Point to Cape Vincent the shore is bordered by the level edges of the Trenton limestone; but farther down the river it presents that alternation of rounded ridges of rocks, intervalles, and marshes peculiar to the gneiss formation. The highest point in

¹ By a singular mistake in the Revised Statutes, describing the boundaries of this county, it is made to overlap Oswego co. about 16,000 acres, in Lake Ontario. This co. includes all west of the shore, to the national boundary in the lake, and Oswego co. all north of the shore, to the same line.

² An isolated hill in Pamela formerly bore a crop of red cedar; and, as this timber is now only found upon the islands in the lake, it is supposed that the hill was an island at a time when at least three-fourths of the country was covered by water.

Worth is about 1,200 feet above the lake. The streams are Black,¹ Indian, and Perch Rivers, the two Sandy Creeks,² Stony, Catfish, Kent, French, Pleasant, and Black Creeks, and their tributaries. Hungry Bay (including Henderson, Black River, and Chaumont Bays) has a coast line of great length; and the Thousand Islands present many attractions from their romantic scenery and historical associations. Several small lakes, filling deep gorges, in Antwerp, Theresa and Alexandria,—one in Rutland, two in Henderson, Perch Lake in Pamela and Orleans, and Pleasant Lake in Champion, constitute the other waters of the co. Iron ore abounds in Antwerp and Philadelphia, from whence it is exported by Railroad in great quantities. A large amount is shipped from Cape Vincent, by vessels to the upper lakes, and immense quantities are sent by R. R. to Syracuse and other points in the interior and southern parts of the State. The ore of this region, is red haematite, or peroxyde of iron, and geologically it occurs between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. It occurs in beds of great extent, and in Antwerp, is associated with spathic iron, sulphuret of nickel, quartz, calcite, and other crystalline minerals of great beauty. The ore itself presents crystalline blades in cavities. The crystalline limestone of Antwerp makes an excellent lime, and the Trenton limestone wherever found a good building stone. Water lime has been made from the lower limestone strata, but only in very limited quantities. Peat and marl occur in large quantities. Explorations for lead, have been made in Alexandria, but not with profitable result. Fine minerals in great variety occur along the border of the crystalline rocks of this co., in the towns of Wilna, Antwerp and Theresa, and especially in the vicinity of the villages of Natural Bridge, in Wilna, and Oxbow in Antwerp. Among these are fluor spar, calcite, apatite, zircon, crystalized mica, tabular spar, augite, sphene, phlogopite, pargasite, copper pyrites, blende, millerite, sulphate of barytes, giesekite, pyroxene, etc. Sulphate of barytes has been mined from veins on Pillar Point and in Adams to some extent, for use as a lithic paint. The Black River enters the co. at Carthage, where commence a series of cascades and rapids which continue almost to the lake, with a total fall of 480 feet. Indian River affords water power at half a dozen places, and most of the streams s. of Black River are available for the same purpose.

The flat country along the St. Lawrence at times is affected by drouth, which is seldom felt on the uplands; while the latter are somewhat noted for the great depth of their snows. The mirage has been frequently seen on the lake, bringing into view places beyond the horizon. One form of this refraction, in which a line of clear sky appears along the shore, is almost a constant attendant upon clear, pleasant days in summer and autumn.

In the region underlaid by gneiss and white crystalline limestone, the intervals, and soil generally, wherever it occurs, is remarkably fertile, while the ridges are often naked rock. The soil over a part of the sandstone is too thin for cultivation, but the barren region is comparatively limited. The limestone and slate districts are exceedingly fertile, and particularly adapted to dairying³ and the raising of spring grains. Of these, barley, within a few years, has become the most important. For many years manufactures have received much attention and employed a large amount of capital. They consist of iron from the ore, castings, sewing machines, machinery, agricultural implements, tools and implements, cotton and woolen fabrics, paper, leather, malt, lumber, and flour, and have been chiefly carried on along the line of the Black River, and in Antwerp, Wilna, Theresa, Clayton, Adams and Ellisburgh. Rafting, shipbuilding, were formerly carried on to a much greater extent than at present, as the supplies have become less, and other industries have taken their place. Lake commerce affords employment for labor and capital at several points, along the lake and St. Lawrence rivers, but comparatively little of the shipping on this frontier is owned in this county. The fisheries of the co. are important, and are more fully noticed in note 2, page 29, of this volume.

The county seat is in the city of Watertown. The C. H. is a fine brick and stone building on Arsenal st. built in 1861-2, and including the clerks and other county offices. The jail is a large stone building near the site of the old C. H. The poorhouse is in Pamela 1½ m. below Watertown, on a farm of 107 acres. It is of stone 3 stories and basement, 40 by 100

¹ Indian name *Ka-hu-ah-go*, or as spelled by Pouchot, in his memoir, *Keyouanouague*. It was called by the French, *La Famine*.

² Called by the Indians, *Te-ka-da-o-ga-he*, sloping banks.

³ The census in 1865 reported 79 cheese factories in this co., using the milk of 14,008 cows, and 75 of them producing 3,357,546 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, the number reported was 67, of which 17 used the milk of 7,530 cows.

feet. A lunatic asylum of brick, 3 stories and basement, 25 by 70 feet is adjacent. It is admirably arranged, and one of the best of its kind in the State. By an act of 1866, only one overseer of the poor is elected in each town in this co. who with the supervisor has power to grant temporary relief.

The *Jefferson Co. Orphan Asylum* was first org. as "The Watertown Home for Destitute, Friendless and Orphan Children." Its name was changed March 11, 1864, and the chairman of the Board of Supervisors and County Judge made *ex officio* Trustees, in addition to those formerly elected. It is in Watertown city. Value of property \$14,500. Expenses last year, \$4,563.29.

The earliest market of this co. was down the St. Lawrence. Several State roads were built through the co. before the war, and a military road was laid out and partly worked from Sacketts Harbor to Plattsburgh. The Rome, Watertown, & Ogh. R. R. extends from Cape Vincent, through Lyme, Brownville, Pamela, Watertown, Adams, and Ellisburgh, connecting with the Central R. R. at Rome. The Ogdensburgh Branch extends from Watertown through Pamela, LeRay, Phila. and Antwerp. The Utica and B. R. R. has recently been finished from Lowville to Carthage and is in course of construction to Philadelphia, there connecting with the "Black River and Morristown R. R." The "Carthage, Watertown, and Sacketts Harbor R. R." is opened from Carthage to Watertown. The "Black River and Morristown R. R." is under construction with the prospect of being opened through to the St. Lawrence in 1872. On the south, it will join the U. & B. R. R. at Philadelphia, and on the north a R. R. from Morristown to Ogdensburgh, also under construction. The "Black River & St. Lawrence R. R." with a wooden track, has been built from Carthage to a mile beyond Natural Bridge, but it is not at present in use. A R. R. from Clayton to Theresa, is also under construction, and will be operated as a part of the U. & B. R. R. when finished. Various projects for railroad communications from Henderson Harbor, have been proposed, of which the most feasible route, is by way of Adams. Copenhagen and Boonville, to points south and east. The natural advantages of this harbor for commerce, are unequalled by any other on the lake. The canal improvements of the State barely reach this co. the foot of navigation of the Black River Improvement and Canal, extending to Carthage, near the s. line of the co. In former times various canal projects were proposed, and surveys made, but without result. An improvement near the mouth of the Black River, afforded for a short time, some navigation up to near Brownville village, but this soon failed.

The lake and river front of this county, were of course known to the earliest French explorers, and the town of Ellisburgh is the scene of De la Barre's misfortunes, when attempting to penetrate the Iroquois country in 1684. He appears to have got entangled among the marshes and sandhills which border the lake, where sickness overtook his army, and made him willing to seek peace, at any terms, from the people he had come to exterminate.

In the French expedition against Oswego in 1756, under N. de Montcalm, a small stockade was built on Sixtown Point in the present town of Henderson, and a body of 500 Canadians and Indians under M. de Villiers was posted there to observe the movements of the enemy. The outline of this stockade may still be traced. Various indications of the passage of troops across the county, in early colonial times have been noticed, but no sign of permanent occupation, except by native tribes, have been found, of earlier date than 1796.

This co. is all embraced in the Macomb purchase of 1791, except the islands in the lake and river, a small reservation at Tibbetts Point near Cape Vincent, and a tract 10 mi. square, known as "Penets Square." That part n. of a line running e. from Chaumont Bay, in the line of the s. bounds of Diana, was known as Great Tract No. IV., and was sold to the "Antwerp Company," of Holland. Jas. D. Le Ray de Chaumont became extensively interested in the title, and under him much of it was settled. The land between No. IV. and Black River was purchased by Pierre Chassanis, of Paris, in 1792, for a company of associates, a romantic scheme of colonization was formed, and settlement begun at its southern point, near the High Falls, in Lewis co. and at Carthage; but as most of the operations of this company were in Lewis Co. we will not relate them here.

The first attempt to explore this region, with the view of actual settlement, under titles derived from the State, was made in the autumn of 1793, by Pierre Pharoux and Simon Desjardins, agents of the Chassanis or Castorland company, and Mark Isambart Brunel, then an

exile in this country, but afterwards an engineer of great celebrity in England, where his tunnel under the Thames, and his extraordinary mechanical inventions gained him great reputation. They were anxious to begin their surveys, and as the lateness of the season would not admit of much actual field labor, they expected to do little more than to make a casual examination. As their land was bounded on one side by the Black River, their first object was to find the mouth of that stream. The shores of the lake generally were well known, but no voyageur had carefully explored the interior of the bays at the east end of Lake Ontario, and no guide could be found who had any knowledge as to the point they were seeking. Having followed the shore in a small boat from Oswego, looking in at the various creeks, they at length doubled Stony Point and found shelter in Henderson Bay. They carefully explored the shores of this water, and finally found the mouth of the river, which they ascended as far as Dexter. From this point Pharoux and one or two men followed up on the N. side as far as the village of Black River, and then returned. In 1794, they sent an exploring party down from the Long Falls, (Carthage,) and it nearly perished from hunger. In 1795, Pharoux lost his life by being carried over the falls in the present city of Watertown, while attempting to cross the river on a raft. The stream was swollen by a heavy rain, and they had mistaken the place, supposing it to be much above any danger. A minute journal of events attending the exploration and surveys by the Castorland agents, is preserved, but has never been published.

Ellisburgh was mostly purchased by Marvel Ellis, of Troy, in March, 1797, but it afterward reverted to Constable. A tract known as the "Eleven Towns," was purchased in 1795 by Nicholas Low, Wm. Henderson, Richard Harrison, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman; it was divided by them and sold by their agents. Penets Square was mostly settled by squatters, with whom the owners afterward had much difficulty. It is named from Peter Penet, an impostor of revolutionary times, who having deceived several of the State governments, and military officials, with schemes for supplying arms and war materials from France, finally took up his residence among the Oneida Indians, and by pretending to be an agent of the King of France, and a friend of LaFayette, acquired great confidence among them. It having been revealed to him in a dream, that these Indians were to give him a tract of land, they stipulated a reservation ten miles square, which he selected in this co. cornering upon the St. Lawrence at *French Creek*, now Clayton.¹ He afterwards went to St. Domingo, where he assumed to be the owner of a fortified city on Oneida Lake, and sold lands to which he never had the shadow of a right.² Some of the wretched refugees from the massacres of that island, came to New York, inquiring the way to reach their fortified asylum.

The first permanent settlement within this co. was made in Ellisburgh, in 1797, and within 10 years nearly the whole of this town and of the "Eleven Towns" was taken up by actual settlers.³ Settlement commenced under Le Ray in Wilna, Antwerp, Le Ray, and Philadelphia, about 1806, and in the N. part of the co., along the St. Lawrence, after the war of 1812-15. It proceeded with great rapidity, and within a very few years after the lands were first offered in market, all the best towns were taken up by actual settlers, who at once brought on their families and began active improvements.

The embargo and non-intercourse laws were quite unpopular along the N. frontier, and met with open hostility or secret evasion in many cases. An active contraband trade with Canada, was carried on for several years, and vast quantities of potash which the embargo prevented from exportation, found its way to England by way of Canada. The declaration of war filled the co. with alarm, and some families hastily prepared to leave. Ft. Carlton, on Carleton or Buck Island, a strong fort on a commanding height, built during the Revolutionary war, had been held until this time by the British, although known to be on the soil of the United States. It was immediately captured by a small volunteer party and the buildings burned. A regiment of drafted militia, under Col. C. P. Bellinger, was stationed at Sacketts Harbor in May. A fleet of 5 sail of the enemy was repulsed from that place July 19, with loss. Sacketts Harbor became the principal seat of military and naval preparations, and from this post were fitted out the armaments that captured Little York and Ft. George, and the disgraceful expedition, under Gen. Wilkinson, that descended the St. Lawrence late

¹ Notices of Peter Penet.—*Transactions of Albany Institute*, v. 275. A small edition of this article was printed separately on fine paper, with index, map, &c.

² Castorland Journal, MSS.

³ The names first applied to these towns, were mostly different from those since adopted, and, so far as concerns

this county, were as follows: 1, *Hesiod*, now Hounsfield; 2, *Lephorn*, now Watertown; 3, *Milan*, now Rutland; 4, *Howard*, now Champion; 5, *Henderson*; 7, *Alleppo*, now Adams; and 8, *Orpheus*, now Rodman. In the division, townships 1, 4, 5, 8, and 10, fell to Harrison and Hoffman; 2, 7, and 11, to Low; and 3, 6, and 9, to Henderson.

in the fall of 1813. Large bodies of troops were stationed here during most of the war; and a fleet of frigates of the largest class was fitted out at this point, to cope with one, equally formidable, built at Kingston. The enemy were repulsed in an attack upon Sacketts Harbor, May 29, 1813, and were subsequently defeated at Cranberry Creek and Sandy Creek and in several minor engagements. After the war the costly navy was left to rot, or was sold for commercial purposes; and, in accordance with the provisions of the convention of April, 1817, but one armed vessel was left afloat upon the lake. Extensive barracks were built in 1816-19, at Sacketts Harbor. A considerable body of regular troops were stationed here until withdrawn for service in the Indian wars of the Northwest and in Florida. In the abortive scheme known as the "Patriot War," in 1837-40, this co. became the scene of intense excitement, and several lawless expeditions were projected; but, these were soon suppressed, through the active exertions of the State and national governments.

In the early part of 1861, one company of the 24th, a few of the 59th, and the greater part of the 35th, and at a later period in that year the 94th Regiments, were enlisted in this co. A Regimental Camp was formed at Sacketts Harbor, Oct. 17, 1861, under W. B. Camp, and the 5th Artillery Regiment was formed at Madison barracks, at that place. The 20th N. Y. Cavalry (McClellan Cavalry) was organized at Sacketts Harbor in Sept., 1863, by enlistments from Jefferson, Lewis, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Onondaga, and Albany cos. This station was designated June 7, 1862, by General Orders No. 52, as the rendezvous for the 18th Senatorial District, and the above regiment was formed under that order. The 10th Artillery was in part also enlisted as the "Black River Artillery," but was organized in New York city. Portions of the 186th and 193d Infantry, 7th, 18th, and 26th Cavalry, and 1st and 14th Artillery, were also raised in this co. The 26th (Frontier) Cavalry was organized at Watertown, in 1864-5, for 1 year.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Watertown) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Adams.....	3,496	3,418	3,348	594	211	530	178	557	187	541	200	568	207	450	238
Alexandria.....	3,808	3,614	3,437	414	340	323	317	363	392	366	298	335	342	287	352
Antwerp.....	3,313	3,132	3,310	471	220	422	203	493	241	439	236	465	223	429	234
Brownville....	3,966	3,483	3,219	550	243	469	200	536	234	502	227	501	246	417	246
Cape Vincent..	3,585	3,479	3,342	257	336	273	313	289	326	282	295	266	350	235	335
Champion.....	2,132	2,062	2,156	323	140	257	154	318	159	313	140	322	151	240	173
Clayton.....	4,696	4,446	4,082	430	411	357	403	372	394	350	358	372	393	313	367
Ellisburgh....	5,614	5,286	4,822	849	410	746	373	835	418	776	408	781	474	658	412
Henderson.....	2,419	1,962	1,926	328	152	292	116	343	158	273	139	292	141	225	133
Hounsfield....	3,339	2,754	2,636	364	203	315	257	378	264	340	247	361	254	287	188
Le Ray.....	3,159	2,986	2,962	203	140	389	296	143	311	416	282	460	291	393	253
Lorraine.....	1,687	1,580	1,377	471	262	173	126	183	150	169	128	182	160	149	122
Lyme.....	2,702	2,377	2,465	317	232	303	210	321	228	314	214	292	220	260	223
Orleans.....	2,934	2,791	2,445	361	245	309	230	342	263	319	226	307	234	278	253
Pamela.....	2,789	2,492	1,292	298	225	265	216	289	215	296	214	311	237	147	89
Philadelphia..	1,790	1,715	1,679	214	176	168	175	192	218	179	191	192	165	107	107
Rodman.....	1,908	1,654	1,684	341	77	287	73	325	97	309	87	312	38	256	85
Rutland.....	2,097	1,964	1,903	316	153	284	138	302	142	289	151	300	153	260	142
Theresa.....	2,628	2,515	2,364	349	209	275	215	321	250	296	215	299	252	257	222
Watertown....	7,567	8,194	1,373	842	688	758	622	890	726	845	689	895	763	100	95
" (city).....	.....	.....	9,336	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	825	926
Wilna.....	3,662	3,921	4,060	434	316	378	294	475	372	447	312	471	392	452	342
Worth.....	634	611	727	65	65	60	65	56	78	70	70	65	92	67	87
Total.....	69,825	66,448	65,415	8,796	5,531	7,633	5,176	8,603	5,813	8,147	5,314	8,341	5,955	7,210	5,704

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Area of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	733,089	\$12,786,264	\$2,000,637	\$15,786,901	.....	\$5,844.04	\$54,058.93	\$11,951.83	\$27,887.59	0.63
1860..	733,126	12,864,492	2,971,045	15,835,537	\$15,935,769	24,317.83	33,967.37	11,951.82	49,135.30	0.75
1861..	733,126	12,365,049	2,790,116	15,365,049	15,035,769	24,696.12	36,500.25	11,276.83	46,966.78	0.79
1862..	733,069	12,350,696	2,602,050	15,032,746	16,566,882	27,985.49	41,967.55	12,425.16	66,267.52	0.89
1863..	733,126	12,592,914	2,460,677	15,053,591	16,456,226	52,270.31	74,349.68	12,344.12	69,950.01	1.31
1864..	733,226	12,430,170	2,355,554	15,266,524	16,270,677	113,205.65	258,631.07	12,203.90	73,216.05	2.81
1865..	733,326	12,187,176	2,560,236	14,474,497	16,178,456	107,494.88	183,785.13	12,133.94	63,298.21	2.27
1866..	733,126	12,161,723	2,598,730	14,706,503	15,993,372	115,086.34	141,257.12	11,995.03	76,968.10	2.16
1867..	742,462	12,226,361	2,628,027	14,854,388	16,060,503	96,886.43	133,005.51	20,075.63	101,984.19	2.19
1868..	739,582	12,196,844	2,698,268	14,895,112	15,554,388	66,754.43	236,933.78	19,442.98	70,772.48	2.53
1869..	739,582	12,446,045	2,681,100	15,127,145	15,735,112	65,338.85	290,881.18	19,668.89	68,841.11	2.83
1870..	733,582	12,198,050	2,744,500	14,942,550	15,127,745	82,599.34	224,884.57	18,909.68	90,960.42	2.76

ADAMS—was formed from Mexico, April 1, 1802, and named in honor of John Adams, Ex-President. Rodman was taken off in 1804. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, and generally inclined toward the lake, and, with the exception of its s. e. border, is underlaid by Trenton limestone. Several remarkable upheavals of this formation occur along its n. and w. borders, and a bold terrace extends into Watertown and Rutland. It is well watered by the N. Sandy and Stony Creeks. It is very productive, and equally adapted to dairying and the cultivation of grains. Manufactures are carried on to some extent. **Adams**, (p. o.), was incorp. in 1851, and is situated on North Sandy Creek, on the R., W. & O. R. R., contains 4 churches, 2 banks, a seminary,² printing office,³ and several manufactories.⁴ Pop. 1,352. **Adams Centre**, (p. o.), and **Smithville**, (p. o.) have each about 300 inhabitants. **Appling**, and **North Adams**, are hamlets. The town was mostly settled under Isaac W. Bostwick, agent of Nicholas Low, the proprietor.⁵ There are 8 churches in this town.

ALEXANDRIA—was formed from Brownville and Le Ray, April 3, 1821, and named from Alexander Le Ray, a son of the proprietor. Theresa was taken off in 1841. It lies on the St. Lawrence, in the n. extremity of the co., and embraces the e. part of Wells Island and a considerable portion of the Thousand Islands. The river scenery of this town is unusually fine, and its fisheries are of considerable interest, especially to amateurs, who visit this section in great numbers in the summer months. The surface, underlaid by gneiss, is rough and rocky, but that portion underlaid by sandstone is level, with a thin, clayey and sandy soil. **Alexandria Bay**,⁶ (Alexandria p. o.), contains a church and 45 houses; **Plessis**, (p. o.), 3 churches and 38 houses; and **Redwood**,⁷ (p. o.), 4 churches and 600 inhabitants. Settlement commenced in 1811, under Le Ray. An elegant Ref. Prot. D. church was erected at Alexandria Bay in 1848-51.⁸

ANTWERP—was formed from Le Ray, April 5, 1810, and was named from the Ant-

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 720,574. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	418,540	179,799	598,339
1855	465,222	251,291	716,513
1860	510,920	293,490	804,410
1865	514,979	215,180	730,159

² "Hungerford Collegiate Institute," a costly and elegant structure. Endowment, \$10,000.

³ *Jefferson County Journal*, (—) weekly; DeLong & Allen, pubs.; 8 pages. Size, 28 by 38. Terms, \$2.00. Changed from "Northern Temperance Journal" in Oct., 1870.

⁴ A gristmill, sash and door fac., machine shop, 2 tanneries, malt house, brewery, rectifying establishment, cheese fac., 2 carriage shops, &c.

⁵ The first settlers came on for permanent residence in 1800; among them were Nicholas and Alexander Salisbury, Solomon Smith, Daniel Comstock, Daniel Smith, Abram Ripley, Jonathan Cable, Stephen Shippey, and Enon D'Estaing. The first inn was kept by Abel Hart, and the first

store by Jesse Hale. Daniel Smith erected the first grist and sawmills in 1801-02, the former superseding the stump mortars of the first season. The first birth was that of Edmund Salisbury; the first marriage that of Daniel Ellis to Mrs. A. Salisbury, widow of Alexander Salisbury, in 1802; and the first death that of Alexander Salisbury, drowned in 1801. Schools were first taught in 1803.

⁶ This place was surveyed and laid out as a village for Le Ray in 1818. A custom house was established here in 1823. Sunken Rock Lighthouse was built in 1847. It is an important wooding station for steamers, and within a few years has become a favorite resort for fishing and excursion parties among the Thousand Islands.

⁷ A glass factory was established at this place in 1833, for the manufacture of cylinder glass. It is now carried on by W. W. Butterfield.

⁸ This church was built through the agency of Rev. G. W. Bethune, of Brooklyn, and is called "The Church of the Thousand Isles." A parsonage was built in 1852. The sites for both edifices were given by Francis Hepan. There are in this town 2 Meth., 1 Presb., 1 R. C., 1 Ref., 1 Luth., 1 Episc., and 1 Bap. church.

werp Company, formed in Holland for the purchase of Great Tract No. iv, of Macomb's Purchase. It is the extreme e. town of the co. Its e. and n. parts are broken by low ridges of gneiss and Potsdam sandstone, but the s. w. part, underlaid by calciferous sandstone, is very level. White crystalline limestone occurs between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. It makes excellent lime, but is too coarse for marble. Some interesting minerals are found in this rock. The "Sterling Mine" of red specular iron ore, 3 mi. n. of Antwerp village, is owned by the "Jefferson Iron Co.," and used at their furnace in Diana, Lewis co., and at a forge in this town. The "Keene Iron Mine," owned by the "Rossie Iron Works," is near the co. line, and a branch of the R., W. & O. R. R. extends into it. The ore is all exported by R. R., and it occurs, like all the other mines of specular ore in this region, between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. Bog ore has been found near Ox Bow, but not worked. This is a rich dairy town. **Antwerp**, (p. o.,) on the R., W. & O. R. R., was incorp. July, 1853, and contains the Black River Conference Seminary,¹ 3 churches, &c., and is a place of considerable local business. Pop. 773. **Ox Bow**, (p. o.,) on the outside of the bend made by the Oswegatchie, near the co. line, is a small, quiet village of about 250 inhabitants. **Spragues Corners**, is a hamlet on the co. line. **Keenes**, is a sta. at Keenes Iron Mine. There is a forge about 2 mi. above Antwerp village, on Indian River. The first improvement began in 1803, at Ox Bow, under Gen. Louis R. Morris, the proprietor. In 1808, he sold 29,033 acres to Geo. and David Parish, under whose agents the town was mostly settled. A blockhouse was built at Antwerp in 1812, and the first church by Parish, in 1816.

BROWNVILLE—was formed from Leyden, April 1, 1802, and was named from Gen. Jacob Brown, its founder. Le Ray was taken off in 1806; Lyme, in 1818; Pamela, in 1819; and Orleans, and a part of Alexandria, in 1821. It is situated on the n. side of Black River and Black River Bay. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Upon the w. bank of Perch River, a few rods below Limerick, is a cave extending 150 yards into the bank and 30 feet below the surface. Manufactures receive considerable attention. **Brownville**, (p. o.,) on Black River, 4 mi. below Watertown, was incorp. April 5, 1828. It has a valuable water power, and contains 3 churches, a cotton factory, and several foundries and machine shops. Pop. 450. **Dexter**,² (p. o.,) is situated at the head of navigation on Black River. It is the seat of the Ontario woolen mills for manufacture of blankets, a sash and blind factory, planing mill, flour mill, &c., and has about 600 inhabitants. **Limerick**, (p. o.,) and **Moffatville**, (Perch River p. o.,) contain a dozen houses each. **Pillar Point**, (p. o.,) is situated across the bay from Sacketts Harbor. Gen. Jacob Brown began the settlement of the town in 1799, as proprietor and agent. During the war Brownville village became the seat of a hospital; and on different occasions large bodies of troops were posted in the vicinity. For several years it was the residence and headquarters of Maj. Gen. Brown, commander-in-chief of the army of the U. S. For about two years, all the heads of staff departments of the army, had their headquarters in this village.

CAPE VINCENT—named from Vincent Le Ray, son of James D. Le Ray, was formed from Lyme, April 10, 1849. It is the n. w. corner town of the co., and embraces Carlton, Grenadier, and Fox Islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level or slightly undulating, and the soil is a clayey loam. Kent Creek is the principal stream. Considerable attention is paid to ship building. **Cape Vincent**,³ (p. o.,) a terminus of the R. W. & O. R. R., near the head of the St. Lawrence River, is a thriving commercial village, with ample facilities for receiving and shipping lumber, grain, and iron ore. Pop. 1, 269. **Saint Lawrence**, and **Millens Bay**, are p. offices and hamlets. **Rosiere**, is a R. R. sta. 4 mi. from the cape. The first settlement in the town and co. was made upon Carlton Island, at about the time of the Revolution. A regular fortification, known as "Fort Carlton,"⁴ was

¹ Main building 50 by 105 ft., 3 stories, built in 1858-61, at a cost of \$15,000. Boarding department, 1871; 43 by 72 1-2; 4 stories. Cost, \$16,000.

² Named from S. Newton Dexter of Whitesboro, one of the founders of the woolen mill. Considerable sums have been formerly expended here to improve the navigation of the river up to the village. The amount of commerce is at present quite insignificant.

³ Called *Gravelly Point* by many of the old inhabitants. It was first settled in 1809, laid out as a village in 1817, and incorp. in 1853. A lighthouse was built at Tibbets Point, 2 mi. distant, in 1826, and rebuilt in 1854. The railroad com-

pany have built here a wharf 3,000 feet long, 2 immense freight houses, a grain elevator, &c. The lake steamers touch at this point, and ferry boats run regularly to Kingston, using a canal across a narrow place in Wolf Island.

⁴ The island contains 1,274 acres. For several years after 1822 it was a thriving lumber station, where rafts were made up for the Quebec market.

The fort commanded the s. channel of the river, and was an important post during the Revolution. It was mostly excavated in the rock, and the materials taken out were used in the construction of the rampart and escarpment.

erected upon the island, and a tract of 30 acres was cleared and cultivated, and long known as the "*Kings Garden*." The first settlement upon the mainland was commenced in 1801, at Port Putnam, 2 mi. below Cape Vincent, by Capt. Abijah Putnam.¹ Count Real, Chief of Police under Napoleon, and other French families of note, resided in this town for some time. A custom house was established in 1819. Upon the shores are valuable fisheries.

CHAMPION—named from Henry Champion, former proprietor, was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. A part of Harrisburgh was taken off in 1803. It is on the s. e. border of the co. The surface is broken and hilly. The most elevated portions are the slate hills in the s. angle, (known as the "peak,") which are about 1,700 feet above tide. From their summits the land descends in a series of broken and irregular terraces to the river. The n. part is more level. **Champion**, (p. o.), contains 15 houses, **Great Bend**, (p. o.), is a small village with a good water power, and **West Carthage**, a suburb of Carthage, with a tannery, 3 sawmills, 2 gristmills, 2 pail factories, a steam sawmill, furniture fac., turning shop, &c., and a Cong. church. **South Champion**, is a p. o. The first settlement was begun in 1797, by Noadiah Hubbard, as agent for Storrs, and was effected with rapidity.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1805.³

CLAYTON—was formed from Orleans and Lyme, April 27, 1833, and named in honor of John M. Clayton, U. S. Senator from Del. It is situated on the n. w. border of the co. It embraces two-fifths of Penets Square, a gore w. and another n. of that tract, and Grindstone, Maple, Hemlock, Bluff, and many more of the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level, or slightly rolling. Area, 48,676 acres. **Clayton**, (p. o.), formerly called "French Creek," is situated at the mouth of French Creek.⁴ It was formerly an important point for the rafting of timber, and is the seat of a large lumber trade, and considerable amount of ship building.⁵ It has four churches, (Epis., Bap., Meth., and R. C.) Pop. 1,020. **Depauville**,⁶ (p. o.), is situated at the head of navigation on Chaumont River, 6 mi. from the bay. Pop. 235. **Clayton Centre**, is a p. o. Settlement commenced in 1803, but progressed slowly until after the war. For many years the titles to the portions included in Penets Square, and the islands were the subject of much controversy and litigation. A company has been org. to construct a r. r. from Clayton to Philadelphia or Theresa, to connect with the U. & B. R. R. in Theresa. Gardners Island in this town had in 1870, 7 inhabitants; Grindstone Island, 330; Grinnells Island, 3; Robin's Island, 5, and Washington Island, 4.

ELLISBURGH—named from Marvel and Lyman Ellis, early purchasers, was formed from Mexico, Feb. 22, 1803. Henderson was set off in 1806. It is situated in the s. w. corner of the co., upon the shore of Lake Ontario. The surface is rolling, and inclined toward the lake. A range of low sand hills extend along the shore, and these are succeeded by a wide marshy region, producing wild grasses that in dry seasons may be mown. North and South Sandy Creeks are the principal streams. This is the wealthiest agricultural town in the co., and is surpassed by but few in the State. **Ellisburgh**, (p. o.), situated on S. Sandy Creek, 4 mi. from its mouth, has a limited amount of manufactures. Pop. 250. **Belleville**, (p. o.), is situated on N. Sandy Creek, 3 mi. from Ellis Village. It has an academy, 2 churches, and general mechanic shops. **Pierrepont Manor**,⁷ (p. o.), on the R., W. & O. R. R., has 2 churches, and 255 inhabitants. **Woodville**,⁸ (p. o.), is situated on N. Sandy Creek. Pop. 180. **Mannsville**,⁹ (p. o.), on Skinners Creek and

¹ Mr. Putnam established a ferry from this place to Wolf Island. In 1803, a State road was opened to this place, and in 1804 a village plot was laid out, but soon after abandoned.

² Among the first settlers who came in 1798-99, were John, Thos. and Salmon Ward, David and Samuel Starr, Joel Mix, Ephraim Chamberlain, Jonathan Mitchell, Bela Hubbard, and David Miller. The first school was taught by E. Chamberlain, in 1800. The first sawmill was built in 1802, by John Eggleston and William Hadsall. The first gristmill was built at West Carthage, by David Coffeen, in 1806. Several prominent lawyers, among whom were Moses Kent, brother of the chancellor, Egbert Ten Eyck, and Henry R. Storrs, settled in Champion, in expectation of its becoming the county seat of the new county to be erected from Oneida. But instead of the formation of two counties from Oneida, instead of one, this place, instead of proving central, was found to be between the two county seats, and never came to be the important point which they had anticipated.

³ Rev. Nath'l Dutton was the first regular settled pastor in the town and co. There are 6 churches in town: two Cong., 2 M. E., Bap., and Union.

⁴ This stream is called by the Indians, *Wet-er-ingh-ra-quen-te-re*, or "Fallen Fort," from a fort taken by the Oneidas from another tribe, long before the advent of the whites.

⁵ Formerly a large amount of rafting was done from this point, and several large steamers have been built here. The rafting business has been transferred to Garden Island, in Canadian waters, near Kingston, and the ship building is now much less than formerly.

⁶ Named from Francis Depau, an early proprietor. The place was formerly known as *Catfish Falls*. Stephen Johnson built the first mill, and opened the first store at this place, in 1824.

⁷ It is the residence of Hon. Wm. C. Pierrepont, from whom the village derives its name. The village has 2 churches.

⁸ Named from Ebenezer, Ephraim, and Jacob Wood, the first settlers.

⁹ Named from Col. H. B. Mann, who erected a factory at this place. It has 3 churches, 2 gristmills, a tannery, lath and shingle mill, &c.

the R. W. & O. R. R., has a population of about 400. **Rural Hill**, (p. o.) and **Wardwell**, are hamlets. Lyman Ellis and a large number of others made the first settlement, in 1797.¹ A tract of 3,000 acres, in the s. w. corner of the town, was sold by Wm. Constable, in 1796, to Brown and Eddy, and was settled by squatters. It acquired in derision, and from the lawless character of some of its settlers, the name of "No God." Upon the advent of the first settlers, near Ellis Village, on Sandy Creek, were found numerous traces of an early occupation by civilized races.² During the war, an engagement took place near the mouth of S. Sandy Creek, between a party of 150 American regulars and a few militia and Indians, under Maj. Appling, and a party of 200 British, who were pursuing a flotilla of boats, commanded by Lieut. Woolsey, laden with stores for Sacketts Harbor. The British were defeated, and nearly the whole party were killed or taken prisoners.³

HENDERSON—named from Wm. Henderson, former owner, was formed from Ellisburgh, Feb. 17, 1806. It lies on Lake Ontario, s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling, and it is deeply indented with Henderson Bay, formed by a long rocky point known as Six-Town Point.⁴ There are in town two small lakes and several marshes. Stony and Little Stony Creeks are the principal streams. A lighthouse was built on Stony Point in 1837, and rebuilt in 1869. **Henderson**, (p. o.), is situated near the centre, on Stony Creek. Pop. 339. **Henderson Harbor**,⁵ contains 12 houses, and **Smithville**,⁶ (p. o.), 40. **Roberts Corners**, (p. o.), is a hamlet, **Bishop Street**, is a p. o. Settlement was begun in 1802, under Asher Miller, agent for the proprietor.⁷ The census reports 5 churches in town.⁸

HOUNSFIELD—named from Ezra Hounsfield, of Sheffield, Eng., former owner of a large part of the town, was formed from Watertown, Feb. 17, 1805. It is situated on Black River Bay, on the w. border of the co. Its surface is very level. The town includes the islands in the lake opposite.⁹ **Sacketts Harbor**, (p. o.), named from Augustus Sacket, first settler, is the principal village. It was incorp. in 1814, was made a collection dist. in 1805, (which was continued until recently,) and in the War of 1812-15 was the seat of vast military operations. Madison Barracks was built in 1816-19.¹⁰ It has an excellent harbor, and is the seat of limited manufactures and lake trade. A R. R. from this place to Pierrepont Manor, after existing a few years, was taken up. A road from this point to Watertown is contemplated. Pop. 713. **East Hounsfield**, (p. o.), and **Stowells Corners**, (p. o.), are hamlets. Amasa Fox was the first settler,¹¹ and in 1805 several English families came in.¹² A lighthouse was built on Horse Island in 1831, and rebuilt in 1870. The island contains 27 acres, and is 1½ mi. w. from the harbor. In 1832 a canal, for hydraulic purposes, was completed from Huntington's Mills, above Watertown, to Sacketts Harbor; but in about 10 years it was abandoned. Dr. Samuel Guthrie, one of the discoverers of chloroform, and inventor of the percussion compound for firearms, resided at Sacketts Harbor.

¹ Among the first settlers were Caleb Ellis, Robert Fulton, Elijah Richardson, Hez. Pierce, Chauncey Smith, Wm. Root, Vial Salisbury, Isaac Waddle, and Abram Wilcox. The early settlers suffered much from sickness. The first child born was Antonio Pierce, and the first death, that of Caleb Ellis. Lyman Ellis built the first sawmill, in 1797, and the first gristmill, in 1803.

² It is probable that the French expedition, under De La Barre, against the Onondagas in 1684, met with their terrible disasters from famine and sickness within the limits of this town.

³ The stores were taken by land from this point to the "Harbor." Among them was a cable weighing 9,600 lbs., which was too heavy for loading upon any wagon that could be obtained. It was accordingly placed on the shoulders of 250 men, and carried to its place of destination. As the bearers approached the harbor, the sailors met them with loud cheers, relieved them of their burden, and marched triumphantly into the village.

⁴ Upon this point are traces of a small redoubt, built during the French War. It is further noticed in our description of the county.

⁵ Formerly called "Salisbury Mills," from Lodowick Salisbury, an early merchant and mill owner. The celebrated "Stonewall Jackson" was an invalid, under treatment of Dr. Lowrey Barney, in this village, some three or four years before the great rebellion broke out, and recovered from a condition almost hopeless. At the second Battle of Bull Run, Major A. J. Barney, of the 24th N. Y. Infantry, a relative of Dr. B., was killed. His body was identified, and sent home to the family by Gen. Jackson.

⁶ Named from Jesse Smith, who, from a common laborer, became one of the most extensive lumber dealers in the county, and a man of great business talent.

⁷ Among the first settlers were Anthony Sprague, Levi Schofield, Jedediah McComber, Samuel Hubbard, Moses Barrett, Wm. Petty, and Daniel Spencer. Willis Fellows kept the first inn, and built the first saw and grist mills. The first child born was Betsy Schofield, and the first death, that of a child of Hosea Heath. Elisha Skinner taught the first school.

⁸ 2 M. E., Ev. Luth., Univ., and Union.

⁹ Upon Galloo Island a lighthouse was built in 1820, and rebuilt in 1866.

¹⁰ During the command of Col. Brady at this station, the remains of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike and Leonard Covington, Col. John Turtle, Lieut. Cols. Electus Backus, Timothy Dix, Jr., and John Mills, Major John Johnson, Captains Ambrose Spencer, Jr., and Joseph Nicholson, and Lieut. Michael P. Vanderveer, officers who had been killed or had died of sickness during the war, were collected and buried in the grave. A monument of *painted pine boards* was erected to their memory by a grateful country, but it soon rotted down, and there is now a strong probability that the place of their interment will be forgotten.

¹¹ Among the first were John and Wm. Evans, Squire Reed, Amasa Hollihit, and Charles Baird.

¹² Among these were Saml. Luff, his sons Edmund, Saml., Jr., Joseph, and Jesse, David Merritt, William Ashby, John Roets, Henry Metcalf, and Geo. Slowman. Dr. Wm. Baker, who settled in 1803, was the first physician; Ambrose Pease and Step. Simmons were early innkeepers, and Loren Buss and Hezekiah Doolittle, early merchants. Samuel Luff built the first gristmill, Augustus Sackett the first sawmill, and Solon Stone the first cotton factory, on Mill Creek. The first child born in town was Wealthy Robison.

LE RAY—named from Jas. D. Le Ray de Chaumont, an extensive proprietor of lands n. of Black River in this co.—was formed from Brownville, Feb. 17, 1806. Antwerp was taken off in 1810, a part of Wilna in 1813, and a part of Philadelphia and Alexandria in 1821. It is an interior town e. of the centre of the co. The surface is level, or gently rolling. A strip of barren sand, once covered with pine, but now almost a desert, extends along Black River. The streams are Black and Indian Rivers, Pleasant Creek, and several small brooks. **Le Raysville**, (p. o.), contains 25 houses. **Evans Mills**,¹ (p. o.) is situated on Pleasant Creek and the R. W. & O. R. R. Pop. 500. **Sandfords Corners**, (p. o.), on the same R. R. contains a dozen houses. **Black River**,² (p. o.), a village on the river is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1802, by a party under Benj. Brown, agent for Le Ray.³ Le Ray removed to this place in 1808, and began a liberal system of settlement, by opening roads and building bridges and mills. The U. & B. R. R. is under construction across this town, from Carthage to Philadelphia.

LORRAINE—was formed from Mexico, March 24, 1804, as "*Malta*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Worth was taken off in 1848. It is the central town on the s. border of the co. The town is elevated and uneven, and is underlaid by slate and traversed by deep gulfs. It is mostly drained by Sandy and Skinners Creeks. It is an excellent dairy town. **Lorraine**, (p. o.), the only village, contains 2 churches, a cheese fac. and about 30 houses. Settlement was begun in 1802, by James McKee and Elijah Fox.⁴

LYME—was formed from Brownville, March 6, 1818. A part of Clayton was taken off in 1833, and Cape Vincent in 1849. It lies upon Chaumont Bay, in the w. part of the co. The surface is very level. The w. border is deeply indented by Chaumont Bay⁵ and its branches. Near Chaumont are extensive and valuable limestone quarries.⁶ (**Chaumont**, (p. o.) is situated upon the bay at the mouth of Chaumont River, and is distinguished for the extent of its fisheries. Pop. 370. **Three Mile Bay**,⁷ (p. o.), lies upon a bay of the same name, and has 3 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, shipyard, and seven stores. It is a port of entry. Pop. 417. **Point Peninsula**, (p. o.), is a scattered settlement containing 30 houses. The first settlement was begun under Jonas Smith and Henry A. Delamater, agents for Le Ray, in 1801.⁸ The first location was 2½ mi. above Chaumont; but in 1805 the settlers removed to the site of the present village. During several years much sickness prevailed; but this gradually disappeared as the co. became more settled. It is well adapted for grain and grass, and a considerable amount of timothy and clover seed are raised. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1816.⁹

ORLEANS—was formed from Brownville, April 3, 1821. A portion was annexed to Pamelia, April 1, 1824. Clayton was taken off in 1833. The boundary between it and Alexandria has twice been changed. It lies on the n. border of the co., and embraces the w. part of Wells and several smaller islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface is level, or slightly rolling. The principal streams are Perch River, Catfish and Mullet Creeks. Perch Lake lies upon the s. boundary. The soil is clay and loam. **La Fargeville**,¹⁰ (p. o.), on Chaumont River, near the centre of the town, is the seat of an academy. **Omar**, (p. o.), on Mullet Creek, and **Stone Mills**, (p. o.), are small villages. **Orleans 4 Corners**, (p. o.), **Port Orleans**, and **Collins Landing**, are hamlets. Penets Square, which embraced most of this town, was settled by squatters.¹¹ The first settlements commenced about 1806.¹² In 1824, John La

¹ Named from Ethni Evans, who built the first mill in 1805-06.

² This village is locally known as *Lockport*.

³ Among these first settlers were David Coffeen, Dyer Rhodes, Gershom and John Matoon, Joseph Child and sons, Thomas Ward, William Cooper, and Benj. Kirkbride. The first child born was Abi Brown; the first marriage, that of Jonas Allen and Sarah Dyke; and the first death, that of Chester Ballou. Margaret Comstock taught the first school.

⁴ In the following year, Comfort Stancliff, Benj. Gates, Seth Cutler, John Alger, and others, came in. McKee and Fox kept the first inn. Mr. Frost built the first sawmill, and Mr. Cutler the first gristmill, in 1804. The first death was that of A. M. Child, killed by a falling tree.

⁵ Name derived from Le Ray de Chaumont. Upon old maps this bay is named "*Niahoure*," "*Niaourc*," and "*Ni-vernois*."

⁶ The limestone quarries of this place have furnished large quantities of stone for the piers at Oswego, locks on the canal, and for other public works.

⁷ Name given from its being 3 miles w. of Chaumont. This bay is celebrated for its fisheries. In 1856, \$30,000 worth of fish were taken, consisting principally of ciscoes

(lake herring) and whitefish. It has been the seat of considerable ship building.

⁸ Among the first settlers were Richard M. Esselstyn, T. Wheeler, Peter Pratt, and Jonas, David, and Timothy Sober. James Horton was the first settler on Point Salubrious, in 1806.

⁹ The census reports 6 churches: 2 M. E., 2 Bap., Presb., and Free W. Bap.

¹⁰ Named from John La Farge, the former proprietor, and American agent of Louis Philippe. It was formerly known as *Leg Mills*.

¹¹ The improvident waste of timber, and the slovenly clearings made by this lawless set, promised little in the way of civilization. They had a kind of law among themselves in relation to lands, and "claims" were often sold and secured by quitclaim deeds. The firm measures adopted by Mr. La Farge reduced anarchy to order, and these irregularities have left little trace to mark their former prevalence.

¹² Among the first settlers were Roderick C. Frazier, Peter Pratt, Dr. Reuben Andrus, Samuel and Daniel Ellis, and others. Alvah Goodman kept the first inn; Lemuel George the first store; Collins & Pratt erected the first gristmill, and Dr. Andrus the first saw mill, in 1819.

Farge, a large owner in these lands, came in to assert his claim. After a great deal of difficulty and some resistance, he succeeded in establishing his title. In 1838 the mansion and farm of La Farge, 1 mi. s. of the village, was purchased by Bishop Dubois as the site for a Catholic seminary. This institution, named "*St. Vincent de Paul*," combining a theological seminary and classical boarding school, was soon after opened; but in two or three years it was removed to Fordham, Westchester co., and was afterward incorp. as St. Johns College. Rock Island Lighthouse was built in 1847, and refitted in 1855. The British steamer Sir Robert Peel was plundered and burned on the night of May 29, 1838, while taking in wood at Wells Island, in this town, by a party of 22 self-styled patriots, led by Bill Johnston.

PAMELIA, named from the wife of Gen. Jacob Brown—was formed from Brownville, April 12, 1819. A portion was included in the city of Watertown, May 8, 1869. A portion of Orleans was annexed April 1, 1829. It is the central town of the co. The surface is level, or gently undulating. In the vicinity of Perch Lake have been found several barrows, or sepulchral mounds. **Pamelia Four Corners**, (p. o.), contains about 30 houses. "Pamelia village," and "Juhelville," formerly villages in this town, have been absorbed into the city of Watertown by annexation of territory. The R., W. & O. R. R. crosses this town. The first settlement began in 1799.¹

PHILADELPHIA—was formed from Le Ray, April 3, 1821. It is an interior town, E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the E., but rocky and broken in the W. Indian River and Black Creek are the principal streams. Iron ore is found in considerable quantities in the W. part. The principal bed that is worked is known as the Shurtliff mine.

Philadelphia,² (p. o.), upon Indian River, is a small village on the R., W. & O. R. R., where it is crossed by roads under construction to Morristown and Carthage. Pop. 384. **Sterlingville**, (p. o.), upon Black Creek, was formerly the seat of an iron furnace. The first settlement was commenced in 1804, by Friends from Penn. and N. J.³

RODMAN, named from Daniel Rodman, Clerk of Assembly—was formed from Adams, March 24, 1804, under the name of "*Harrison*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Pinckney (Lewis co.) was taken off in 1808. It lies upon the borders of Lewis, in the S. part of the co. The surface is hilly, and broken by the deep ravines of Sandy Creek and its branches, and well adapted for dairying, which constitutes the wealth of the town.

Rodman, (p. o.), in the valley of Sandy Creek, has 2 churches, (Meth. and Cong.), a tannery, mill, a few shops, and 250 inhabitants. **Unionville**, (formerly "Zoar,") and **Whitesville**,⁴ (E. Rodman p. o.), are hamlets. Settlement began in 1801, and from 1803 to 1806 it progressed with great rapidity.⁵ There are 3 churches in this town.

RUTLAND, named from a town in Vermont—was formed from Watertown, April 1, 1802. It lies upon the S. bank of Black River, E. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of the narrow river valley on the N., a terraced plateau in the centre, and a hilly region in the S. The central plateau, embracing the greater part of the town, is 300 to 400 feet above the flat country farther N., and it descends by a succession of steep declivities to the level of the river. It is underlaid by Trenton limestone. Upon the S. the surface gradually rises to the summits of the slate hills which occupy the S. part of the co. A remarkable valley, known as "Rutland Hollow," extends through the town upon the lower terrace of the plateau, parallel to the river. It is deeply excavated in the limestone, and appears like the bed of an ancient river, although now only the bed of tiny rivulets, which flow from each end of the valley into the river. Another smaller and deeper valley extends in the same direction across the summit of the plateau, and forms the bed of a deep, narrow lake. Pleasant Lake, in Champion, is situated in the continuation of this latter valley. These val-

¹ The first settlers were Wm. Cooper and Wm. Watkins. Anson Sigourney taught the first school; Samuel Mack kept the first inn, Jabez Foster, the first store; and Tuttle and Bailey built the first mill.

² Often called "Quaker Settlement" by the old inhabitants.

³ These settlers purchased 16 lots of 40 acres each, lying in the corners of a square containing 25 lots, of which the central range each way was reserved by Le Ray. The centre lot, (No. 611,) embracing the site of the present village, was conveyed to trustees "for the promotion of religion and learning" under the care of the Quakers. This trust afterward occasioned much contention, and led to a miniature anti-rent war. The matter was finally settled in 1844. Cadwallader Child, Mordecai Taylor, and Samuel Evans came in the first year. Robert Comfort kept the first inn,

Sam'l Case the first store, and Thos. and John Townsend built the first mill. Anna Comstock kept the first school. The first child born was John Townsend, and the first death was a daughter of Robt. Comfort, in 1807.

⁴ Named from Thos. White, sub-agent and early settler.

⁵ Among the settlers who came in this year were Anson and Ebenezer Moody, Noah, Jonathan, and Aaron Davis, Benj. Thomas, Wm. Rice, and Simeon Hunt. Miss M. Nobles taught the first school, in Anson Moody's barn, in 1803. Willard Sykes kept the first store; and Wm. Rice built the first sawmill, in 1804, and gristmill, in 1806. The first child born was Walter Harrison Moody; and the first death that of the same child, 3 years after. His father received 50 acres of land from Mr. Harrison for the name. Timothy Greenly moved into the S. W. corner of the town in 1803.

leys and terraces seem the result of abrasion. Upon the edge of the terrace, 100 feet below the summit, may be seen the ancient lake ridge before described. **Felts Mills**,¹ (p. o.,) on Black River, contains 235 inhabitants. The Carthage, Watertown, and Sacketts Harbor R. R. passes along the n. border of this town. **Black River**, (p. o.,) on the river, partly in this town and partly in Le Ray, has a population in this town of 181. They are both stations on the C., W. & S. H. R. R. **Tylerville**,² (South Rutland p. o.,) is in the narrow valley of Sandy Creek; and **Rutland Centre**,³ (Rutland p. o.,) on the old State road, near the centre of the town. This town fell to the share of Wm. Henderson, and settlement was begun in 1799, under Asher Miller, his agent. The greater part of the land was sold⁴ to New England farmers, who came in within 3 years after the first settlement.⁵ An old Indian fort is to be seen on the farm of Geo. Wilson; and a bone pit was found near the line of Watertown.

THERESA—was formed from Alexandria, April 15, 1841, and named from a daughter of Le Ray. It is the central town upon the n. w. border of the co. The surface along Indian River is broken, and traversed by ridges of gneiss rock, with fertile intervals. A part of the town, underlaid by sandstone, is level or undulating. In the regions underlaid by gneiss and other crystalline rocks, there are a number of romantic lakes; and some of these have highly interesting mineral localities upon their shores and islands.⁶ The Black River and Morristown R. R., and a branch to Clayton, are under construction across this town. It is understood that they will be operated as a part of the Utica and Black River R. R., forming an important through route from Canada to New York. **Theresa**, (p. o.,) upon the High Falls⁷ of the Indian River, was early selected by Le Ray as a favorable point for settlement, and about 1810 he caused several "jobs" to be cleared, and a sawmill to be built.⁸ Pop. 798. **West Theresa**, was formerly a p. o.



WATERTOWN CITY—was formed from the towns of Watertown and Pamela, May 8, 1869, and is divided into 4 wards. It is on the line of the R., W. & O. R. R. where the Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg branches unite, and has been recently connected by R. R. with Carthage and the U. & B. R. R. to Utica. A road to Sacketts Harbor is contemplated. The city has 10 banks, a savings bank, 2 Fire and Life Insurance Cos., 3 newspaper offices,⁹ a sewing machine fac. 6 flouring mills, 3 paper mills, 4 foundries and machine shops, (two of which build portable engines) a tool fac. 6 tanneries, a pearl barley mill, a pump fac. 3 carriage fac. a harness and collar fac. a mechanical bakery and several

of the common kind, a tin ware fac. and numerous other establishments. Some of these are very extensive. The city has 10 churches,¹⁰ a union free school with academic department. There is a Y. M. Chr. Assn. in the city, which maintains a reading room, lectures, etc.

¹ Named from John Felt, who purchased the site in 1813. Formerly the seat of an extensive lumber manufactory; now changed to a tannery.

² Named from Josiah and Frederick Tyler, early settlers.

³ On some maps called "Brooksville," from Curtis G. Brooks, a former citizen. It is never known by this name in town.

⁴ 17,549 acres were sold, in farms, within 3 years, for \$50,738.

⁵ Among the settlers who came in during the first and second years were Levi Miller, Perley and Wm. Keyes, David and Goldsmith Coffeen, Amos Stebbins, Raphael Porter, Israel Wright, Jonathan and Clark Ross, Jas. Kilham, Chas. Kelsey, Jephtha King, John Dale, C. Cummings, Gardner Cleveland, Warren Foster, and John Cotes. Miss A. Porter taught the first school, in 1803. Levi Butterfield kept the first inn, and Jacob Williams the first store. David Coffeen built the first gristmill in the co., near the mouth of Mill Creek, in the present village of Felts Mills, in 1801, and a sawmill in 1802. The first child born was in the family of Chas. Kelsey, and the first death that of Mrs. Francis Towne.

⁶ Fluorspar, sulphate of barytes, sulphurets of iron and copper, phosphate of lime, zircon, feldspar, tourmalines, hyalite, pyroxene, Karsenelaerite, idocrase, calcite, phlogopite, and other minerals, are found in this locality, and some of them are beautifully crystallized. Iron ore has been found in considerable quantity.

⁷ The river here descends 85 feet within a quarter of a mile. From this place to Rossie its banks are low, and large tracts are often overflowed. A small steamer has run upon this part of the river, and a recent appropriation has been made by the State to improve this navigation.

⁸ Among the first settlers were James Shurtliff, Anson and Jeremiah Cheeseman, M. B. Ashley, Sylvester Bodmer, Azariah Walton, Col. S. Ball, Abram Morrow, Joseph Miller, Archibald Fisher, Jas. Lake, Ebenezer and N. W. Lull, and J. D. Davison. Mr. Lull built the first store, in 1820. Dr. Jas. Brooks, the first physician, settled in 1822, and died the next year. The first school was taught by Lindley Gibbs, at Hyde Lake. The first child born was Fanny A. Cole, May 25, 1804. The first marriage was that of Ebenezer Lull and Almira Barnes. The first death was that of Mr. Casselman, who was drowned. A gristmill and inn were erected in 1819 for the proprietor.

⁹ *Watertown Daily Times*, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. Ingalls, Brockway & Skinner, eds. and props. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$5.00.

¹⁰ *New York Reformer*, by the same publishers. Size 30 by 46. Terms \$2.00.

Reunion, (Dem.), weekly. Moss & Boon, eds. and pubs. 8 pages. Size 32 by 46. Terms \$2.00.

Watertown Post, weekly. George C. Bragdon & Co., eds. and pubs. 8 pages. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00.

¹¹ Two Presb., 2 R. C., 2 M. E., 2 Prot. Ep., Bap., and Universalist.

The river which flows through the city, is crossed by 3 road, and 2 R. R. bridges. One of the former, is a wire suspension bridge with iron girders. There are 4 dams in the river, affording a large amount of water power. The city is supplied with water from the river, the reservoir being 200 feet above the general level of the city. On the Public Square is an elegant fountain. One or two artesian wells have been bored. The city is underlaid by the Black River limestone and on both sides of the river there are interesting caves. This vicinity is the best place in the State for collecting the fossils peculiar to this formation. The rock is cavernous, and several extensive caves have been explored, on both sides of the river, but especially on the north side. The first mills at Watertown were built in 1802, by Jonathan Cowan. The first bridge opposite the site of the old C. H. was built in 1803, and in 1805. Wm. Smith and John Paddock opened the first stores. The first birth was in the family of Moses Bacon, and the first death that of — Thurston, killed by a falling tree. The city had in 1870, a population of 9,336, of whom 2,905 were in the 1st ward, 1,907 in the 2d, 2,221 in the 3d, and 3,113 in the 4th.

WATERTOWN—was formed from Mexico, March 14, 1800. Rutland was taken off in 1802, Hounsfield in 1806, and most of the city of Watertown in 1869. It lies south and west of the city, and is underlaid by Trenton limestone. The surface is broken by irregular terraces, which rise 300 feet above the river. Sandy Creek flows s. w. across the s. part. It is well adapted to grazing, and the spring crops, and fruit is readily cultivated. **Burrs Mills**, (p. o.,) on Sandy Creek, **East Watertown**, (p. o.,) and **Fields Settlement**, on the w. line, are hamlets. Settlement was begun at Burrville in 1801, by Hart Massey, who built a mill here for Mr. Low the proprietor. Oliver Bartholomew and many settled within the first three years, and all the lands was soon taken up by emigrants from New England. There is but 1 church in town (Union) at Burr's Mills, and there is not a resident lawyer, minister, or doctor.

WILNA—was formed from Le Ray, and Leyden (Lewis co.) April 2, 1813. It lies upon Black River, in the extreme e. part of the co. Its surface is somewhat broken. It is chiefly underlaid by the primary rock, which rises into low, naked ridges, and by calcareous sandstone. Black River forms its w. boundary; and upon it are a series of rapids, forming an abundance of water power.¹ The Indian River, in the n. part, also affords water power at several places. At Natural Bridge this stream flows beneath the surface through passages worn in the coarse white limestone which here forms the surface rock. Several interesting minerals are found in this place. The Utica and Black River R. R. has recently been extended from Lowville, to Carthage, and will be extended, in connection with other roads, to Clayton, Morristown and Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence. The C. W. & S. H. R. R. has been opened from Carthage to Watertown, and the Black River & St. Lawrence R. R. (wooden track) is built to Natural Bridge and a little beyond, but not opened for travel. **Carthage**,² (p. o.,) is finely situated upon Black River, at the lower terminus of the B. R. Canal improvement. It contains 6 churches,³ a bank, a newspaper office,⁴ a graded school, and is the seat of important manufactures.⁵ Pop. about 2,500. **Natural Bridge**,⁶ (p. o.,) on Indian River, is an important lumbering place. **Wilna**, and **North Wilna**, are p. offices; and **Wood Settlement**, is a hamlet. **Clearwater**, is a sta. on the B. R. & St. Law. R. R. 6 mi. from Carthage. Settlement was commenced in 1795, at Carthage, by agents of the Castorland Company, and the first titles of land were acquired by Henry Boutin, a Frenchman, but he did not remain, and the village and town were mostly settled under M. Le Ray.⁷ Jean B. Bossout kept the first inn and ferry. There are 7 churches in town.

WORTH—named in honor of Gen. Wm. J. Worth, was formed from Lorraine, April 12, 1848. It lies upon the high, slaty, and shaly ridges in the s. part of the co. It is 1,200

¹ After affording 42 miles of navigation, the river here commences to descend by a series of rapids, extending to the lake, falling, in all, 400 feet. The "Long Falls" here descend 55 feet in a distance of 5090; and in the rapids are about 50 small islands. The State Dam, built at this place, is 900 feet long, and the State Bridge, 500.

² Formerly called *Long Falls*. Incorp. May 26, 1841. A bridge was erected here in 1813, by Ezra Church, for Russell Atwater and David Parish. It is now a State bridge, and of iron.

³ Bap., Presb., Meth., R. C., Episc., and Disciples.

⁴ *The Carthage Republican*, (Rep.) weekly. Wilbour & Co., pubs. Size 22 by 32.

⁵ There are in Carthage 3 tanneries, a machine shop, a foundry, a forge, rolling mill, and nail works, 5 sawmills, (2 of them gang mills,) a gristmill, and several manufactures of wooden ware, map rollers, &c.

⁶ Joseph Bonaparte, having purchased a large tract of land in this town and Diana, made this village his residence for two summers. It was laid out in 1814.

⁷ The land office of Le Ray was removed from Le Raysville to Carthage, in 1835, by Patrick Somerville Stewart.

to 1,500 feet above tide, and is the most elevated land in the co. It is subject to deep snows and early frosts. Wherever the surface is exposed to the action of running water, deep gulfs have been worn in the soft and yielding rock. It is well adapted to grazing. About one-half of the town is settled. **Worthville**, is a hamlet, and post office. **Worth Centre**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1802, by an association from Litchfield, Herkimer co., who bought the N. W. quarter, balloted for the lots, built rude mills, and began small improvements.¹ A part of the settlers left during the war, and during the succeeding cold seasons of 1816-17 the whole settlement was abandoned. Settlement was not recommenced until several years after.

KINGS COUNTY.



THIS county was organized Nov. 1, 1683, with its present limits. It lies upon the W. end of Long Island, adjacent to New York Harbor, and embraces several small islands adjacent to the coast. It is centrally distant 140 mi. from Albany, and contains 72 sq. mi. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. A broad range of drift hills, 50 to 300 feet above tide, extends from the shore of the bay in the S. W. corner in a N. E. direction through the co. From their summits the surface gradually declines both to the N. and S. The shores are deeply indented by bays, which for the most part are shallow and very irregular in outline. The principals of these bays and tidal estuaries are Halletts Cove, New-

town Creek, Wallabout, Bushwick, Gowanus, and Gravesend Bays on the W., and Sheeps Head Bay on the S. Jamaica Bay, a large, shallow, landlocked bay upon the S. shore, is partially in this co. It incloses a large number of low, marshy islands separated by narrow tidal currents. Wide salt marshes extend along the shores of the bay, and far inland along the courses of the small creeks. The soil is mostly a light, sandy loam. A strip immediately surrounding the marshes and embracing a large share of the W. extremity is fertile, and capable of producing almost any crop adapted to the climate. Its close proximity to New York City, and the growing wants of the great city that has grown up within the county, render its agricultural resources highly profitable for the cultivation of culinary vegetables. While it shares with the metropolis the great natural advantages for manufactures and commerce which its location affords, are so intimately connected, that the co. may be considered as a suburb of the great city.

By an act of May 7, 1869, the Supervisors then elected by the towns of Kings co., and the chairman of the Board of Supervisors, were appointed com'rs to lay out a plan for streets and roads in these towns, conforming to the roads, avenues, and streets of Brooklyn, as they ended at the city line, and were empowered to enter upon any lands and premises and survey the same, according to such plan as they should adopt. The town of New Lots, which had been already nearly all mapped, was excepted from this act; but the expense of the survey was, however, to be charged *pro rata* upon this town. By an act of May 3, 1870, the salaries of the com'rs were limited, and the town of New Lots relieved from the expense, excepting so much of the area as required survey. The streets laid out were to be marked by monuments, a map was to be filed, and no compensation was to be made on opening of any street, for any buildings erected thereon, after the filing of the map.

An act passed March 16, 1871, authorized the election of a Supervisor at large in this

¹ Among the first settlers were Amos and Abijah Gillett, Nathan Matoon, W. Flower, Lodowick Edwards, John Griswold, Asa Sweet, Abner Rising, and Phineas Rose.

The first school was taught in a log barn, in 1806. The first death was that of Elisha Sweet. L. B. Gillett kept the first inn and store.

county, with a salary of \$3,000, and a term of 2 years. He had a qualified veto power over the acts of the board.

The county seat was removed from Flatbush to Brooklyn, under an act of February 27, 1834. For many years the courts were held in the City Hall, but in 1861-4 a spacious and elegant court house was built by the county, for the use of its various courts and county offices. The main edifice is 140 by 90 feet on the ground, and 64 feet high from basement. The cupola, built with ribs and panels of iron, rises 104 feet above the street. The structure cost \$550,000.

The *County Penitentiary*, near the s. line of Brooklyn, is of stone, 490 by 86 feet, with wings. It is on a piece of land 38 acres in extent, not enclosed by a wall, and without workshops. The buildings are spacious and rooms large, but the system adopted is mentioned as sadly deficient in economy, with no systematic plan of labor within the premises, and as being censurable in many of its features. The men are employed in gangs under keepers, breaking stones for the roads, or at farm labor, and the women in sewing. The majority are committed as vagrants.

The *Kings Co. Almshouse* is near Flatbush, and consists of an almshouse proper, hospital, nursery, and lunatic asylum, and in connection with them is a farm of 75 acres, well adapted to the growth of garden products. A strict classification and careful management is maintained. The Board of Supervisors were, by act of May 3, 1869, allowed to borrow a sum not exceeding \$75,000, for an addition to the almshouse, and for the erection of a workhouse. The almshouse proper is of brick, 3 stories above basement, 160 by 60 feet. The hospital is a brick building, 230 by 75 feet, 4 stories high, contains 30 wards, and can accommodate 323 patients. A pest house for infectious diseases is in the rear of the hospital. The nursery, or more properly the orphan asylum of the almshouse establishment, is of brick, 3 stories above basement, 190 by 80 feet, and can accommodate 400 inmates, and when completed 500. The lunatic asylum consists of a central building and 6 wings, and presents a front of 683 feet, and including cross-wings and transepts its entire length is equal to 1,075 feet. The wings are each composed of an extension and a transept, the latter 86 feet deep-forming considerable extensions in front and rear. They are each 40 feet wide. The central building and transepts are each 5 stories high, and the connecting extensions 4 stories, including basement. The buildings are of brick, with brown stone water-tables, caps, and sills. The asylum was commenced in 1853, and will cost, when completed, \$450,000. The Board of Supervisors were allowed, by act of April 22, 1867, to borrow \$135,000 for the purpose of erecting an additional lunatic asylum, and the enlargement has been made. It has a capacity for 600 patients.

A branch of the Long Island R. R. connects with the ferries of Brooklyn, but the principal terminus of steam connection of that road has, within a few years, been transferred from Atlantic street to Hunter's Point, Queens co. The South Side R. R. extends from Brooklyn e. n. along the south border of Long Island into Suffolk co. There are numerous street railroads using dummy engines and horse power to accommodate the vast, widely spread and rapidly growing wants of the city and county.¹

Thirteen lines of ferry boats connect Brooklyn and New York city, and measures are in active progress for the connection of the two cities by an elevated suspension bridge. The shore end of this bridge will be 1,300 feet long in New York, and 837 in Brooklyn. Span,

¹ The principal of these are as follows:
Broadway R. R., from the East River (in Williamsburgh,) to East New York, and from 11th st. E. D. to Morrell's Slip. Length, 5.38 miles. It carries about 2,500,000 passengers annually.

Brooklyn, Bath, and Coney Island R. R. Length 7 miles.
Brooklyn City R. R. has 12 principal routes, viz.: Fulton av.; Fulton Ferry to Hamilton av.; Green Point, through Myrtle av.; through Court st. to Greenwood; Fulton, Green, and Gates avs.; Myrtle av.; Flushing av.; Flatbush av.; Fulton av. to East New York; Hamilton av.; Marcy and Graham avs.; Fulton av. and Powers st. Length in all, 37.5 miles. It carries about 25,000,000 passengers a year.

Brooklyn City, Hunter's Point, and Prospect Park R. R. Length of main line and Prospect Park branch laid, 12.83 miles. Total when completed, 20.88 miles. It carries about 1,200,000 persons annually.

Brooklyn City and Newtown R. R. Length, 9.5 miles, of which 5.5 are laid. About 2,400,000 persons carried in a year.

Brooklyn, Flatbush, and Coney Island R. R. Length, 6.5 miles, of which 4.5 are laid.

Bushwick R. R. Length, 4 miles, of which 3.5 are laid. About 1,150,000 passengers carried.

Coney Island and Brooklyn R. R. Length, 10.2 miles.

East New York and Jamaica R. R. Length, 9.5 miles.

Grand Street Ferry and Middle Village R. R., (formerly Metropolitan R. R.) Length 6.5 miles, of which 6 are laid.

Grand Street and Newtown R. R. Length 3 miles.

Hudson Avenue R. R. Length, 4 miles, of which 2.5 are laid.

Sackett, Hoyt, and Bergen St. R. R. Length 3 miles.

Van Brunt Street and Erie Basin R. R. Length, 1.25 miles.

The dates of organization and other statistics of these roads will be found in our general article on railroads.

Their particular routes would require more space than we can allow in this volume.

There are two plank roads—one from the city to Bath, 4 miles, and the other from the end of Myrtle av. to Jamaica, 5 miles.

The *East New York and Bay Ridge R. R.*, is under construction.

1,600 feet; total length, 1 mile and an eighth; estimated cost, \$8,000,000. The pier on the Brooklyn side is far advanced, and that on the N. Y. shore is under way.

Settlement was made throughout this co. by Dutch and English emigrants, in the early years of colonial existence, and few events of general interest occurred before the Revolution. From the battle of Long Island in 1776, until the evacuation in 1783, the English held possession, and in 1812-15 great alarm was at times felt, although no hostile visit from the enemy occurred.

The share taken by Kings co. in the late war cannot be definitely stated, because enlistments from this co. into organizations forming in N. Y. city, drew off great numbers. The 67th, 84th, 87th, and 173d Infantry vols. were principally from this co. A rendezvous was maintained for a long time at East New York Village, in New Lots, where the 59th was formed in 1861, and the 132d and 158th in 1862. The 130th, 139th, and part of the 159th, were organized in Brooklyn, in the fall of 1862. Portions of the 12th, 48th, 57th, 90th, 155th, 163d, 164th, 165th, and 170th Vol. Infantry, 5th Cavalry, and 6th Artillery, were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Brooklyn) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

* [In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Br'klyn (City)	266,661	296,112	396,105	15,260	19,675	12,424	14,498	19,907	24,379	18,858	27,974	25,055	49,604	22,408	34,735
Flatbush.....	3,471	2,778	6,399	118	167	121	166	196	213	168	218	233	337	393	676
Flatlands.....	1,652	1,904	2,286	128	162	75	98	167	116	143	124	170	170	70	181
Gravesend.....	1,236	1,627	2,131	84	87	61	108	98	133	93	123	100	185	270	494
New Lots.....	3,271	5,009	9,800	156	315	144	323	251	525	252	478	416	804	175	136
New Utrecht.	2,781	3,394	3,296	137	237	97	236	126	303	120	249	175	321	146	290
Total.....	279,122	310,824	419,497	15,883	20,583	12,922	19,554	20,745	25,669	19,634	29,166	26,149	31,419	23,462	36,512

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN KINGS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1869..	18,679	\$94,757,314	\$12,157,315	\$106,914,629	\$106,295,591	\$831,814.56	\$143,777.47	\$78,221.70	\$182,517.28	1.20
1860..	18,910	97,241,707	12,274,030	109,515,737	106,295,591	1,273,465.87	329,705.31	79,721.69	327,744.74	1.89
1861..	18,740	98,509,344	12,640,100	111,149,444	108,295,591	1,503,736.17	629,695.00	81,221.70	338,423.72	2.36
1862..	18,917	99,233,971	12,147,604	111,381,575	93,231,834	1,637,061.99	465,301.06	69,923.91	272,927.54	1.93
1863..	18,914	104,921,920	13,726,080	118,648,000	98,147,604	1,842,233.59	586,065.68	73,610.70	417,127.32	1.91
1864..	18,692	106,997,536	16,915,382	125,912,918	107,236,000	1,324,549.76	762,472.50	80,734.56	484,767.36	3.39
1865..	18,682	109,997,536	11,915,382	125,912,918	122,912,918	1,324,549.76	762,472.50	92,184.69	480,896.79	2.98
1866..	18,682	120,128,856	23,688,430	143,817,295	125,986,563	2,780,673.27	1,321,838.29	94,489.92	606,310.34	3.81
1867..	.....	129,498,065	21,476,981	150,975,047	138,317,295	3,313,325.64	1,445,013.74	172,896.62	878,314.82	3.98
1868..	.....	140,493,442	19,497,817	159,991,259	145,725,047	3,284,718.12	1,669,838.85	182,156.31	665,048.98	3.98
1869..	.....	189,154,438	19,278,605	208,433,043	154,491,259	4,233,772.06	1,623,763.81	193,114.07	675,899.26	4.35
1870..	.....	189,154,438	19,278,605	208,433,043	194,106,451	4,233,772.06	1,623,763.81	242,633.06	1,167,127.25	3.74

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 48,800. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	17,419	3,443	20,862
1855	15,672	5,595	21,267
1860	16,086	1,031	17,037
1865	14,297	4,653	18,950



BROOKLYN CITY—was incorp. April 8, 1834, having previously been organized as a town and village. The city of Williamsburgh and town of Bushwick, were consolidated with it April 7, 1854.¹ It extends along New York Bay and the East River, from Gowanus Bay to Newtown Creek; has an exterior line of 22 miles, an area of 16,000 acres, and is subdivided into 22 wards, and more than a quarter of a million of lots capable of being numbered, but of these, however, only about 45,000 have buildings upon them. Its water front is about eight miles in length, affording vast opportunities for commerce. A part of the city is low and level, and the borders of the bays that indent the shore were originally marshy;

but at a little distance the surface rises in gentle undulations which afford convenient opportunities for drainage. The greater portion being of quite modern growth, is laid out in wide regular streets, with many diagonal avenues having street railroads, and connecting by direct lines with the New York ferries. Within the city are several localities known by distinct names and with post offices. **Brooklyn**, (p. o.,) in former times was the name applied to the part that grew up around the Fulton Ferry, and s. of Wallabout Bay. **Williamsburgh**, (p. o.,) often called "E. D." (Eastern District,) is the part formerly a separate city. **Green Point**, (p. o.,) includes the shipyards and manufactories on the E. River, adjacent to Newtown Creek. **Bedford**, is about 2 mi. s. e. of the city hall. **South Brooklyn**, a district s. of Atlantic st., **Cowanus**, **Bushwick**, and other small villages have been absorbed in the city. The growth of population has been reported by the census as follows: In 1800, 3,398; in 1810, 4,402; in 1820, 7,175; in 1830, 15,292; in 1840, 36,233; in 1845, 59,574; in 1850, 96,838; in 1855, 205,250; in 1860, 266,661; in 1865, 296,112, and in 1870, 396,099.² The principal reason of this growth is its close vicinity to New York city, affording convenient homes for those doing business in that city.

There are about 17 newspapers published in Brooklyn.³

There are perhaps fewer hotels and more fine churches in Brooklyn, in proportion to the population, than in any other large city in the country. In commercial advantages⁴ and facilities for manufactures, it is rivalled only by New York itself. Brooklyn has 12 banks, and 13 savings' banks. There are 10 fire insurance and 2 life insurance co's having their home offices here, and most of them have branch offices and agencies in other places. There are

¹ This Act went into effect Jan. 1, 1855.

² This population is divided among the different wards, as follows:

1st—6,476. 2d—9,117. 3d—9,984. 4th—12,087. 5th—20,490. 6th—28,296. 7th—22,312. 8th—9,592. 9th—15,279. 10th—34,592. 11th—21,243. 12th—18,302. 13th—18,711. 14th—20,649. 15th—18,496. 16th—26,438. 17th—17,353. 18th—11,607. 19th—16,321. 20th—19,179. 21st—27,904. 22d—11,761. Of the total population of the city 251,381 were of native, and 144,718 of foreign birth; 391,142 were white, and 4,944 colored.

³ The *Brooklyn Daily Union*, (Repub.,) daily, Sundays excepted; Henry C. Bowen, Ed. and Pub.; size, 29 by 48 inches; terms \$9; established in 1863.

The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, (Dem.,) daily, Sundays excepted; size, 29 by 47 inches; terms \$9; established in 1841.

The *Brooklyn Daily Times*, daily, Sundays excepted; Bennett & Co., Ed. and Pub., Williamsburgh; size, 24 by 36 inches; terms 2 cents per number; established in 1848.

Long Island Ancestral, German, semi-weekly; Wm. Loth, Ed.; Hy. E. Rochr, Pub.; size, 24 by 36 inches; terms \$4; established in 1864.

The *Brooklyn Argus*, (Dem.,) weekly; James P. Kenyon, Pub.; size, 24 by 34 inches; terms \$1.50; established in 1850.

The *Brooklyn Herald*, weekly; David Donevan, Pub. and Prop.; size, 24 by 38 inches; terms \$1.50; established in 1869.

The *Index*, weekly; A. U. Rome & Brothers, Eds. and Pubs.; size, 24 by 38 inches; terms \$1.50; established in 1869.

Brooklyn Catholic, (Religious,) weekly; John F. Gardiner, Ed. and Pub.; 8 pages; size, 27 by 37 inches; terms \$3; established in 1869.

True Republican, (Repub.,) weekly; Wm. Penney, Ed. and Pub.; size 24 by 36 inches; terms \$1; published at Greenpoint.

The *Greenpoint Chronicle*, fortnightly; James T. Vernon, Pub.; size, 22 by 28 inches; terms 50 cents.

Der Triangle, German, Masonic, semi-monthly; Edw.

Roehr, Ed. and Pub.; 8 pages; size of page, 9 1/2 by 12 inches; terms \$3; established 1855.

Kings County Herald, weekly; T. D. Nolan and J. T. Keane, Eds. and Pubs.; size 18 by 24 inches; terms \$1.

Brooklyn Register and Catholic Chronicle, (Religious,) weekly; Rev. E. G. Fitzpatrick, Ed.; John Lane & Co., Pubs.; 16 pages; size, 26 by 39 inches; terms \$3; established in 1870.

National Monitor, bi-weekly; Rufus L. Perry, Ed. and Pub.; size, 21 by 29 inches; terms \$2.

Eureka Pearl, monthly; Temperance Eureka Division, S. of T., Pubs.; 8 pages; size, 18 by 24 inches; established in 1869.

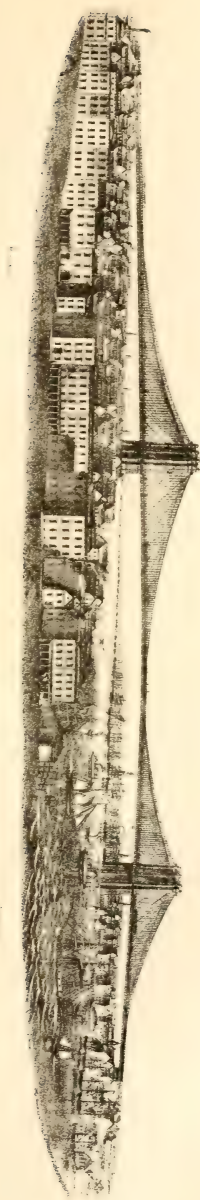
Our Y. M. C. A. Monthly; James A. Faulkner, Ed. and Pub.; 12 pages; each 10 by 12 inches; established in 1870.

Sunbeam, monthly; Rev. Rufus L. Perry, Ed. and Pub.; size, 16 by 24 inches; terms 50 cents.

Several other gratuitous advertising sheets are also published.

⁴ Brooklyn Basin, Erie Basin, the Atlantic Basin, and improvements along Gowanus and Newtown Creeks, afford extensive opportunities for discharging and storing and transferring cargoes, and vast sums of money have been expended in providing piers, docks, elevators, warehouses, and other facilities for shipping. The amount expended for these purposes below Atlantic street, exceeds \$3,000,000. The rates of wharfage and dockage in New York and Brooklyn are fixed under a law passed in 1870. The "Brooklyn Improvement Co." was incorp. April 30, 1866, for building docks, basins, and piers along the Gowanus Canal. The U. S. Government has an extensive navy-yard, with a costly dry dock of stone, sufficient for the largest ships of the navy. The arrangements for construction and repair of vessels at this place are of the most ample kind, and many of the armed ships used in the late war were built and fitted out from this place. The Wallabout improvement is an extension of Washington Av. across the marshes between the Marine Hosp. and Marine Barracks, connecting the eastern and western districts by a route four-fifths of a mile nearer. It has cost \$750,000.

THE GREAT EAST RIVER BRIDGE
NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN



several safe deposit, trust, and other financial institutions, and numerous building or mutual loan associations.

The city is supplied by the *Nassau Water Department* with excellent water drawn from numerous ponds and rivulets along the south side of the island, raised into reservoirs by steam, and distributed from thence by its gravity. The department was org. under an act passed April 16, 1859, and another of April 20, 1869, and is managed by 3 com'rs, who also have charge of the sewerage of, and the laying of street pavements. The city has about 500 miles of streets, and many miles of sewers. The receipts of the department in 1870 were \$656,058.01, and from the beginning, in 1859, \$4,935,626.07. Number of buildings supplied, 45,375, at rates varying from \$4 to \$127 per an. There are 625,879 feet of unimproved lots, upon which water rates are charged. Length of pipe laid, 258½ miles. Amount of water pumped in 1870, 6,819,000,000 gallons. There is a want of more storage reservoirs, with which the supply of water from present sources would meet the wants of the city for many years to come.

The *Brooklyn Fire Department* is under 4 com'rs, and cost for the last year \$290,000. There are 13 steam fire engines, each having 9 paid men to attend them, and 6 trucks, each with 9 men. The number of horses kept is 55. There is a system of telegraphic signals for fire alarm, with about 100 stations, and the whole city is included within the fire limits. There is an executive department for the survey and inspection of buildings in the western district.

The *Police*, by an act of April 5, 1870, were organized under a board composed of the mayor, and 2 persons appointed by the mayor and aldermen, for a term of 4 years. It had previously been included in the Metropolitan Police District, but is now limited in jurisdiction to the city limits.

The *Board of Health* was, by an act of April 26, 1870, excepted from the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Sanitary District. Its powers were enlarged, its records returned, and its affairs placed under a board composed of the mayor and aldermen, or so many of the latter as may be designated, and it is organized as required by the act of consolidation of 1854.

Parks. An act was passed April 18, 1859, entitled, "An act to authorize the selection and location of certain grounds for public parks, and also for a parade ground, for the City of Brooklyn." Several acts have since been passed modifying, extending and defining the powers necessary for the construction of parks, and large sums have been spent in purchasing and adorning the grounds.

The Park Commissioners, 10 in number, with the Mayor, have charge of the public parks of the city, which are as follows, with the amount expended upon each up to 1870:

Prospect Park.....	\$3,032,711 68	City Park.....	\$1,343 03
Washington Park.....	127,093 75	City Hall Park.....	970 69
Carroll Park.....	19,190 84	Parade Ground.....	27,841 57
Expended for maintenance the year previous.....			\$37,213 33

In 1870, Tompkins Park was placed under their charge.¹

The *Public Schools* are under a Board of Education, of 45 members, nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Aldermen, and are appointed for 3 years, one-third annually. The report made Jan. 31, 1870, showed an expenditure of \$1,147,705.19 for the preceding year. There were at that time 32 edifices for public schools, 12 for primary schools, and 4 for colored schools; 725 teachers, 63,004 scholars on the registers, and an average attendance of 37,782.

Other Educational Institutions. There are about 200 incorporated and private educational institutions in Brooklyn, employing 628 teachers, and attended by about 25,000 pupils. Several of these are on a scale of munificence worthy of particular mention.

The *Packer Collegiate Institute*, a ladies Sem. is on Joralemon st., and was incorp. March 19, 1853.

¹ The Brooklyn Park Commissioners were, by Act of May 2, 1870, allowed and directed to erect a vault in Washington Park, for the reception of the remains of the prison ship martyrs of the Revolution, at a cost not exceeding \$7,500, to be raised by general city tax. It is reported that 11,500 prisoners died on board these vessels. On the 26th of May, a large collection of bones in 13 coffins of great size were buried on Hudson avenue, near the Navy Yard,

under the auspices of the Tammany Society, upon land given by John Jackson. Some years after, Benjamin Romaine enclosed them in a vault, and April 11, 1851, an association was formed and incorporated for collecting funds to raise a monument to their memory. The final disposal of the remains, by placing them in a public park, with a suitable monument, as provided by the law of 1870, is a measure that commends itself to general approbation.

The Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Inst., for boys: incorp. April 7, 1854, on Livingston st.

Adelphi Academy, incorp. August 3, 1869, corner Hall st. and Lafayette avenue.

St. Patrick's Academy, Kent av. is a large and elegant structure, recently erected in Kent avenue.

College of St. John the Baptist, cor. Lewis st. and Willoughby st. It is about to be completed, and has a fine building.

The *St. Mary's Academy*, for young ladies, Grand st., under Sister of St. Joseph: *St. Joseph's Academy*, for young ladies, S. 3d st.; *St. Philomena's Academy*, W. Warren st.; *St. Francis' Academy*, E. Baltic st.; and *The Visitation Convent and Academy*, are among the principal R. C. schools in the city. They have also several convents, charities, and religious establishments.

Brooklyn City Hospital, on Raymond st., near DeKalb av., incorp. May 8, 1845, is supported by private contributions and legislature aid. Building erected in 1851-3, valued a \$120,000. Expenditures in 1869, \$73,333.10, patients during the year 1870, 1,931.

Long Island College Hospital, incorp. March 6, 1858, is on Pacific and Henry sts., and is designed to embrace besides an in-door and out-door department for medical and surgical cases, a lying-in department for the poor, a school for nurses, and a medical college. It has 8 professors, and in 1869, had 59 students.

U. S. Naval Hospital, E. of the navy yard, for the care of sick and aged sailors of the navy, is of white marble, and 3 stories high, complete in its arrangements. It has 30 acres of land adjoining it under improvement. Built in 1848, and accommodate 350 patients.

The *Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital*, incorp. May 4, 1868, is on the cor. of Johnson and Washington sts., and supplies aid free to the poor. Building worth \$20,000. Patients in 1870, 1,962.

Brooklyn Dental Infirmary, on Washington st. affords dental treatment gratuitously to the poor, being the first of its kind in the country.

St. Mary's Female Hospital, incorp. April 3, 1868, 153 Clinton st., is a 3 story brick dwelling house sufficient for 25 inmates. It is under Sisters of Charity. Property worth \$14,500. Expenditures in 1869, \$7,863.84. Admitted since the first, 90; last year, 72. In 1800, had 89 in-door and 1,297 out-door patients.

St. Peter's Hospital, cor. Hicks and Congress st., under the Sisters of the Poor of the 3d Order of St. Francis, was formed in 1864, incorp. 1866. It is a plain 3 story brick building 125 by 35 feet, and will accommodate 95. Property worth \$40,000. Expenses in 1869, \$18,140, including \$6,140 for indebtedness. Total admissions for the first, 1,460, of whom 504 were treated in 1869. A large number of out-door poor are cared for.

The *Eastern District Hospital*, was incorp. April 20, 1870.

Dispensaries. These afford medical and surgical attendance and medicines. The principal of them are the "Brooklyn City Dispensary," 7 Tillary st.; "L. I. Coll. Hosp. Dispen." "Brooklyn Central Dispen." 312, Raymond st.; "Williamsburgh Dispen." 131, 4th st. E. D.; "Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispen." 186 Atlantic st.; "Gates Av. Hom. Dispen." "St. Peter's Dispen." "Brooklyn Eclectic Dispen." 236 Myrtle Avenue.

The *Long Island Historical Society*, org. April 2, 1863, has during its brief existence formed a library of over 17,000 volumes, and 20,000 pamphlets, has made commendable progress in the formation of a museum of historical objects, and has taken measures for the erection of a permanent library building. Its membership is large, and it has published two volumes of valuable historical papers.

The *Mercantile Library Asso. of the city of Brooklyn*, incorp. March 15, 1859, has a library of 30,880 vols. and has reading rooms, classes in modern languages, lectures, etc. Value of library building, \$150,118. Total real estate, \$219,933.

The *Brooklyn (E. D.) Library Asso.* incorp. April 3, 1865, and at its 6th anniversary reported 30,166 vols. A Building Asso. was incorp. May 5, 1870, embracing names of 227 prominent citizens, who were empowered to erect a hall and library building, worth \$300,000 to be owned in shares.

The *Brooklyn Institute*, consolidated April 18, 1862, and the B. Lib. Asso. (incorp. Nov. 20,

¹ Allowed by Act of Feb. 9, 1871, to sell on mortgage its property and locate anew. Its name was changed by this Act, to "The Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital."

1824) merged in this. It is designed to improve the condition of mechanics, manufacturers, artisans and others by means of a library and collections of apparatus, models, maps, etc. An annual report to the legislature is required by act of May 9, 1867. Rooms on Washington st. near Concord. Library, 12,000 vols.

The *Brooklyn Y. M. Christian Asso.* was re-incorp. May 8, 1869, and intends to erect a building similar to the one in N. Y. built for a similar association. It maintains reading rooms, lectures, etc.

Med. So. of the Co. of Kings, org. March 2, 1822. Has a Med. Lib. in conjunction with L. I. Hist. Soc. Holds meetings monthly.

Brooklyn Pathological Section, org. 1870.

Med. Asso. of the E. Dist. of Brooklyn, org. Feb. 5, 1863.

L. I. Coll. Hosp. Journal Asso. org. Dec. 1868.

Brooklyn Medical Journal Asso.

The *Homeopathic Med. Soc.*—the *Acad. of Eclectic Med.* the *Dental Soc.* and several other associations of similar class have been formed.

St. Francis of Assisium Convent of Sisters of Mercy; *Convent of the Order of St. Dominic*; *Convent of the Sisters of Joseph*; *Convent and House of the Good Shepherd*, incorp. 1868, and at 229 Henry st. under the religious order of our Lady of Charity of the Good Shepherd: *Charitable Hosp.* of Sisters of 3d Order of St. Dominic: *The Home for the Aged*, of the Little Sisters of the Poor of the Order of St. Augustine, Dekalb av. *Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis*, R. C. *Orphan Asylum* org. in 1826, and incorp. in 1834, has 2 departments for boys, at St. Mark's Pl. between Alb. & Troy Av. and for girls, cor. Congress & Clinton sts: the former 4 stories 166 by 30 with 2 wings each 133 by 33 feet, and the latter of brick sufficient for 600 inmates. Property worth \$121,000 and \$222,500, Av. No. of boys 200, and of girls 500.

Industrial School, attached to St. Paul's Fem. Acad. *Rosary Societies* are established in most of the Catholic Churches, and *St. Vincent de Paul's Soc.* has 19 conferences in the Diocese of Brooklyn.

The *Industrial School Asso. of Brooklyn, E. D.* org. in 1854, and incorp. in 1860, was by act of April 23, 1867, empowered to receive \$10,000 from the city in aid of a building, and by act of April 27, 1870, to purchase and hold real estate not over \$100,000 in value. Average attendance 75. The school is managed by a board of lady managers and gentlemen trustees.

The *Soc. for the aid of Friendless Women*, was incorp. April 28, 1870, under managers selected from the various churches of Brooklyn.

The *Church Charity Foundation* of Kings co. (Prot. Episc.) was amended in 1868, by extending its operations to the whole of L. I. with power to establish auxiliary societies. Located on Albany Av. cor. Herkimer st. Building erected in 1859. Expenditures about \$17,000. It is managed by a Board of Female Associates, and supports about 75 persons.

The *Soldiers Home of Brooklyn*, was incorp. April 10, 1867.

The *Brooklyn Industrial School Asso.* established April, 1854, and is a noble and useful charity, having besides its "Home," on Butler st. near Flatbush Av. 4 industrial schools in various parts. By law it becomes the guardian of children committed to its care, and it may indenture children as apprentices, or other industrial service. The "Home" was built in 1862, and is a substantial brick building sufficient for 120 inmates.

The *Inebriates Home for Kings Co.* incorp. May 9, 1876, opened Oct. 7, 1867, was by act of April 30, 1868, allowed to receive \$200,000 from the Board of Excise of the Metropolitan Police Dist. for erection of buildings. The sum of \$10,000 annually was to be afterwards paid, as well as all fines collected in Kings co. for violation of the excise laws. Prisoners in the jail and penitentiary may in certain cases be removed to the Home; and persons convicted for intoxication may be committed for a term not exceeding 6 months; the inmates to be paid for all services they may render while confined, now located on shore road, Fort Hamilton.

Of *Mutual Aid and Benevolent Societies* there are in this city a great number.

Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, established in 1866, in aid of colored freemen coming north, and 2 years supported by Freedman's Bureau. Incorp. 1868. Located on Pacific

street, near Ralph ave. Supported mostly by private charity. Has about 30 inmates. Incorp. Sept. 7, 1868.

Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn, org. 1834, incorp. 1835, and building occupied in 1839. On Cumberland street, near Myrtle ave. Will accommodate 130 inmates. A new building in course of building, worth \$100,000. Property worth \$68,000. Expenses last year, \$22,177.77. About 120 to 130 supported.

Orphans' Home Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, R. C. (E. D.) Founded 1860; incorp. Nov. 13, 1861; building erected in 1868; 4 stories, 50 ft. sq.; on Graham ave., near Johnson street. Property worth \$33,331.63. Expenses last year, \$20,509.85. In charge of Sisters of St. Dominic.

Home for Destitute Colored Children. Estab. 1870. On Dean street, near Troy ave.

The Law Library, incorp. Jan. 8, 1850.

The Naval Lyceum, at the Navy Yard, by officers of the navy, in 1833. It has a fine museum and library.

The Franklin Literary Society, incorp. May 10, 1869.

The Howard Literary Association, incorp. May 8, 1869.

The Brooklyn Art Association was formed to promote the culture of the fine arts. By act of May 3, 1870, it was authorized to receive from the city \$1,000 for maintaining a Free School of Design. It has a large building fund, and is about to erect an edifice for its use.

The Brooklyn Academy of Design is designed for educating pupils in the fine arts, the exhibition of works of art, &c.

The Academy of Music, for dramatic exhibitions, the *Philharmonic Society*, for the culture of music, and numerous social clubs and associations of various kinds, tend to render the city an agreeable place of residence, and tend in various ways to promote its prosperity.

Of religious missionary, and charitable societies of comprehensive plan, the city has many kinds. *The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor* has existed nearly 30 years. Collects funds by subscription, and through its visitors seeks to carry relief to the deserving poor. *The City Missions* support 20 missionaries, and labor, through visits, meetings, and tract distribution, to promote their objects. *The Brooklyn Bible Society*, formed in 1841, the *Brooklyn City Mission and Tract Society*, formed in 1838, and many others, more or less local and limited in their operations, are maintained.

The city contains about 220 Churches, among which are 29 Bap., 17 Cong., 33 Meth. Episc., 5 Colored Meth., 7 Meth., (not Episc.), 29 Presb., 35 Prot. Episc., 14 Ref., 26 R. C., 3 Unitarian, 2 Universalist, and one or more of nearly every other sect or creed professing any form of Christian faith, besides several Jewish Synagogues, and mission chapels of various kinds.

Of *Cemeteries* within the city limits, the most noted is Greenwood, enclosing 413 acres, and in which about 150,000 bodies have been interred. The adjoining towns have several tasteful cemeteries, in some of which great care has been bestowed upon improvements, and in the erection of costly monuments.

FLATBUSH—was chartered by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1652, and its rights were confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 11, 1667, and by Gov. Dongan, Nov. 20, 1685.¹ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. New Lots was taken off in 1852. It is the central town in the co., lying immediately s. of Brooklyn. A low, broad range of hills extends along the n. border, occupying nearly one-fourth of its surface. The remainder of the town is level.

Flatbush, (p. o.,) is a scattered village, extending through the centre of the town. It contains 4 churches, the Erasmus Hall Academy, and many elegant dwellings. **Greenfield**, is a thinly settled village plat in the s. w. corner of the town. A part of Greenwood Cemetery lies in the n. w. corner. A tract of 40 acres in this town, s. of Franklin ave. and E. of the Coney Island Plank Road, was, by act of April 28, 1866, set apart as a public parade ground for Kings co. Provision was made for their purchase by commissioners, and they were to be held as county property. The first settlement was made by the Dutch at an early period.

FLATLANDS—was incorp. by patent under Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 4, 1667, confirmed by

¹In the first patent, Jan Snedecor, Arent Van Hatten, Johannes Megapolensis, and others, were named as grantees; and in the second, Rev. J. Megapolensis, Cornelius

Van Ruyven, J. P. Adrien Hegeman, Jan Snedecor, Jan Stryker, Frans Barents, (pastor,) Jacob Stryker, and Cornelius Janse Bougart were patentees.—*Patents*, IV, 48, 51.

Gov. Dongan, March 11, 1685,¹ and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It is the s. e. town in the co. The surface is very level, with salt marshes bordering upon Jamaica Bay. Several small, marshy islands belong to the town.² **Flatlands**, (p. o.) is a farming settlement. **Canarsie**,³ (p. o.) is a hamlet, upon the road leading to the bay. **Parkville**, (p. o.) is a small village. The first settlement was made by the Dutch, in 1636. Ex-Gov. Wouter Van Twiller had a tobacco farm in this town while it was under Dutch rule. There are 3 churches in town—2 M. E., and Ref.

GRAVESEND—was granted to English settlers, by patent under Gov. Keift, Dec. 19, 1645, and confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Aug. 13, 1667, and by Gov. Dongan, Sept. 10, 1686.⁴ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It is the most southerly town in the co. The surface is generally very level. A beach and ridge of sand hills extend along the coast, and in the rear of these are extensive salt meadows. Coney Island is separated from the mainland by a narrow tidal current flowing through the marshes.⁵ **Gravesend**, (p. o.) near the centre, is compactly built, and was formerly fortified with palisades. It was the county seat prior to 1686.⁶ **Unionville**, is a small settlement on the bay, near the w. line. **The Cove**, is a settlement on Sheeps Head Bay. This town was settled before 1640, by English Quakers from Mass. Lady Deborah Moody—a woman of rank, education, and wealth—was a prominent person in this enterprise. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1655.

NEW LOTS⁷—was formed from Flatbush, Feb. 12, 1652. It lies in the extreme e. part of the co. Its surface is generally level, the s. half being occupied by extensive salt meadows. **East New York**, (p. o.) is a thinly settled village near the n. line. It contains a newspaper office,⁸ 4 churches, several manufactories of shoes, &c. A village charter was adopted June, 1871, by a vote of 541 to 482. A R. R. to Bay Ridge from this place is under construction. **Cypress Hills**, is a newly surveyed village near the n. e. corner. Several cemeteries are in this town. The first settlement was made by about 20 families from Holland and a few Palatinates, in 1654. In 1660 the portions of lands previously held in common were divided into lots and assigned to individuals.

NEW UTRECHT—was incorp. by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1662, by Gov. Nicoll, Aug. 15, 1668, and by Gov. Dongan, May 13, 1686.⁹ It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Narrows, in the w. part of the co. A range of low hills extends across the n. border, and the remaining part of the surface is level. **New Utrecht**, (p. o.) in the s. part, is a small, compact village. **Fort Hamilton**, (p. o.) near the U. S. grounds, is a fine village, chiefly inhabited by persons doing business in New York. **Bath**, is a place of summer resort on Gravesend Bay. **Bay Ridge**, (p. o.) is a suburban village adjoining Brooklyn. A small village and p. o. known as **Fort Hamilton**, is adjacent. The Convent of the Visitation, Villa de Sales, is a Boarding Academy of 40 pupils, in this town. Fort Hamilton is a U. S. fortification upon the bluff commanding the passage of the Narrows. Fort La Fayette, a water battery built upon Hendricks Reef, 200 yards from the shore, was used as a prison for civilians during the late war, and has since been partially destroyed by fire. By an act passed April 13, 1859, commissioners were appointed to construct such improve-

¹ The patentees named in the first instrument were Elbert Elberts, Govert Lockermans, Roeliffe Martens, Pieter Claes, Wm. Garrits, Thos. Hillebrants, Stephen Coertsen, and Coert Stevens; and those in the second were E. Elberts, R. Martens, Pieter Classen, Wm. Garritsen, Coert Stevens, Lucas Stevenson, and John Teunissen. The annual quitrent was 14 bushels of wheat.

² The principal of these are Bergen Island, on the bay, and Barren Island, upon the coast. Upon the latter island is a large bone-boiling establishment, to which place are removed all the dead animals from New York. The business is very extensive, and large quantities of hides, fat, bones, hair, and manure are annually produced.

³ Named from a tribe of Indians that formerly occupied this region.

⁴ The grantees named in the first patent were Lady Deborah Moody, Sir Henry Moody Bart., Esq. George Baxter, and Sergt. James Hubbard; those in the second were Thos. Delavall, Jas. Hubbard, Wm. Bound, Sr., Wm. Goulding, and John Tilton; and those in the third were James Hubbard, John Tilton, Jr., Wm. Goulder, Nicholas Stillwell, and Jochem Guilock. The quitrent was 6 bush. of wheat.

⁵ *Cousins Island*, from a family of that name. It is a favorite summer resort. A fine shell road and bridge connects it with the main land. It embraces 60 acres of arable land.

⁶ The village plat embraces 10 acres, subdivided into 39 lots for houses and gardens. A street surrounded this plat. The land around was laid out in lots diverging from the central point.

⁷ This part of Flatbush was called by the Dutch "Ouvout," East Woods. A patent was granted to 40 of the principal inhabitants, March 25, 1667, by Gov. Andross.

⁸ *The Weekly Sentinel*, and *New Brooklyn Herald*, Matthew Cooper, pub. & prop. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Begun in 1868.

New Lots Journal, weekly, size 26 by 40. Terms \$3. Established in 1870. Pub. by the New Lots Printing and Pub. company.

⁹ The grantees in the patent of Gov. Nicoll were Nicasius de Sille, Jacques Cortilleau, Francis Browne, Robt. Jacobsen, and Jacob Swart,—*Patents IV*, 52; and those in the patent of Gov. Dongan were Jacques Cortedjour, Ruth Goosten, John Verkerke, Hendrick Maythysse, John Kiersen, John Van Dyck, Guisbert Thyson, Carel Van Dyck, Jan Van Cleef, Cryn Jansen, Meyndert Coerten, John Hansen Barent Joosten, Teunis Van Pelt, Hendrick Van Pelt, Lawrence Janse, Gerrit Cornelissen, Dirk Van Sutphen, Thos. mas Tierkson, Gerrit Stoffelsen, Peter Thyssen, Anthony Van Pelt, Anthony Duchaine, Jan Vanderveuter, and Cornelius Wynhart. The annual acknowledgment was 6 bush. of good winter wheat, payable at the city of New York, March 25.

ments in this town as might best promote the public health. Their expenditures were by act of April 12, 1862, limited to \$20,000, and the operation of the act was suspended one year.

Under an act of April 11, 1868, since variously amended, commissioners were appointed to extend the 2d and 4th Avenues of Brooklyn into this town, and to lay out streets between them, the expenses to be assessed upon the lands to be benefited. Their proceedings, so far as done, were confirmed March 29, 1870.

A system of drainage and other improvements in this town, was provided for under acts of 1859, 1869, and 1870, the work to be done under commissioners. The Board of Health in this town, is by the act of May 2, 1870, composed of the Supervisors and Justices of the Peace, with special powers enumerated in the act.

LEWIS COUNTY.



This county was formed from Oneida, March 28, 1805, and named in honor of Gov. Morgan Lewis. Slight changes were made in the boundary on the erection of Pinckney, in 1808, and of Wilna, in 1813. It lies mostly within the valley of Black River, *n.* of the centre of the State; centrally distant 116 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,288 sq. mi. Its surface consists of the broad intervalles which extend along the west side of Black River, and uplands which rise upon the *e.* and *w.* The eastern half rises gradually to an elevation of about 1,400 feet above tide, and forms a portion of the great wilderness of Northern N. Y. The surface in many places is broken by low ridges or isolated masses of gneiss. The

streams in the eastern part generally flow over sandy beds, and those from the west, over rocky or gravelly beds, and often through wild ravines. The soil in the eastern part is a light yellow, sandy loam, and unprofitable for cultivation. In the eastern forests are several picturesque lakes. The streams flowing from the *e.* are generally rapid, and several of them furnish valuable water power. Iron ore has been worked to some extent,² and many interesting minerals have been found.¹

The *w.* side rises from the valley of Black River by a series of terraces to near the centre of the *w.* half of the co., whence it spreads out in a level swampy table land toward Lake Ontario. These terraces are occasionally broken by oblique valleys from the *n. w.* The summit is 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. The gneiss comes to the surface at places to almost half a mile west of the Black River, and extensive meadow flats in Martinsburgh, Lowville, and Denmark, are flowed at high water. West of this belt the soil is underlaid by Black River limestone. Next above this, in an irregular terrace, rises the Trenton limestone, 300 feet thick. It is very compact, and strongly resists the action of the elements. In many places it presents the face of steep declivities approaching the perpendicular, and the streams generally flow over this formation in a single perpendicular fall. This rock underlies an extremely fertile and nearly level tract of 1 to 3 mi. wide. Above it, on the *w.*, the strata of the Utica slate and Lorraine shales rise about 500 feet higher, and from the summit the surface spreads out into a nearly level swampy region, with its waters flowing toward the *s. e.* and *w.*³ This

¹ Zircon, sphene, tabular spar, pyroxene, giesckite, nuttallite, blue calcite, bright crystallized iron pyrites, Rensselaerite, quartz in minute crystals lining cavities, and coecolite are found near the Natural Bridge.

² Magnetic ores with much sulphuret of iron, have been mined in the village of Port Leyden, and have been found in Greig, interstratified with gneiss. Iron sand is common on the borders of the streams and lakes east of the river. Bog iron was formerly taken from swamps near the river, and reduced to bar iron at Carthage. Lead veins have

been explored at a vast expense, and with barren results, in Martinsburgh and Lowville, and simpletons have pretended to find "gold and silver," in Greig.

³ The highest part of this range is said to be on lot 50, in High Market, and is 1,700 feet above tide. On a clear day the hills of Madison co. can be seen from this place. The scenery from the brow of the western hills overlooking the valley is very grand: not from its rugged and broken character, but from its great extent.

range in Lewis co. is known as Tug Hill. The soil in the limestone region is sometimes thin, but is everywhere productive. Near the foot of Tug Hill is a strip of stiff clay a few rods wide, extending the whole length of the co., and marked by a line of springs and swamps which covers the line of junction between the slate and limestone, so that it can nowhere be actually seen in the county. East of this the wells, if they reach rock, come to the limestone; west of this, to the slate. No exception to this rule has been observed. The soil upon the slate is deep and well adapted to grazing, but is liable to late and early frosts.

The streams from this plateau in many instances, had beaver meadows along their course, when first known, and they have invariably worn deep ravines into the shales, as they descend the hill, in some instances 3 or 4 mi. in length and 100 to 300 feet deep. Chimney Point and Whetstone Gulf, in Martinsburgh, are localities of this kind. There are but few long ravines in the limestone terraces, though the Deer River Falls, near Copenhagen, are in a gorge worn in this rock. Waterlime has been made from the lower strata of Black River limestone in Lowville and Martinsburgh, and veins of lead have been worked in the upper part of the Trenton limestone in these towns.¹

The s. w. part of the co. is drained by Fish Creek and the headwaters of the Mohawk. Salmon River rises upon the w. border, and the Oswegatchie and Indian² Rivers in the n. e. The principal tributaries of Black River are Moose³ and Beaver Rivers,⁴ Otter,⁵ Independence, and Fish Creeks, and Fall Brook, on the e.; and Sugar River, Mill, Houses, and Whetstone Creeks, Roaring Brook, Lowville Creek, and Deer River⁶ upon the w. Several mineral springs are found within the co.⁷ Spring grains are readily cultivated; but this co. is particularly adapted to pasturage, dairying forming the principal pursuit of the people. In 1869, there were reported 38 cheese factories in this co., of which 33 used the milk of 16,160 cows. The census in 1865 reported 32 factories, using the milk of 12,084 cows, and 28 of them producing 3,402,057 lbs. of cheese. The largest cheese market of the county is at Lowville village. Droughts seldom occur; but the uplands are noted for their deep snows. Within a few years several extensive establishments have been erected upon Moose and Beaver Rivers, for the manufacture of leather, paper, paper pulp from wood, tanning extract, lumber, and articles of wood.

The co. seat was originally located at Martinsburgh, but by an act passed March 10, 1864, it was removed to Lowville. The old Court House, a wooden building, erected in 1811 has been changed to an academy.⁸ The public buildings at Lowville, are a brick Court House erected in 1852, and used some years as a town hall, a brick clerk's office adjacent, and a jail and sheriff's residence of brick about a quarter of a mile distant in the south part of the village. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 50 acres 1 mi. w. of Lowville. In 1868, the former stone building 40 by 60 feet and 2 stories, was replaced by a brick building 3 stories high 58 by 32 with a wing 60 by 32 feet. It is well arranged and well kept. A separate brick building 30 by 40, two stories high, was built in 1862 for a lunatic asylum. The Black River Canal connects Black River below Lyons Falls with the Erie Canal at Rome. From Lyons Falls, the V. & B. R. R. extends through the county.⁹ The B. R. & St. L. R. R. extends across Diana. The river is navigated to Carthage, a distance of 42½ mi. by small steamers and by canal boats, which often float down with the current but are towed up by steamboats, there being no tow path on the river bank.

This co. is entirely within Macomb's Purchase, and includes a part of Great Tract No. IV., most of the Chassanis Purchase, Watson's West Tract, the Brantingham Tract, and a small part of John Brown's Tract, on the e. side of the river; and 4 of the "Eleven Towns," 5

¹ About the year 1823 a silver mine was announced as discovered near Lowville; and in 1827 a lead mine was shown what extensively wrought 1 mi. s. w. of Martinsburgh village, and several tons of lead were made at a great loss. These mines, both in Lowville and Martinsburgh, but more especially in the latter town, have within a few years been an object of speculation and ruinous investment, with little or no return, unless in the sale of stocks. Black oxyd of manganese has been found in swamps upon the summit of Tug Hill, in the s. w. part of Martinsburgh, but not of a quality or in quantity worthy of notice.

² Called by the Indians *Oje-quack*, Nut River.

³ Indian name, *Te-ka-hun-di-an-do*, clearing an opening.

⁴ Indian name, *Ne-ha-sane*, crossing on a stick of timber.

⁵ Indian name, *De-eren-net*, the otter.

⁶ Indian name, *Ga-ne-ga-to-do*, corn pounder.

⁷ The largest of these arises from the limestone in Lowville, near the line of Harrisburgh. Another was found a

mile west of the village, in 1871. Others rise from the slate upon Tug Hill. All of them emit sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and some have been used for medicinal purposes.

⁸ The co. seat was located by the same commissioners that were appointed for Jefferson co. Benj. Van Vleeck, Daniel Kelly, and Jonathan Collins, by act of 1841, were appointed to superintend the completion of these buildings. The first county officers were Daniel Kelly, *First Judge*; Jonathan Collins, Judah Barnes, and Solomon King, *Judges*; Lewis Graves and Asa Brayton, *Ass. Justices*; Asa Lord, *Coroner*; Chillus Doty, *Sheriff*; Richard Cox, *Clerk*; and Isaac W. Bostwick, *Surrogate*.

⁹ The Utica and Black River Railroad was completed to Lowville, Nov. 23, 1862, and will be opened to Carthage in 1871. It follows the line of the B. R. Canal to Lyons Falls, and along the flats near the river to within 2 mi. of Lowville. From that place it again descends to the flats near the river, and follow on the w. side of Carthage.

of the Thirteen Towns of the Boylston Tract, Constable's Five Towns, and Inman's Triangle on the w.

"Great Tract No. IV." was bought by a company of capitalists in Antwerp, Holland, who projected a scheme of colonization, but accomplished nothing in that line. It embraced 450,950 acres, mostly in Jefferson co. The town of Diana is included in this tract. A part of it at a later day was owned by Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, who had a summer residence upon the tract.

The "Chassanis Purchase," or "Castorland Tract," was bought of Wm. Constable, by Pierre Chassanis and Associates of Paris, in 1792, and was supposed to include 610,000 acres; lying east and north of the Black River in this county and Jefferson. But on survey, it was found to contain but about 210,000 acres, as the river instead of running directly as they supposed, from the High Falls to the lake, runs a long distance northward, before turning west. To settle this tract a company was formed in 1793, in the city of Paris, styled "*La Compagnie de New-York*." The tract was to be surveyed into 6,000 farms of 50 acres each, and two cities, each of 12,000 lots were projected; one of these to be named "Castorville," on Beaver River, (now Beavers Falls,) and the other to be named "Basle," near Lake Ontario, and just above the present site of Dexter Village. Each shareholder, was to have a farm, and a lot in each city, at once, and another, in 21 years after the whole had been improved by their common industry. The maps and lines of road, were prepared in France, and the whole of the affairs of company were to be managed by the Directors in Paris. Two commissaries were to reside upon the tract, make the surveys, and report frequently to the company.

Such were the outlines of the first scheme of settlement in this co. Simon Desjardins and Pierre Pharoux were sent over to make the surveys. A road was cut through from Steuben to the High Falls, in 1794, and the summers of 1794, '5 and '6 were spent in surveys, in the course of which great hardships were encountered.

The stockholders were many of them persons of wealth, who were anxious to find a safe asylum from the French Revolution, then raging, and some of them attempted to begin settlement. But the class engaged in this enterprise were not of the kind to succeed in a forest settlement, and after two or three years their beginnings at the High Falls, Beaver River, and Carthage were broken up. Pharoux was drowned at Watertown, in 1795, and the next year Desjardins was superceded by Rodolph Tillier. The latter, in 1800, was in turn succeeded by Gouverneur Morris, who never came into the co. to remain, and left the management of his agency to Richard Cox. These lands were finally sold and settled under James D. Le Ray, and his son, Vincent Le Ray, the former of whom was one of the original members, and an extensive proprietor of the company. The journal of the first French explorers is preserved in detail, but has never been published.

"Watson's West Triangle" is a part of a tract of 61,433 acres, bought by James Watson, of N. Y., and partly in Herkimer co. A considerable part of this portion, and the whole of the "East Triangle," are still a wilderness. Mr. Watson's affairs, in this co., were managed by his son, James T. Watson, who was partially insane, and committed suicide in N. Y., 1839. He was only a transient resident in the co.

The "Brantingham Tract" was bought by Thomas H. Brantingham, of Phila., and passed through the hands of many owners, among whom at one time was Aaron Burr. It contains 74,400 acres, and lay in the present town of Greig.

"John Brown's Tract" contained 8 townships, only a small part of which extended into this co., being mostly in Herkimer. They contained in all 210,000 acres, and were named *Industry, Enterprise, Perseverance, Unanimity, Frugality, Sobriety, Economy, and Regularity*. Mr. Brown was a merchant of Providence, R. I., and about 1796 made an expensive but unsuccessful attempt to establish a settlement on the tract. This tract is still almost an unbroken wilderness, and in common parlance the term "Brown's Tract" has come to be used as a general designation of the whole of the great wilderness of Northern New York.

The "Eleven Towns" have been in part noticed in our account of Jefferson co. In this co. there were 4, viz.: 5. *Mantua*, now Denmark; 9. *Handel*, now Pinckney; 10. *Platina*, now Harrisburgh; and *Louville*. Of these, 5 and 10 fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman, upon the division of the tract, 9 to Henderson, and 11 to Low.

The "Boylston Tract" embraced 13 towns in Lewis, Jefferson, and Oswego co's, of which

5 were in Lewis, viz.: 3. *Shakspeare*, now Montague; 4. *Cornelia*, and 5. *Porcia*, now Martinsburgh; 8. *Hybba*, and 13. *Rurabella*, now Osceola, (except a small part of 8, added to Montague); and 9. *Penelope*, now in High Market.

"Constable's Four Towns" were 1. *Xenophon*, now in Lewis; 2. *Flora*, now in High Market, Lewis, and West Turin; 3. *Lucretia*, now in High Market, Turin and Martinsburgh; and 4. *Pomonia*, now in Turin and West Turin.

"Inman's Triangle" was a tract of 26,250 acres in the present towns of Leyden and Lewis.

The first settlers in the co. who came to remain, arrived in 1794, from New England, and located in Leyden. The fame of the "Black River country" spread through Mass. and Conn., and within the next ten years the country between Tug Hill and the river, on the west side, including much of the best land in the co., was taken up by a laborious, intelligent, and enterprising population. With the exception of the expensive and abortive attempt of Mr. Brown and the transient efforts of the French to settle east of the river, there was but very slight improvement made on the east side of the river, until about 1820; and at this time there is less than a third of the population, and a much smaller proportion of farming wealth, on that side of the valley. Several very large tanneries, lumbering establishments, and other manufactories have been built within a few years, deriving their supplies from the forest, and with the probability of profitable employment while the supplies last. A systematic effort was made in 1840-6, to settle the high plateau region on the w. border of the co., in which the dairying interest has been successfully established.

During the late war no full regiment or battery was raised in this co. A company of the 14th N. Y. Vols., 2 co's of the 97th, and parts of the 1st and 5th Artillery, 3d, 20th, and 26th Cavalry, and of the 35th and 59th Infantry, were enlisted in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Croghan.....	2,035	2,146	2,434	87	192	545	210	90	279	106	247	318	118	109	289
Dennmark.....	2,559	2,222	2,100	164	145	380	140	411	172	410	130	138	419	369	128
Diana.....	1,483	1,645	1,778	415	143	143	147	150	170	139	166	187	147	147	160
Greig.....	1,733	1,946	2,638	174	158	147	140	175	196	218	170	288	258	222	276
Harrisburgh..	1,338	1,238	1,090	76	117	170	95	165	107	164	110	118	167	139	88
High Market..	1,170	1,130	1,051	202	87	19	177	27	176	42	192	194	36	63	155
Lewis.....	1,407	1,259	1,252	81	148	52	210	55	207	58	154	204	61	46	136
Leyden.....	1,859	1,828	2,048	363	158	209	171	249	186	233	192	218	277	247	201
Lowville.....	2,373	2,574	2,905	241	175	331	152	408	183	390	188	235	422	410	224
Martinsburgh	2,855	2,480	2,282	83	66	320	144	368	169	352	142	177	369	299	165
Montague.....	707	643	718	298	108	64	52	79	54	91	75	86	93	74	88
New Bremen..	1,786	1,966	1,908	106	186	65	192	107	258	95	233	283	111	79	249
Osceola.....	595	712	688	56	53	50	69	69	76	69	66	78	78	67	64
Pinekney.....	1,393	1,291	1,149	165	117	141	118	152	129	155	139	150	152	125	157
Turin.....	1,849	1,683	1,493	293	93	256	96	291	140	317	103	120	293	263	123
Watson.....	1,028	949	1,146	121	107	96	99	221	136	124	121	169	137	118	145
West Turin...	2,410	2,128	2,111	232	221	175	264	194	284	239	242	295	259	259	245
Total.....	28,580	27,840	28,700	3,237	2,274	2,654	2,476	3,111	2,896	3,182	2,670	3,258	3,397	3,036	2,893

**ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN LEWIS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the
Comptroller's office.**

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been compiled by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	743,909	\$3,572,904	\$590,119	\$4,995,200	\$4,495,200	\$14,674.40	\$11,745.42	\$3,746.40	\$9,741.69	0.76
1860..	743,900	3,572,908	590,119	4,995,200	4,495,200	14,674.40	11,745.42	3,741.20	13,860.20	0.97
1861..	731,651	3,581,769	592,074	4,173,900	4,495,200	15,962.14	9,867.00	3,371.40	14,047.50	0.96
1862..	731,650	3,581,769	592,074	3,173,900	5,279,275	15,962.14	9,867.00	3,959.46	21,117.10	0.96
1863..	735,873	3,638,413	526,005	4,164,500	5,391,577	26,663.90	12,583.74	4,043.68	22,914.20	1.23
1864..	728,613	3,626,470	591,366	4,208,000	5,426,005	178,122.70	186,148.83	4,069.51	24,417.02	7.24
1865..	732,950	3,677,431	415,087	4,123,000	4,538,719	80,655.56	72,047.50	3,404.04	17,757.74	3.83
1866..	731,069	3,641,296	408,626	4,050,000	4,497,663	39,427.64	183,325.00	3,373.25	21,645.03	5.60
1867..	726,843	3,582,626	406,473	3,989,500	4,219,911	57,392.69	100,119.60	5,312.39	26,936.94	3.99
1868..	733,893	3,548,609	390,076	3,939,000	4,288,498	56,012.22	26,765.00	5,360.62	19,512.18	2.51
1869..	735,946	3,583,205	379,697	3,963,000	4,238,688	52,793.85	22,939.20	5,298.36	18,544.26	2.35
1870..	743,419	3,536,550	395,827	3,933,000	3,962,902	47,312.47	21,211.87	4,953.63	23,828.22	2.46

CROCHAN, (named in honor of Major Geo. Croghan)—was formed from Watson and Diana, April 5, 1841, and a part of New Bremen was taken off in 1848. It lies E. of Black River, in the N. part of the co. The surface has an inclination toward the W. and N., and in the central and E. parts it is broken and hilly. Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers rise in the town and flow northerly into Diana; and Beaver River forms a portion of its S. boundary. The town is settled along Black and Beaver Rivers, but in the N. and E. there is still much wilderness. **Croghan**, (p. o.,) on Beaver River, and **Naumburg**, (p. o.,) on the "Prussian Settlement," in the W. part of the town, are small villages. **Beaverton**, (p. o.,) at the head of navigation on Beaver River on the line of New Bremen, has a tannery and extensive lumber mills, on the site of the projected city of "Castorville," which formed one feature in the project of French settlement noticed in our general account of the county. **Indian River**, (p. o.,) N. of the centre of the town, and **Belfort**, are small villages, the latter with a large tannery. **Jordan**, is the site of a new tannery on the Oswegatchie about 8 mi. east of Belfort. Settlement commenced before 1830, under P. S. Stewart, agent for Le Ray. Many of the settlers are French and Germans.

DENMARK—was formed from Harrisburgh, April 3, 1807. It lies W. of Black River, on the N. border of the co. Its surface descends to Black River on the E. by a succession of irregular terraces. Deer River flows through the town, affording abundant water power. The High Falls, one mi. below Copenhagen, (160 feet,) and Kings Fall, 2 mi. below, (about 40 feet,) are places of much interest. Near the mouth of Deer River are extensive flats; and Black River is bordered by a cedar swamp. Dairying is the leading business. There are 7 cheese factories in town, employing 16 persons and making 750,000 lbs. of cheese annually. **Copenhagen**,² (p. o.,) on Deer River, in the W. part, contains 3 churches and several manufactories. Pop. 575. **Denmark**, (p. o.,) in the E. part, contains about 40 houses; and **Deer River**, (p. o.,) on the river of the same name, about the same. It is near the U. & B. R. R. which has a station of this name a little below. **Castorland**, is a sta. on the U. & B. R. R. in the E. corner of the town, opposite the B. R. bridge below the mouth of Beaver River. The place is altogether new; having at present 2 buildings, and the depot. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Jesse Blodget.³

DIANA—was formed from Watson, April 16, 1830, and a part of Croghan was taken off in 1841. It was named from the goddess of huntmen, because Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain, had a hunting lodge and summer residence here, upon a tract that he owned, in this

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 716,265. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	137,822	95,229	233,051
1855	184,541	497,149	681,690
1860	177,021	103,961	280,982
1865	211,480	433,934	645,414

² Originally called *Munger's Mills*, from Nathan Munger, one of the early settlers. Changed to the present name at about the time the town of Denmark was formed, of which it was the principal village.

³ Among the early settlers were Freedom Wright, Major J. Crary, Robert Howe, Asa Pierce, Ichabod Parsons, Lewis Graves, Jonathan Barker, J. Rich, and Andrew Mills. The first male child born in the town, was Harrison Blodget.

town. This is the extreme N. E. town of the co. Its surface is level, or gently rolling, and the soil light. It is watered by the Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers and their branches, and has several small lakes, among which are Bonaparte and Indian lakes in the N., and South Creek and Legiers Lakes in the E. A considerable part of the town is still covered with a forest, and maple sugar is made in large quantities. Iron ore has been found, but not in large quantities. In the vicinity of the Natural Bridge, many fine mineral localities occur, at which nuttallite, tourmaline, sphene, tabular spar, coccolite, pyroxene, &c., are found. A crystalline limestone of coarse grain, and blue tinge, is also found here. **Sterling Bush**, (p. o.), formerly "Louisburg," in the w. part, is the seat of an iron furnace, built in 1833, and of lumber mills. **Harrisville**, (p. o.), in the N. part, is a thriving village, with several manufactories.¹ **Diana**, is a p. o. **Alpina**, is a hamlet, with an iron furnace² and lumber mills. **Blanchards Corners**, is a neighborhood. **Lake Bonaparte**, is a prospective station on the B. R. & St. L. R. R., which is projected across this town, and constructed about 10 miles from Carthage. The town has been bonded to aid in its construction. There are 4 churches in this town: Bap., Presb., Meth. Epis., and R. C.

CREIG—named from Hon. John Greig, of Canandaigua, was formed from Watson, April 5, 1828, as "*Brantingham*." Its name was changed Feb. 20, 1832. It is the S. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling in the w., but it is broken, rocky, and in some places hilly, in the E. The principal streams, all tributaries of Black River, are Moose River, Otter, Stony, and Fish Creeks, and Cole and Fall Brooks. A large part of this town is still a wilderness, and its principal wealth consists of its timber, and valuable water power. The soil is for the most part light and unproductive. Several extensive tanneries and lumber mills have been established, and on Moose River, which is navigable about two miles from the canal. There are a large mill for making paper pulp from wood, extensive lumber mills, paper mill, &c. **Port Leyden**, (p. o.), is partly in this town. **Lyonsdale**, (p. o.), named from Caleb Lyon, land agent, who settled in town in 1819, and died in 1835,—is on Moose River, 3 mi. from its mouth. It has a paper mill and a yarn factory. **Greig**, and **Brantingham**, are p. offices. There is a wooden R. R. 7 mi. long in this town. Settlement was begun at the High Falls, in 1794, by the French agents of the Castorland Colony, Simon Desjardins and Pierre Pharoux, who made this point the base of their supplies during the survey. They made a small clearing, built a few log houses, and at a later day, their successors opened a store; but the enterprise proved an entire failure in their hands, and for the next twenty years, the town was almost entirely abandoned. The High Falls, on the Black River, 63 feet high, adjacent to the canal, and Lyons Falls Depot on the U. & B. R. R., afford an excellent opportunity for water power, which has never been but slightly improved.

HARRISBURCH—named from Richard Harrison, of N. Y., proprietor, was formed from Lowville, Champion, (Jefferson co.), and Mexico, (Oswego co.) Feb. 22, 1803. Denmark was taken off in 1807, and a part of Pinckney in 1808. It lies upon the slate hills and limestone terraces N. W. of the centre of the co. Its general inclination is toward the N. E., its S. W. corner being 300 to 500 feet above Black River. Its surface is generally rolling, but in the S. W. it is moderately hilly. Deer River and its tributaries are the principal streams. There is no village in this town. It is a rich dairy town, and has 6 cheese factories, making about 600,000 lbs. annually. **Harrisburgh**,³ (p. o.), is in the N. E. part. There are two churches in town, Bap., and R. C.

HIGH MARKET⁴—was formed from West Turin, Nov. 11, 1852. It lies upon the elevated slate region in the S. W. part and its general inclination is toward the S. E. Its surface is rolling in the S., but broken and moderately hilly in the N. and W. and in many places it is very stony. Its streams are Fish Creek and its branches, the principal of which are Big and Little Alder Creeks. It is well adapted to dairying and has 3 cheese factories. **High Market**, is a hamlet in the S. E. part of the town. Much of the town is still

¹ Named from Posket Harris, first settler. There is a large tannery a mile below this place. The village has a Presb. church, gristmill, 3 sawmills, a chair factory, hotel, 6 stores, several shops, and about 500 inhabitants.

² A furnace was built here in 1847, by Suchard & Farvaiger, Swiss capitalists, the ore being mostly derived from Gouverneur and Rossie, and the coal from the neighboring forests.

³ Among the early settlers were John and Silas Bush, Amos Buck, Geo. Stoddard, and Thomas and Gilbert Merrill.

⁴ This town embraces Township No. 9, or Penelope, of the Boylston Tract, and parts of Nos. 2 and 3, or Flora and Lucretia, of Constable's Towns.

unsettled. Among the first settlers were Alfred Hovey, L. Fairchild, John Felshaw, Sol. Wells, and Benj. Martin.¹ A large proportion of the people are of Irish descent, who settled about 1842, after the suspension of public work upon the canals.

LEWIS—named from the county—was formed from West Turin and Leyden, Nov. 11, 1852. It lies upon the elevated plateau in the s. angle of the co. Its surface is generally rolling, but in the w. part it is broken and hilly. Its entire surface is 700 to 1,200 feet above the valley of Black River. The principal streams are Fish Creek, the w. branch of the Mohawk, and the w. branch of Salmon River. Half of the town is yet a forest. The soil is best adapted to grazing. Owing to the elevation of the town, spring is late, autumn early, and snows deep. **West Leyden**, (p. o.), situated on the headwaters of the Mohawk, in the e. part of the town, contains about 50 houses. Settlement was commenced about 1800; but many of present inhabitants are of German nativity.² About 14 mi. of the "Portland, Oswego and Chicago R. R." will, according to one route proposed, come within this town, but no part has been located definitely. The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1826. There are now 5 churches in town.³

LEYDEN—was formed from Steuben, (Oneida co.), March 10, 1797. Brownville (Jefferson co.) was taken off in 1802, Boonville (Oneida co.) in 1805, a part of Wilna (Jefferson co.) in 1819, Watson in 1821, and a part of Lewis in 1852. It lies on the w. bank of Black River, upon the s. border of the co. Its inclination is toward the e., the w. border being about 500 feet above the river. Its surface is undulating. Its principal streams are Sugar River and Moose Creek.⁵ **Port Leyden**, (p. o.), a sta. on U. & B. R. R. is an incorp. village (partly in Greig and has 977 inhabitants.⁶ **Talcottville**, (Leyden, p. o.), in the centre of the town, has important stone quarries. **Leyden Hill**, is in the n. part. **Locust Grove**, is a p. o. **Leyden Sta.** is on the U. & B. R. R. R. Settlement began in 1794.⁷ There are now 6 churches in town.

LOWVILLE—named from Nicholas Low, of N. Y. proprietor—was formed from Mexico, (Oswego co.), March 14, 1800, and a part of Harrisburgh was taken off in 1803. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, a little n. of the centre of the co. Its w. border is about 400 feet above the river. Its surface is gently rolling. A wide interval, the n. part of which is swampy, extends along the river, and a large part of this is annually overflowed. A mineral spring has been known on the n. border of this town, since the earliest surveys, and another has been discovered within the last year, a mile west of the village. They are sulphurous, and contain an inflammable gas. **Lowville**, (p. o.), incorp. in 1847, is the county seat, and important R. R. station, near the s. border of the town. It is in a valley open to the east, and surrounded by pleasant scenery. It contains the Lowville Academy, a long established and flourishing institution with separate male and female departments, 2 newspaper offices,⁸ 2 banks, 6 churches, 2 large hotels, a foundry, grain, cradle and scythe snath factory, 2 mills, a sash and blind factory, and other manufactories, and the centre of considerable trade. Population about 1,800. **West Lowville**, is a p. o. on the "West Road," 2 mi. from Lowville Village. **Stows Square**, formerly a small village and p. o. is now a farming neighborhood. **Smiths Landing**, and **Lowville Landing**, are landings on the River, each about 2 miles from the village. Settlement was begun in this town in 1797, under Silas Stow, agent for Nicholas Low, and the whole town, being of excellent quality, was rapidly filled up with immigrants from New England.⁹ An early strife

¹ S. C. Thompson kept the first store and inn, and built the first gristmill; and James McVicker erected the first sawmill. The first school was taught by Ada Higby.

² Among the earliest settlers were Josiah Dewey, Nathan Pelton, Levi Tiffany, Winthrop Felshaw, and Maj. Alpheus Pease.

³ Lutheran, German Ref., Bap., and 2 R. C.

⁴ When this name was applied, it also embraced a tract now in Boonville, which belonged to parties living in Leyden, Holland, whence the name. It remained a separate town in this co. on the division of Oneida co., in 1805.

⁵ Upon Sugar River is a beautiful cascade of about 60 ft. fall in the space of 200 feet.

⁶ It has a large tannery, a small one, and several mechanic shops. A blast furnace of 2 stacks was built here a few years since, with the intention of using ore found in the village, but was unsuccessful, on account of the sulphur in the ore. Other attempts have been made to use ore from other places, but at present the works are idle.

⁷ Among the first settlers were Wm. Topping, Bela Butterfield, Brainard and David Miller, Hezekiah Talcott, Asa

Lord, Wm. Bingham, Theo. Olmstead, — Adams, Allen Auger, J. Hinman, L. Hart, and Benjamin Starr. The first birth was that of Jonathan Topping, in 1794; and the first death, that of Calvin Miller, March 22, 1797.

⁸ *The Journal and Republican*, (Repub.) weekly. Size 26 by 40. Amos V. Smiley, ed. & prop. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1860, with its present name, by consolidation of the "Northern Journal" and the "Lewis County Republican."

Lewis County Democrat, (Dem.) weekly. Size 26 by 41. C. D. Manville and T. B. Phelps, editors. Estab. in 1856, and formerly known as the "Lewis County Banner." Among the early settlers were Jonathan Rogers, Ehud Stephens, Moses Waters, A. Wilcox, B. Hillman, Daniel Kelley, Isaac Perry, J. H. and S. Leonard, John Schull, William Darrow, Jas. Bailey, John Bush, A. F. and J. Snell, David and Benj. Rice, and Ebenezer Hills. The first birth was that of Harriet Stephens. The first inn was kept by Capt. Rogers, and the first store by Fortunatus Eager. The first mill was built by D. Kelley.

between this town and Martinsburgh for the county seat, led to the erection of a court house in each village. But the latter for the time won the victory, upon which Lowville turned her C. H. into an academy. This institution celebrated its 50th anniversary July 22, 1858. There are 7 churches in town: 2 Bap. Presb. Meth. Episc. Prot. Episc. Free Will Bap. and R. C.

MARTINSBURGH—named from Gen. Walter Martin, proprietor, was formed from Turin, Feb. 22, 1803. A part of Turin was annexed in 1823. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, near the centre of the co. It has an easterly inclination, its w. border being nearly 1,000 feet above the river valley, which is annually overflowed. Its surface consists of broad terraces, underlaid in the middle and eastern parts by limestone, and descending to a wide intervalle bordering on the river, with large swamps. The western part rises into a high plateau, the side of which is cut into deep ravines, and the top extends westward into a level swampy region, from whence the sources of streams flow in several directions. Roaring Brook, or Martin's Creek, and Whetstone Creek, and their tributaries, are the principal streams.¹ The town is well adapted to dairying, and there are 7 cheese factories, producing about 800,000 lbs. of cheese annually. Lead mining was attempted in this town some years since, for speculative operation in stocks, and a large amount of money was spent without profit. Two smelting furnaces were built, but were never put into successful operation. The mines were on the brow of the upper terrace of Trenton limestone, 1 mi. N. W. from Martinsburgh Village.

Martinsburgh, (p. o.,) is a village of about 400 inhabitants, containing an academy, 3 churches, a newspaper office,² a mill, and several stores and shops. **Martinsburgh Depot**, is in the valley, 2 mi. E. of the village, on the U. & B. R. R. **Glensdale**, (p. o.,) is a small village in the S. E. part, with a R. R. sta., 2 inns, and a few houses. The place first known by this name is a hamlet, three-fourths of a mile distant, with a mill, &c.

West Martinsburgh, (p. o.,) is a small village, 3 mi. N. W. of Martinsburgh. Settlement was begun by Gen. Walter Martin, in 1801.³

MONTAGUE⁴ (Mon-ta-gu')—was formed from West Turin, Nov. 14, 1850. Lots 1 to 38, in township 8, were annexed from Osceola, Nov. 22, 1867. It lies near the centre of the w. border of the co. Its inclination is toward the N. W., and its elevation is 1,200 to 1,600 feet above tide. Its surface is generally rolling, but in some places it is broken and hilly. It is watered by numerous small streams, flowing into Deer River. The N. branch of Salmon River flows through the S. W. corner. The soil is a moderately fertile, and chiefly adapted to grazing. **Cardners Corners**, (Montague p. o.,) is in the N. part of the town. Settlement commenced in 1846, under the agency of Diadate Pease, agent of the Pierrepont estate. There are 2 churches in town—M. E. and Bap.

NEW BREMEN—was formed from Watson and Croghan, March 31, 1848. It lies upon the E. bank of Black River, N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the W., but rolling, broken, and rocky in the E. It is watered by several tributaries of Black River, the largest of which is Beaver River, on the N. boundary. The E. part is sparsely settled. The soil is a light, sandy loam. **Dayansville**,⁵ (New Bremen p. o.,) is in the W. part of the town, and has a large tannery, a mill, church, and a few shops and stores. Pop. 300. Settlement was commenced in 1798, by Samuel Illingsworth and some French families.⁶ It is largely settled by Germans and French. There are 3 cheese factories in this town, producing about 250,000 lbs. annually. There are 4 churches in town.⁷

¹ In the gulfs worn by these streams into the slate hills of this town, there occurs some very fine scenery, well worthy of a visit.

² *Chimney Point*, 2 mi. W. of Martinsburgh, is a ravine worn by Roaring Brook into the Utica slate, from 200 to 250 feet deep.

³ The "Chimney" is a pyramidal mass of slate, left by the wearing action of two streams that here unite, one falling in a fine cascade. Above this the stream is bordered by precipitous banks, and finally is obstructed by a cascade which prevents further ascent.

⁴ *Whetstone Gulf*, on Whetstone Creek, near S. border of the town, is a ravine three miles long, the upper part of which has scenery of great beauty. These localities are well worthy of a visit by the tourist.

⁵ The *Boy's Journal*, 12 pages, each 6 by 9 1/2 inches, monthly, A. B. Mereness, Ed. Term, 25 cts. per an.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Elijah Baldwin, Mrs.

Richard Arthur and sons, Reuben Pitcher and sons, Nathan Cheney, Eli Rogers, Gains Alexander, Stephen Searls, Joseph Sheldon, Chilton Doty, A. Conkey, D. Ashley S. Gowdy, C. and D. Shumway, John Peebles, Philo Rockwell, Barnabas Yale, Levi Adams, and Orrin Moore. W. Martin built the first mills, and in 1807 a paper-mill.

⁷ This town embraces Township No. 3 or *Shakespeare*, and a small part of No. 8, or *Hybla*, of the Boylston Tract. It was named from the daughter of Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, of Brooklyn, former proprietor.

⁸ This place was laid out in 1826, by Charles Dayan, of Lowville, and from him named.

⁹ Several of the French company located at the head of Beaver River, where they designed to build a city. A sawmill was built, a half dozen houses were erected, and the place received the name of "Castorville."

¹⁰ Bap. M. E., Luth., and R. C.

OSCEOLA—named from the celebrated Seminole chief of Florida, was formed from West Turin, Feb. 28, 1844. Lots 1 to 38, in township 8, were annexed to Montague, Nov. 22, 1867. It lies upon the high region in the s. w. corner of the co., with a general inclination toward the s. w. corner. Its surface is broken, and the highest points are 1,500 to 1,600 feet above tide. The streams are branches of Fish Creek and Salmon River. The soil is a moderately fertile, and chiefly fit for grazing. It is entirely isolated from the rest of the co. by forests and swamps, and the usual way of reaching the co. seat is by way of Rome and Utica, or Adams and Watertown. Much of the town is yet a wilderness. **Osceola**, (p. o.), in the s. part, on Salmon River, lies in a deep valley. It has a large tannery, and an oar factory. Settlement was commenced about 1838, by Seymour Green, agent for Pierrepont. There are 2 churches in town—M. E. and Indep.

PINCKNEY—named in honor of Charles C. Pinckney, a statesman of S. C., was formed from Harrisburgh and "*Harrison*," (now Rodman, Jeff. co.,) Feb. 12, 1808. It lies upon the highlands in the n. w. corner of the co., and has an average elevation of 1,300 feet above tide, and its waters flow both e. and w. From some points in this town, a fine view of Lake Ontario is obtained. The soil is a slaty loam, well adapted for dairying, and it has 2 cheese factories producing 180,000 lbs. annually. **Pinckney**, and **Barnes Corners**, are p. offices. **New Boston**, is a hamlet on Deer River. **Cronks Corners**, is a small village. Settlement was commenced in 1804, under Abel French, agent of Mr. Henderson.¹

TURIN—was formed from Mexico, (Oswego co.,) March 14, 1800. Martinsburgh was taken off in 1803, another portion was annexed to Martinsburgh in 1819, West Turin was taken off in 1830. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, s. of the centre of the co. Its w. boundary is 800 to 1,000 feet above the river, giving to the town an easterly inclination. The surface on the w. rises to the slate hills, and on the e., descends to the river interval. The soil is a deep, fertile loam mixed with disintegrated slate and limestone, and highly adapted to dairying. It has 6 cheese factories, producing about 650,000 lbs. annually. The U. & B. R. R. passes through the e. border of this town, but has no depot within it. **Turin**, (p. o.,) situated in the s. part, contains 3 churches, a union school, and is a place of considerable trade.² Pop. 552. **Houseville**,³ (p. o.,) in the n. part, has a pop. of 120. The first settlement was made about 1797, under Nathaniel Shaler, and the town was rapidly settled by immigrants from New England.⁴ There are 7 churches in town.⁵

WATSON,—named from James Watson, of N. Y., proprietor—was formed from Leyden, March 30, 1821. "*Brantingham*," (now Greig,) was taken off in 1828, Diana in 1830, a part of Croghan in 1841, and a part of New Bremen in 1848. It lies upon the e. bank of Black River, and extends from near the centre of the co. to its e. border. Its surface is level or sloping to the w., and in the central and e. parts it is more hilly and broken. The e. part is yet covered with forests; and a tract upon the extreme e. border, constitutes a portion of "*Brown's Tract*." The procuring of wood, lumber, and bark, affords business for a portion of the inhabitants. There are several good dairy farms in town. The soil is light and sandy. **Watson**, (p. o.,) on Black River, in the w. part of the town, is a hamlet. A State bridge crosses the river at this place. The early settlers located along the river, and settlements were not made in the interior until about 1815.⁶

WEST TURIN—was formed from Turin, March 25, 1830. Osceola was taken off in 1844, Montague in 1850, and High Market and a part of Lewis in 1852. It lies upon the w. bank of Black River, s. of the centre of the co. Its inclination is toward the e., its surface rising by successive terraces from the interval of Black River to the hills 1,000 ft. above. Its streams are Sugar River, which flows easterly through near the centre of the town, and numerous smaller brooks. The High Falls, upon Black River, plunge over a ledge of gneiss rock 63 feet in height. These falls offer an excellent water power but little used. The soil is a deep, fertile loam upon the river valley, and a slaty loam upon the hills. It is an excellent

¹ Among the early settlers were J. Pennington, Phineas Woolworth, N. E. Moody, Stephen Hart, and Stephen Armstrong. Owing to its great elevation, the town is liable to deep snows, and in consequence, its settlement was retarded until a recent date.

² There are 2 gristmills upon Mill Creek, near Turin, and a woolen factory 1 mi. below the village.

³ Named from its founder, Eleazar House.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Enoch Johnson, Zaccheus

and John Higby, Levi, Elijah, Justus, and Reuben Woolworth, Thos. Kilham, Ezra Clapp, C. Williston, Eleazar House, Z. Bush, and W. and G. Shepherd. The first birth was that of Cynthia Clapp; and the first marriage, that of Levi Collins and Mary Bush.

⁵ Presb., 3 Meth. Ep., Calv. Meth., 1 Cong.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Eliphalet Edmonds, Isaac and Jabez Puffer, Jonathan Bishop, David Durfy, Ozem Bush, J. Beach, and R. Stone.

dairy town, and has 3 cheese factories. **Constableville**,¹ (p. o.,) is situated upon Sugar River, at the foot of the Slate Hills, near the centre of the town. Pop. about 600. It has 4 churches, several manufactories, and considerable trade. **Collinsville**,² (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the e. part of the town. **Lyons Falls**,³ (p. o.,) on Black River, is a small village and station on the U. & B. R. R. **Mohawk Hill**, is a p. o. in the s. part. The first settlement was made at Constableville, in 1796, under Nathaniel Shaler.⁴ There are nine churches in town.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY



THIS county was formed from Genesee and Ontario, Feb. 23, 1821, and named in honor of Chancellor Livingston. A portion of Allegany was annexed in 1846, and another portion in 1856. It occupies a nearly central position in the w. half of the State. It is centrally distant 205 mi. from Albany, and contains 655 sq. mi. Its surface is an upland, rolling in the n. and hilly in the s. The hills upon the s. border are 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above the valleys and 2,000 to 2,200 ft. above tide. From their summits the surface declines toward the n., the extreme n. border being 500 to 800 ft. above tide. The slopes are usually smooth and gradual, except along the banks of the streams; and nearly every acre of land in the co. is

arable.

The streams generally flow in deep ravines. They are usually bordered by steep, and sometimes precipitous, hillsides. The principal stream is Genesee River, flowing n. e. through the w. part of the co. In the s. its course is between steep and often precipitous banks, but further n. it is bordered by broad and beautiful intervals, which are liable to overflow. Its tributaries are Conesus Creek, Fall Brook, and Canaseraga Creek, from the e., and Beards, White, and several other small creeks, from the w. Coshagua Creek is a tributary of the Canaseraga. Hemlock and Honeoye Outlets flow along the e. border, and a few tributaries of the Susquehanna take their rise in the s. part. Conesus Lake, near the centre, and Hemlock Lake, along the e. border, occupying long, narrow valleys, are the only considerable bodies of water.

The underlying rocks, commencing upon the n. border, are the waterlime of the Onondaga salt group, the Onondaga and corniferous limestones, Marcellus and Hamilton shales, Genesee slate, and Portage shales and sandstones. The limestones of the n. are extensively quarried for lime and building stone; and the sandstones of the Portage group furnish excellent building stone and flagging. The soil, derived from the disintegration of these rocks, in all the elements of fertility has no superior in the State. Wheat and all kinds of grain thrive, and broom corn is cultivated on the flats. Formerly sheep husbandry was an important business, but more attention is now given to dairying.

The county seat is located at the village of Geneseo. The courthouse is beautifully situated upon a fine lot in the n. part of the village. The jail, in the rear of the courthouse is an old building. The clerk's office is a small fireproof building upon the courthouse lot. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 118 acres about 1½ mi. e. of Geneseo. It is of brick, 4 stories and basement, 33 by 36 feet, with two wings each 52 by 34 feet. An insane asylum for 35 patients has been recently built. A State Normal and Training School has been established at Geneseo.

¹ Named from William Constable, son of the original proprietor.

² Named from Homer Collins, an early settler.

³ Named from the late Lyman R. Lyon.

⁴ Among the early settlers were John Ives, Levi Hough, H. Scranton, Willard Allen, Horatio G. Hough, — Rockwell, and Jonathan Collins.

The Genesee Valley Canal extends along the valley of the Genesee from the n. bounds of the co. to Mt. Morris; thence it turns s. e. to Coshagua Creek and up the valley of that stream to Nunda, and thence s. w. to the Genesee at Portage, where it crosses the river upon a wood aqueduct supported by stone piers. The Dansville Branch Canal extends from the Shakers near Mt. Morris, s. e. to Dansville. The highest level of the Genesee Valley Canal within this co. is 622 feet above the Erie Canal at Rochester, and 1,132 feet above tide. The Canandaigua & Niagara Bridge Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. extends through Caledonia. The Buffalo Div. of the Erie Railway extends s. e. through Portage and Nunda. The Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, extends s. e. through Caledonia, Avon, Livonia, Conesus, and Springwater. The Avon, Genesee & Mount Morris R. R. extends s. through Avon, Genesee, and Groveland to Mt. Morris, and surveys have been made for its continuation s. w. to the Erie Railway. The Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad, extending from Dansville to Mt. Morris has been recently built.

Before the advent of the whites, this co. was the seat of several of the principal villages of the Seneca Nation. Considerable advances had been made in the arts of civilization, and a large quantity of land had been cleared and was cultivated. Corn, apples, and peaches were extensively raised. The orchards were destroyed, and the whole region was laid waste, by Gen. Sullivan, in 1779. The co. was included in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase, and in the Morris Reserve. The w. boundary of the Phelps and Gorham Purchase was a line extending due n. from the Penn. line to the junction of Genesee River and Canaseraga Creek, and thence northerly along Genesee River to the n. bounds of the co. The Morris Reserve was subdivided into several tracts, generally distinguished as separate patents.

In Sept. 1797, a treaty was held with the Indians at Genesee, at which they ceded all their lands in this co. to the whites, except several small reservations.¹ The first settlements were made about 1790, previous to the extinguishment of the Indian title. The most prominent of the early settlers were James and Wm. Wadsworth, from Durham, Conn., who located at Genesee, June 10, 1790. They were large land owners, and by a wise and liberal policy they greatly facilitated the settlement of the surrounding region. The greater part of the early settlers were immigrants from New England. York and Caledonia were settled principally by a colony of Scotch.

In the late war, portions of the 27th and 33d regiments were enlisted in this county early in the year, and some portion of the 75th and 89th soon after. A Regimental Camp was formed at Genesee, Sept. 24, 1861, under Col. John Rorbach, and the 104th Regiment ("Wadsworth Guards") was formed there.

The 130th N. Y. vols. (afterwards known as "1st Dragoons") and "19th N. Y. Cavalry," was organized at Portage under Gen. W. S. Fullerton, Sept. 1862. It was enlisted in Allegany, Livingston and Monroe cos.

The 136th Regiment, N. Y. vols. was organized at Portage by Col. James Wood, in the fall of 1862, it being one of the regiments raised in the 30th Senatorial, District (Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming counties) under orders dated July 7, 1862. Portions of the 188th infantry, 19th, 22d, and 24th cavalry and 14th artillery, were also raised in this county.

¹ The Indian Reservations within the limits of the co. were: Canawagus, containing 2 sq. mi. on the w. bank of Genesee River, w. of Avon; Little Beards Town and Big Tree, containing 4 sq. mi., on the w. bank of the Genesee, opposite Genesee; Squakie Hill, containing 2 sq. mi., on

the w. bank of the Genesee, n. of Mt. Morris; and the Gardeau Reservation, of 28 sq. mi., lying one-half in this county, s. of Mt. Morris. See p. 711. The Indian titles to these lands have all since been extinguished.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Avon	2,910	2,930	3,038	352	235	299	217	331	246	328	234	351	283	327	235
Caledonia	2,014	1,725	1,813	235	90	195	133	211	142	204	109	205	125	173	190
Conesus	1,443	1,346	1,362	213	153	213	90	267	104	196	94	215	96	200	85
Geneseo	3,902	3,001	3,032	356	244	352	202	350	267	359	211	368	290	360	247
Groveland	1,565	1,439	1,455	160	150	142	147	133	149	131	117	126	155	119	145
Leicester	2,008	1,651	1,744	442	149	178	165	220	181	352	219	228	182	265	174
Lima	2,782	2,925	2,912	241	203	273	218	329	280	413	168	367	238	315	212
Livonia	2,593	2,605	2,705	340	230	398	123	415	191	215	143	420	202	269	185
Mount Morris	3,963	3,770	3,877	453	431	343	466	377	484	393	436	402	504	348	479
N. H. Dansville	3,738	3,724	4,015	385	411	310	398	346	442	321	425	347	473	341	448
Nunda	2,849	2,843	2,687	396	217	331	202	334	252	345	237	378	242	336	253
Ossian	1,269	884	1,163	147	130	138	113	121	124	125	115	142	115	119	107
Portage	1,519	1,407	1,338	206	101	170	103	173	112	180	106	184	121	160	110
Sparta	1,248	1,193	1,182	169	145	147	134	145	176	145	146	148	150	128	121
Springwater	2,399	2,227	2,174	464	129	373	118	383	120	369	116	395	125	337	129
West Sparta	1,501	1,383	1,244	178	128	143	144	138	141	127	134	147	131	129	126
York	2,743	2,521	2,564	429	116	360	121	382	124	352	105	379	118	330	118
Total	39,546	37,535	39,321	5,178	3,262	4,365	3,097	4,600	3,535	4,555	3,118	4,792	3,511	4,296	3,283

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation.
1869..	380,359	\$11,840,087	\$2,486,584	\$14,322,282	\$13,586.53	\$2,613.84	\$10,729.92	\$25,036.47	0.50	
1860..	378,992	11,391,365	2,571,878	14,215,663	14,306,555	12,341.83	31,635.98	10,729.92	44,111.87	0.68
1861..	382,126	11,920,895	2,294,767	14,215,662	14,306,555	17,275.22	36,295.97	10,729.92	44,707.98	0.76
1862..	383,032	11,738,108	2,238,715	13,976,823	18,357,339	16,905.14	31,093.33	13,768.00	73,429.36	0.74
1863..	380,596	11,632,678	1,971,702	13,604,380	17,041,338	39,300.15	30,221.13	12,781.00	72,425.69	0.91
1864..	382,355	11,860,806	2,263,462	14,124,268	16,371,702	166,402.78	28,536.16	12,278.73	73,672.66	1.72
1865..	382,355	11,900,806	2,263,462	14,124,268	15,509,606	166,402.78	28,536.16	11,632.21	60,681.34	1.73
1866..	381,348	11,976,015	2,084,924	14,060,939	15,277,692	101,482.97	14,584.36	11,458.27	73,523.89	2.17
1867..	380,783	12,012,930	1,943,027	13,955,957	14,071,331	22,907.17	156,726.33	17,589.16	89,252.95	2.04
1868..	381,289	12,050,516	1,929,474	13,979,990	14,205,957	20,253.79	132,441.57	17,757.45	64,637.11	1.65
1869..	381,347	12,080,307	1,961,324	14,041,631	14,404,990	30,663.11	41,480.36	18,006.84	63,021.83	1.06
1870..	380,528	12,126,154	2,076,375	14,202,529	16,041,631	34,797.83	44,304.30	20,052.04	96,455.45	1.22

AVON—was formed as "*Hartford*," in Jan. 1789. Its name was changed in 1808. Rush was taken off in 1818. It is the centre town upon the N. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, terminating in flats on Genesee River. Deming Hill, on lot 192, is the highest point in town. The principal stream is Conesus Creek, or Outlet, a tributary of Genesee River. **Avon**, (p. o.), in the w. part, is a station on the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway, and on the Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris R. R., and is celebrated for its medicinal springs.² It was incorporated June 13, 1853, and has 4 churches, a bank, a banking house, a large cure, 7 large hotels, a newspaper office,³ 2 plow factories, a malt house, etc., and 900 inhabitants. **East Avon**, (p. o.), near the centre, contains 2 churches and about 35 houses. **South Avon**, (p. o.), in the s. part, contains a dozen houses. **Littleville**, 1½ mi. s. of Avon, contains a gristmill, furnace, and 23

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 326,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	229,762	86,538	316,700
1855	262,462	96,378	358,840
1860	274,069	93,009	367,078
1865	281,049	87,711	368,760

² These springs—two in number, and about one-fourth

of a mile apart—are located about 1 mi. s. w. of the village. The lower spring discharges about 54 gallons of water per minute.

The quantity of water from both springs continues about the same during the year. Several large hotels have been erected for the accommodation of visitors, large numbers of whom visit the springs annually. Their analysis shows that they contain the carbonate of lime, chloride of sodium, and sulphates of lime, magnesia and soda.

³ The *Avon Journal*, (Dem.) J. R. Cotter, pub.

houses. The first settlement was made in 1785.¹ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1795; Rev. Daniel Thatcher was the first preacher. There are 6 churches in town.²

CALEDONIA—was formed, as "*Southampton*," March 30, 1802. Its name was changed April 4, 1806. A part of York was taken off in 1819. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, and a considerable portion of it is stony. Genesee River forms the e. boundary. Caledonia Spring, in the n. part, covers an area of about 2 acres, and the outlet forms a good water-power a few rods n. of the spring. In the s. part is a valuable quarry of limestone, yielding excellent lime and a fine quality of building stone. **Caledonia**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, a station on the C. & N. F. Branch of the Central, and the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, contains 3 churches, a grist and saw-mill, a brewery, and 597 inhabitants. The first settlement was made about 1797, by — Peterson, a Dane, and — Brooks, an Englishman.³ The first church (Presb.) was org. in 1805; and the first settled preacher, Rev. Alexander Denoon, was installed Aug. 17, 1808.⁴

CONESUS—was formed from Livonia and Groveland, as "*Freeport*," April 12, 1819. Its name was changed to "*Bowersville*," March 26, 1825, and to Conesus April 15, 1825. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Hemlock Lake forms the e. and Conesus Lake a part of the w. boundary. Its surface is hilly. The Marrowback Hills in the e. part, w. of Hemlock Lake, rise to about 1,200 feet above it. A deep valley extends s. e. from near the centre into Springwater, through which the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway passes. The principal stream is Mill Creek. **Conesus Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church, a grist and sawmill, and 237 inhabitants. **Conesus**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. station. **Foots Corners**, and **Union Corners**, (p. o.,) are hamlets, the latter, containing one church. Settlement was commenced at the head of Conesus Lake in 1794, or '95, by James Henderson, from Penn.⁵ The first church (Meth.) was organized in 1814.⁶

GENESEO—was formed in Jan., 1789. It is an interior town, lying n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, with an abrupt declivity of 200 to 300 feet toward the river, on the w. Genesee River, forming its w. boundary, is bordered by fertile flats of an average width of about half a mi. The other principal streams are Fall Creek, and several small brooks that flow w. into the river and e. into Conesus Lake. On Fall Creek, s. of the village, is a perpendicular fall of 90 feet. **Geneseo**, (p. o.,) formerly called "*Big Tree*," from an immense oak tree that stood upon the banks of the river, is a station on the Avon, Geneseo, and Mt. Morris R. R., and was incorp. as a village April 21, 1832. It contains the county buildings, 5 churches, the Geneseo Normal and Training School,⁷ the Geneseo Academy,⁸ a bank, a library,⁹ a newspaper office,¹⁰ gristmill, furnace, machine shop, and about 2,000 inhabitants. Settlement was begun by Lemuel B. Jenkins and Capt. Noble about 1788-9, near the village.¹¹ The first church was organized in 1795, but was subsequently removed to the N. E. part of the town, near Lakeville.¹²

GROVELAND—was formed Jan. 27, 1789. A part of Conesus was taken off in 1819,

¹ Among the early settlers were Gilbert R. Berry at the River, w. of Avon Village, and Dr. Timothy Hosmer, at West Avon, Maj. Isaiah Thompson, and — Rice, in 1789. Gilbert R. Berry kept the first inn, and established the first ferry across Genesee River, in 1789. The first saw-mill was built by Timothy Hosmer, at Littleville, in 1790, and the first gristmill by the Wadsworths, in 1792. The first school was kept by Pedie Joiner, at Avon, in 1792.

² M. E., Prot. E., Bap., Presb., and R. C.

³ David Fuller settled near the Spring in 1798; and in that year and 1799, John and Malcolm McLaren, Peter Campbell, Alex. McDonald, John Cameron, and John and Donald McVean, from Scotland, settled in town. Hines Chamberlain was an early settler. The first death was that of John McLaren, in 1800; and the first marriage, that of Hines Chamberlain and widow McLaren. The first inn was kept by — Peterson; David Fuller kept an inn in 1798. The first store was kept by Alex. McDonald, in 1799. The first mill was built by the Pulteney Land Company, at the Spring, in 1801-2; and the first woolen factory, by Donald McKenzie, in 1822. The first school was taught near the Spring, by Jeannette McDonald, in 1804.

⁴ There are 3 churches: M. E., Presb., and Ref. Presb. ⁵ Hector McKay settled in 1798, Harry May in 1806, Davenport Alger in 1808; James Steel and Wait Arnold, in 1810; Thomas Young, (father of Governor Young) in 1811, and Andrew Arnold in 1816. The first store was kept by A. & G. Arnold, at the centre, in 1813. The first sawmill was built in 1803 or '04, on Mill Creek, near the centre; and the first woolen factory in 1819, by Hosea Gilbert.

⁶ There are 2 churches in town: M. E. and Univ.

⁷ First called the "Wadsworth Normal and Training School." The name was changed by act of April 5, 1871. It was established under authority of chap. 185, laws of 1867, the sum of \$15,000 being raised by the village, and \$45,000 by the town. To this the executors of the estate of James Wadsworth added \$10,000. The building has lately been fully completed. The contract first provided for a building at \$63,192; but a change of site, and modification of the original plan, increased the expense about \$8,000 in excess of the fund in hand. At the date of the last official report the school had not been organized.

⁸ Located on Temple Hill, on the e. border of the village. The buildings were erected in 1826, principally under the impulse received from James Wadsworth. It is under the control of the Buffalo Synod.

⁹ The Wadsworth Library was founded by the late James Wadsworth, Esq., and it subsequently received a large addition from Gen. James S. Wadsworth. It has 6,340 vols., besides 800 duplicates, and other property valued at \$36,443.06. It is a free circulating library for citizens of the county, and reports annually to the Legislature.

¹⁰ The *Livingston Republican*, (Repub.) weekly; Lockwood, L. Doty, pub. Size, 27 by 41. Terms, \$1.50.

¹¹ Wm. and James Wadsworth settled in town in 1790. They came from Durham, Conn., with a small party, and located near the present site of the village. Richard Steele kept the first inn, in 1793, and Hall & Miner the first store, in 1794.

¹² The census reports 5 churches—2 Presb., M. E., Prot. E., and R. C.

and a part of Sparta in 1856. It lies near the centre of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly. In the w. part are extensive flats occupying about one-fourth of the area of the town. The principal streams are Canaseraga and Cohaqua Creeks, which empty into Genesee River near the N. w. corner of the town. **Groveland Corners**, (Groveland p. o.) E. of the centre, contains 1 church and 15 houses. **Hunts Corners**, (East Groveland p. o.) in the N. part, contains 2 churches and 14 houses. **Groveland Centre**, is a hamlet in the N. w. part. The first settlement was made by Charles Williamson, agent for the Pulteney Estate, in 1792.¹ In that year he built several houses in the N. w. corner of the town, and there located a small colony of Germans, and called the settlement "Williamsburgh." This colony soon after left, and the entire village disappeared. In the s. w. part, at the junction of the Dansville Branch with the Genesee Valley Canal, is a Shaker settlement. There are 3 churches in town—M. E., "Nazarite," and Presb.

LEICESTER, named from a son of Oliver Phelps—was formed, as "Leister," March 30, 1802. Its name was changed Feb. 9, 1805. Mount Morris was taken off in 1813, and a part of York in 1819. It is the centre town on the w. border of the co. The surface is undulating, with extensive flats in the E. It is drained by Genesee River, which forms its E. and s. boundaries, and by Beards Creek² and its tributaries. Little Beardstown, Squakie Hill, and Big Tree Reservations were within the limits of this town. **Moscow**, (p. o.) near the centre, incorp. about 1850, contains 3 churches and 245 inhabitants. **Cuylerville**, (p. o.) in the E. part, incorp. in 1848, contains a church, a distillery, and about 350 inhabitants; **Gibsonville**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, a paper mill, sawmill, and 16 houses. Ebenezer Allen was the first settler, soon after the close of the Revolution, but left soon after. The first permanent settlement was commenced by Horatio and John H. Jones, in 1789.³

LIMA—was formed, as "Charleston," Jan. 27, 1789. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is undulating and hilly. It is drained chiefly by Honeoye Creek, which forms the E. boundary. **Lima**, (p. o.) incorp. April 25, 1867, contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,⁴ a bank, the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and until recently the Genesee College.⁵ Pop. 1,257. **South Lima**, (p. o.)—Hamilton's Station, on the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway—in the s. w. corner, is a small village. Settlement was commenced by Paul Davidson and Jonathan Gould, from Penn., in 1788.⁶ The first religious society (Presb.) was organized Oct. 1, 1795, by Rev. Daniel Thatcher.

LIVONIA—was formed from "Pittstown," (now Richmond, Ontario co.) Feb. 12, 1808. A part of Conesus was taken off in 1819. It lies on the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. The surface in the s. part is moderately hilly, and in the N. undulating. Conesus and Hemlock Lakes lie partly within the town. Their outlets, and that of Canadice Lake, are the principal streams. **Livonia Centre**, (Livonia p. o.) a R. R. station, contains 2 churches and 193 inhabitants; **Livonia Station**, (p. o.) 1½ mi. W., on the Roch. Div. of E. Railway, a manufactory of agricultural implements, 2 churches, 1 banking office, and a population of 399; **South Livonia**, (p. o.) 1 church and 13 houses; **Hemlock**

¹ Among the early settlers were Wm. Ewens, Wm. Lemon, John Ewart, and W. Harris. The first school was taught at "Williamsburgh," by Sam'l Murphy, about 1793. The first mill was built by Chas. Scholl, for Chas. Williamson, on Lot 58, in 1797; the first inn was kept in "Williamsburgh" by Wm. Lemon, in 1795; and the first store, in the same place, by Alexander McDonald, in 1795 or '96.

² Named from Little Bear, an Indian chief, whose principal village, Little Beards Town, was situated on the present site of Cuylerville.

³ Among the other early settlers were Elijah Hunt, Alexander Ewing, and Maj. Wm. Lemon. Jellis, Thomas, and Wm. Clute, from Schenectady, were also early settlers. The first child born was James Jones, May 5, 1791; and the first death that of Mrs. Horatio Jones, in June, 1792. The first inn was kept by Leonard Stimson, in 1797. He also opened the first store, soon after. The first sawmill was built by Ebenezer Allen, at Gibsonville, in 1792; and the first gristmill by Oliver L. Phelps, near Moscow, in 1799.

⁴ The *Lima Recorder*, (Neutral,) weekly; Elma Houser, prop. Size, 26 by 32. Terms, \$1.50. Estab. in 1869.

⁵ These institutions are located on a beautiful eminence in the N. w. part of the village. The seminary was founded in 1830 by the Genesee Conference of the M. E. Church, and opened in 1832. The first building, erected at a cost of \$20,000, was destroyed by fire in May, 1842. Another building was immediately erected of brick at a cost of about \$24,000. The college was founded in 1849, and in 1869 reported 5 professors, 78 under graduates, and college prop-

erty worth \$46,494.13. Total value of property, \$131,200. An act passed April 14, 1869, authorized the removal of this college to Syracuse whenever \$200,000 should be added to its endowment funds. The act provided for a separation of the financial affairs of the college from those of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, and the conveyance of real estate, furniture, &c., to the latter. The sum of \$75,000 was to be set apart, and the income applied for the support of the seminary, the latter assuming to hold in perpetuity the free scholarships guaranteed by the college before the date of transfer. The recent organization of Syracuse University secures the transfer of the college organization, leaving the premises as a seminary. A grant of \$25,000, to endow a professorship of agriculture, remains with the seminary.

⁶ Abner Miles, from Mass., settled in 1789; John Miner and Asabel Burchard in 1790; Steven Tinker and Solomon Hovey, from Mass., in 1791; and Col. Thomas Lee, Willard and Amasa Humphrey, Reuben and Gideon Thayer, Col. David Morgan, and Zebulon, Moses, Asabel, William, and Daniel H. Warner, from Mass., previous to 1795. The first marriage was that of Simeon Gray and Patty Alger, in 1793; the first death that of Mrs. Abbott, mother of Mrs. Paul Davidson, in 1791. John Sabin taught the first school, in 1792 and '93. Reuben Thayer kept the first inn, in 1793, and Tryon & Adams the first store, in 1794. The first sawmill was built by Reuben Thayer, in 1796; and Zebulon Norton built the first gristmill, in 1794.

Lake, (p. o.), in the s. e., 2 churches, 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 257 inhabitants; and **Lakeville**, (p. o.), at the foot of Conesus Lake, 4 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and 130 inhabitants. The first settlement was made by Solomon Woodruff, from Conn., on lot 32, in 1792.¹

MOUNT MORRIS—named from Robert Morris, was formed from Leicester, April 17, 1818. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly. It is drained by Genesee River, which forms its n. and w. boundaries. Coshauqua Creek, which flows through the s. e. corner, and several small streams, its tributaries. A part of the Gardeau Reservation was in the s. w. part of this town. **Mount Morris**,² (p. o.), in the n. part, was incorp. May 2, 1835. It is on the G. V. Canal, and is the southern terminus of the A. G. & Mt. M. R. R. It contains 5 churches, female high school, 2 furnaces, a printing office,³ bank, banking office, machine shop, 3 flouring mills, a sawmill, planing mill, and 2,060 inhabitants. **Tuscarora**, (p. o.), in the s. e. part, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, and 192 inhabitants; **Brooks Crove**,⁴ (p. o.), in the s. part, a church and 16 houses; **Ridge**, (p. o.), a church and 13 houses. Ebenezer Allen commenced settlement, in 1784 or '85.⁵

NORTH DANSVILLE—was formed from Sparta, Feb. 27, 1846. A part of Sparta was annexed in 1849. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is hilly, the highest summits being 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. The hills are generally arable. Canaseraga⁶ Creek flows through the n. w. part, and Mill Creek through the s. In town are valuable quarries of building and flagging stone. **Dansville**,⁷ (p. o.), w. of the centre, was incorp. May 7, 1845. It is the terminus of the Dansville Branch of the G. V. Canal. A r. r. is under construction from this place to Mount Morris. It contains 8 churches, the Dansville Seminary,⁸ 2 printing offices,⁹ 2 banks, a banking office, a cure,¹⁰ 5 flouring mills, 3 paper mills, 1 furnace and plow factory, 2 plaster mills, machine shop, pail factory, 2 sash and blind factories, distillery, 2 tanneries, and 5 breweries. Pop. 3,600. **Commenville**, in the n. w. part, contains a sawmill, furnace, and about 25 houses. Settlement was commenced at Dansville Village, by Amariah Hammond and Cornelius McCoy, from Penn., in 1795. David and James McCurdy, step-sons of McCoy, came at the same time.¹¹ The first religious services were held by Rev. Andrew Grey, in 1798. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1800.¹²

NUNDA—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. Portage was taken off in 1827. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is hilly, the highest summit, near the centre, being about 1,200 feet above the canal at Nunda Village. The principal stream is Coshauqua Creek, which flows through the n. w. part. **Nunda**, (p. o.) in the w. part, on the G. V. Canal, was incorp. April 26, 1839. It contains 6 churches, two newspaper offices,¹³ the Nunda Academy,¹⁴ two banking offices, a gristmill, sawmill, furnace,

¹ Among the other early settlers were — Higby and Peter Briggs, in 1794, Philip Short, in 1796, David Benton, in 1798, and Geo. Smith, Jesse Blake, Nathan Woodruff, Smith Henry, and Thomas Grant, mostly from Conn., and all of whom came in previous to 1800. The first child born was Philip Woodruff, Feb. 19, 1794; the first death, that of a child of — Higby, in 1797. Dorias Peck taught the first school, in 1798 and '99; Solomon Woodruff kept the first inn, in 1794; Isaac Bishop the first store, in 1803 or '04. The first sawmill was built by — Higby, in 1795; and the first gristmill, by Thomas Van Fossen, in 1798.

² Formerly called *Allen's Hill*, from Ebenezer Allen, the first settler. Col. Jonathan Trumbull, of Revolutionary memory, at one time contemplated making it his place of residence. He planted an orchard, selected a site, and made some preparations for building. He changed the name to "Richmond Hill." When he abandoned the idea of settling here, the place received its present name.

³ *Union and Constitution*, (Dem.) weekly. H. Harding, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1833.

⁴ Named from Gen. Micah Brooks, one of the purchasers of the Gardeau Reservation, and who settled at this place.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Benj. W. Rogers, Isaac Brouson, Gen. Mills, and Jesse Stanley, from Conn. The first store was kept by Ebenezer Allen, about 1790. He brought in a lot of goods from Philadelphia, for the purpose of trading with the Indians. The first mill was built about 1820, by Wm. Shull.

⁶ *Can-a-se-ra-ga*, an Indian name, signifying "among the slippery elms."

⁷ Named from Daniel P. Faulkner, a prominent pioneer settler, familiarly known as Capt. Dan Faulkner; hence the name "Dansville."

⁸ This institution was started in the spring of 1858. The

building and grounds cost \$12,000 to \$15,000. It is under the supervision of the M. E. denomination.

⁹ *Dansville Advertiser*, (Rep.) weekly. A. O. Bunnell, ed. & pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1860.

¹⁰ *Dansville Express*, (Rep.) weekly. T. J. Robbins, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1850.

¹¹ *Laws of Life*, (Medical,) monthly. Harriet N. Austin, ed.; Austin, Jackson & Co., pubs. 20 pages; size of page 10 by 12. Terms, \$1.00. Estab. in 1857.

¹² "Our Home Hygienic Institute of Dansville, N. Y.," an institution for medical treatment, was incorporated by ch. 407, laws of 1871. Capital, \$55,000, in shares of \$100 each.

¹³ Among the other early settlers were Daniel P. Samuel, and James Faulkner, Nathaniel, Matthew, and Wm. Porter, from Penn., in 1796; Jacob Welsh, Jacob Martz and his son Conrad, George Shirey, and Frederick Barnhart, from Penn., in 1798. Wm. Phenix, James Logan, David Scholl, and John Vandewater, were also early settlers. The first marriage was that of Wm. McCartney and Mary McCurdy. Thos. McLain taught the first school, in 1798 or '99. Samuel Faulkner kept the first inn, in 1796; Dan'l P. Faulkner the first store, in 1797 and '98; David Scholl erected the first sawmill, in 1796, and the first gristmill, in 1796. Mr. Scholl was Charles Williamson's millwright, and built the mills for the Pulteney estate.

¹⁴ There are 9 churches in town: 2 Presb., 2 R. C., Prot. E., M. E., Bap., Evang. Luth., and Germ. Evang. Ref.

¹⁵ The *Nunda News*, (Repub.) C. K. Sanders, prop. Size, 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1859.

¹⁶ The *Livingston Democrat*, (Dem.) C. F. Peck, prop. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Estab. in 1863.

¹⁷ Opened in 1844. The building was burned in June, 1859, and subsequently rebuilt.

machine shop, and tannery, cheese factory, carriage factory, and steam cabinet ware factory. Pop. 1,300. **Nunda Station**, (p. o.,) on the Buffalo Div. of the Erie Railway, in the s. w. part, contains about 50 houses; **Coopersville**, in the n. part, a gristmill and about 20 houses. The first settlement was commenced near the village, by Phineas Bates and Beela Elderkin, in 1806.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1819; Elder Samuel Messenger was the first preacher.²

OSSIAN—was formed from Angelica, March 11, 1808. It was set off from Allegany co. in 1856. It is the centre town on the s. border of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, the highest summits being 600 to 800 feet above the valleys. Sugar Creek flows s. e. through near the centre. **Ossian Centre**, (Ossian p. o.,) contains 2 churches and about 18 houses; and **West View**, a sawmill and about 12 houses. The first settlement was made at the centre, by Judge Richard W. Porter, and his brother, James Porter, from N. J., in 1804.³ The first church (Presb.) was formed Sept. 29, 1818.⁴

PORTAGE—was formed from Nunda, March 8, 1827. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest point, near Portageville, being about 200 feet higher than the r. r. Genesee River forms the w. boundary of the town. Its banks are steep and rocky, 100 to 200 ft. high and in many places perpendicular. Coshagua Creek flows through the e. part. **Oakland**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part, contains 2 churches, a grist and sawmill. woolen factory, tannery, furnace, and 35 houses; **Hunts Hollow**, (p. o.,) 2 churches, a tannery, and 31 houses. **Portage Station**, on the Buffalo Div. of Erie Railway is on the line of Wyoming co. There is a bridge over the Genesee at this place, 800 ft. long, and 234 ft. high. It is of timber, and cost \$175,000. The Genesee Valley Canal also crosses here, on an aqueduct 40 feet high, that cost \$70,000. Settlement was commenced by Jacob Shaver, on lot 150, in 1810.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed at Hunts Hollow, about 1820.⁶

SPARTA—was formed in Jan. 1789. A part of Springwater was taken off in 1816, West Sparta in 1846, and parts of North Dansville in 1846 and '49. A part of Dansville (Steuben co.) was annexed in 1822, and a part of Groveland in 1856. The line on the side of Springwater was changed Nov. 19, 1861. It lies s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest summits being 800 to 1,000 ft. high. Canaseraga Creek flows on the w. border. **Scottsburgh**,⁷ (p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 2 churches, a steam saw and gristmill, a furnace, and 200 inhabitants. **North Sparta**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. corner, **Sparta**, (p. o.,) in the w., and **Reeds Corners**, in the s. part, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced near Scottsburgh, by Jesse Collar, from Penn., about 1794.⁸

SPRINGWATER—was formed from Sparta and Naples, April 17, 1816. Its line with Sparta was changed Nov. 19, 1861. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is very hilly, the highest summits being 600 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The principal stream is the inlet of Hemlock Lake, which flows n. through the town w. of the centre. Cohocton River rises in the s. e. part, and flows s. into Steuben co. **Springwater**, (p. o.,) in the valley far below the level of its R. R. station, and 1 mi. e., is a small village, with 2 churches, a sash and blind factory, a sawmill, and about 70 houses. **East Springwa-**

¹ Among the other early settlers were David Corey and brother, Peleg and Reuben Sweet, Abner Tuttle, Gideon Powell, Wm. P. Wilcox, John H. Townser, and Jas. Paine. The first inn was kept at the village, by Alanson Hubbell, in 1820, and the first store by Wm. P. Wilcox, near the centre. Willoughby Lovell built the first sawmill, in 1813, and Samuel Swain and Lindsey Joslyn the first gristmill, in 1828.

² There are 7 churches in town: Bap., F.W. Bap., Presb., M. E., Prot. E., Univ., and R. C.

³ Among the other early settlers were Richard N. Porter, Jos. Haynes, and James Croghan, in 1800, Jacob Gould, in 1807, Orrison Cleveland, William and John Gould, and Heman Orton, about 1810. Luther Bisbee was an early settler in the s. w. corner of the town. The first child born was Abraham Porter, in 1805. The first marriage was that of John Gelson and Betsey Shay, in 1816; and the first death, that of John Turner, killed by the fall of a tree, in 1807. Jonathan Weston taught the first school, in 1813 and '14; Oliver Stacy kept the first inn, in 1817; and Daniel Canfield the first store, in 1824. The first sawmill was built by Nathaniel Porter, in 1808 or '09; and the first gristmill, by John Smith, in 1826.

⁴ There are 2 churches in town: Presb., and M. E.

⁵ Ephraim Kingsley and Seth Sherwood settled on lot 169 in 1811; Joseph Dixon, above Portageville. Col. George Williams, Russell Messenger, and Sanford Hunt all settled about 1814. Horace Miller taught the first school, in 1817. The first inn was kept by Prosper Adams, in 1817; and the first store, at Hunt's Hollow, by Sanford Hunt, in 1818. Russell Messenger built the first sawmill, in 1816, and the first gristmill, in 1817.

⁶ There are 4 churches in town: Presb., Meth., Prot. E., and Bap.

⁷ Named for Matthew and William Scott, early settlers at this place.

⁸ Darling Havens settled at North Sparta; John Niblack on lot 28; John Smith, Asa Simmons, Robert Wilson, and Thomas Hovey, previous to 1798; and Peter Roberts, on lot 27, in 1799. Samuel and James Rodman were early settlers. Most of these were from Penn. The first school was taught by Thos. Bohannan, in 1799. The first inn was kept by Darling Havens, at North Sparta, about 1800; and the first gristmill was built by Wm. D. McNair, in 1810.

ter, in the N. E., is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Seth Knowles, from Conn., on lot 18, about 1807.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1816.²

WEST SPARTA—was formed from Sparta, Feb. 27, 1846. It is an interior town, s. of the centre. Its surface is hilly, the summits being 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys. In the N. E. is an extensive marsh, known as the Canaseraga Swamp. Canaseraga Creek flows N. along the E. border. **Kysorville**, in the N. part, on the G. V. Canal, contains 79 inhabitants; **Union Corners**, (p. o.,) locally known as "Brushville," on the line of Mt. Morris, 2 churches and about 20 houses; **Byerville**, (p. o.,) in the s. part; **Woodville**, in the s. e. corner, is a hamlet. Settlement was commenced in the s. part, by Jeremiah Gregory, in 1795.³ The first church organization was Bap.⁴

YORK—named from Joseph York, of St. Lawrence co., then in Assembly, was formed from Caledonia and Leicester, March 26, 1819. A part of Covington was annexed in 1823. It lies on the w. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is undulating, with a general inclination to the E. Brown and Calder Creeks flow E. through the central and N. parts. **York Centre**, (York p. o.,) contains 4 churches and about 350 inhabitants; **Fowlerville**,⁵ (p. o.,) or **Inverness**, in the N. E. part, 2 churches, and a manufactory of agricultural implements; **Creigsville**,⁶ (p. o.,) in the s. part, a church and 22 houses; **Piffardinia**,⁷ (Piffard p. o.,) in the s. E. part, on the G. V. Canal, a church and about 30 houses. Settlement was commenced in the N. E. part, by several Scotch families, about the year 1800.⁸ The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1816,⁹ and incorporated in 1831.

MADISON COUNTY.



THIS county was named in honor of President Madison, and was formed from Chenango, March 21, 1806. That part of Stockbridge E. of Oneida Creek was annexed from Oneida in 1836. It is situated in the central part of the State, is centrally distant 98 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 670 sq. mi. The N. part is level, and swampy; but the central and s. parts are hilly and broken. The hills generally have rounded outlines and steep declivities, their highest summits being 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys, and 900 to 1,200 ft. above tide. The highlands are divided into separate ridges by a series of valleys extending N. and S., and they form the watershed between Susquehanna River and

Oneida Lake. The principal streams upon the N. slope are Chittenango¹⁰ Creek, forming a part of the w. boundary of the co., Oneida Creek, forming a part of the E. boundary, and the

¹ Among the other early settlers were Eber Watkins, Joshua Herrick, Peter Welch, Adam Miller, and Samuel Hines, in 1808; Reuben and Phineas Gilbert, from Mass., in 1810; Hugh Wilson, Henry Cole, Samuel Sparks, James Blake, Benj. Livermore, and David Frazer. Jacob Cannon settled on the E. Hill in 1812. The first death was that of Mrs. Benjamin Farnham, in 1813. James Blake taught the first school, in 1813-14. Oliver Jennings kept the first inn, about 1815. Hosea H. Grover kept the first store, in 1815. David Henry was the first physician. The first sawmill was built by Samuel Hines, in 1809; and the first gristmill, by Hugh Wilson, in 1813.

² There are 4 churches in town: Presb., Bap., M. E., and Christian.

³ Among the other early settlers were Wm. Stevens, in 1796. Abel Willsey, in 1797. Benj. Wilcox, in 1798, and Sam'l McNair, in 1804. The first inn was kept at Kysorville, by Ebenezer McMaster, about 1820; the first store, at Union Corners, by Jonathan Russel, in 1823. The first wool-carding and cloth dressing mill was built by Benj. Hungerford, in 1814; the first gristmill, by Samuel Stoner, in 1823.

⁴ There are 4 churches in town: Presb., M. E., Bap., and Christian.

⁵ Named from Wells Fowler, the first settler at the village.

⁶ Named from Hon. John Greig, of Canandaigua.

⁷ Named from David Piffard, a prominent settler at this place.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Donald and John McKenzie, Angus McBean, John and Alexander Frazer, Archibald Gilha, and John McCall. David Martz was an early settler. John Russ, from Vt., settled at the centre, in 1807; Ralph Brown, in 1808; and John Darling from Vt., in 1809; and James Calder, in the N. part of the town. The first birth was that of Angus McKenzie. The first inn was kept by Nathan Russ, in 1817; the first store, by Chandler Piersons, in 1816. Ralph Brown built the first gristmill in 1818.

⁹ There are 9 churches in town: 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Bap., Cong., 2 United Presb., and Ref. Presb.

¹⁰ Meaning "waters divide and run N." Seaver, in "The Life of Mary Jemison," says it is a corruption of the Oneida word "Chu-de-naany," signifying "where the sun shines out."

Canaseraga,¹ Canastota,² and Cowaselon Creeks; and the principal flowing s. are Unadilla River, upon the n. border, Beaver Creek, Chenango River and its branches, Otselec Creek, and Tioughnioga River. The principal bodies of water are Oneida Lake, forming the n. boundary, and Owahgena or Cazenovia Lake, near the centre of the w. border. The latter, a beautiful sheet of water, 4 mi. long, is 900 ft. above tide, and is completely surrounded by gradually sloping hillsides. The lowest rocks of the co., outcropping along Oneida Lake, belong to the Clinton group. Next above this successively appear the Niagara and Onondaga groups, underlying the whole swampy region. The red shales form the surface rock s. of the swamp, and beds of gypsum extend along the base of the hills.³ These beds are extensively quarried in some sections, and furnish an excellent quality of plaster. Upon the n. declivities of the hills successively appear the water limestone, Pentameros limestone, Oriskany sandstone, and Onondaga limestone. From these groups are obtained an abundance of water-lime, quicklime, and building stone, all of excellent quality. Next above appear the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, covering more than one-half of the entire surface of the co. The Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Ithaca groups are found to a limited extent covering the tops of the southern hills. A large share of the co. is covered deep with drift deposits. The soil upon the flat lands of the n. is generally a red clay, with great quantities of muck and marl in the swampy regions. Upon the northern declivities of the hills the soil is a gravelly loam intermixed with lime and plaster, and is very productive. Further s. the soil upon the hills is a clayey, gravelly, and shaly loam, best adapted to pasturage, and in the valleys a gravelly loam and alluvium. The people are principally engaged in stock raising and dairying.⁴ Hops are largely cultivated. Manufactures are principally confined to a few villages.

The co. seat is located at Morrisville. The courthouse is a two story wooden building, pleasantly situated on a small park, fronting on a main street. It was built in 1849, and contains the court and jury rooms. The clerk's office is a small, brick, fire-proof building adjoining the courthouse. The jail is a two story wooden building erected in 1817. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 159 acres, near Eaton village, 5 mi. s. e. of Morrisville. The principal building is of stone, 150 by 40 ft., two stories, with 2 small stone buildings for the insane. The premises have been recently repaired.

The public works of this co., owned by the State, are the Erie Canal, crossing the towns of Lenox and Sullivan, and the Chenango Canal, crossing Madison, Eaton, and Lebanon. The Erie Canal is here about 60 feet above Oneida Lake, and 426.96 feet above tide at the "long level," and it receives feeders from the Oneida Creek, Cowaselon Creek, and Cazenovia Lake, by way of Chittenango Creek. The Chenango Canal summit is in this co., and it has several feeders. The railroads of this co. are the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., crossing Lenox and Sullivan; the Cazenovia and Canastota R. R., in Lenox, Fenner, and Cazenovia; the Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R., crossing Cazenovia, Nelson, Georgetown, and Lebanon; the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R., crossing Lenox, Stockbridge, Eaton and Lebanon; the Auburn Branch of this road, crossing the town of De Ruyter; the Utica, C., & S. V. R. R., (leased to D., L. & W. R. R.,) crossing Madison, Eaton, and Lebanon; and the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton, (leased to Del. and Hud. Canal Co.,) crossing Hamilton and a part of Madison.

Nearly all the s. half of this co. belonged to the tract known as the "Chenango Twenty Towns." A strip lying between this tract and the Military Tract, including De Ruyter and the greater part of Cazenovia, was embraced in the Lincklaen Purchase. The Oneida Indian Reservation, originally embracing all the n. part of the co., was subsequently divided into several large tracts. The "New Petersburg Tract," or purchase of Peter Smith, includes nearly all of Smithfield and Fenner, the n. part of Cazenovia, and a strip a mile wide across the s. part of Stockbridge. The remainder of Stockbridge was included in the reservation of the Stockbridge Indians. Lenox and Sullivan constituted the n. w. portion of the Oneida Indian Reservation. The first settlements were made by squatters upon the Oneida Reservation, in 1790. The permanent settlements were commenced about 1795, and the co. rapidly filled up with immigrants, principally from New England.

¹ Meaning "Big Elksborn." Seaver gives it as "Ka-na-so-wa-ga," signifying "several strings of beads with a string lying across."

² "Ka-ne-to-ta," signifying "pine tree standing alone."

³ In the marsh near Canastota a brine spring is found. A

boring of 190 feet has been made, and attempts made to manufacture salt.

⁴ In 1869, there were reported 58 cheese factories in this co., of which 52 used the milk of 20,442 cows. The census in 1865 reported 38 factories, of which 34 used the milk of 11,635 cows, and produced 3,462,057 pounds of cheese.

The troops raised in this co. in the late war were as follows: The "Oneida Independent Co." (Cavalry) was organized at Oneida, Sept. 4, 1861, for 3 years, by Capt. Daniel P. Mann. It remained in service until June 13, 1865, a separate organization from first to last. The 157th Regiment N. Y. Vols. was organized at Hamilton in the fall of 1862. This was one of the two regiments raised that year, under orders dated July 7th, in the 23d Senatorial Dist., comprising the counties of Madison, Chenango, and Cortland. Parts of the 114th and 189th Regiments were also raised in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)													
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.			
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Brookfield....	3,729	3,593	3,565	583	314	531	331	578	350	546	304	553	352	500	301		
Cazenovia....	4,343	4,157	4,265	632	388	523	375	611	392	608	248	632	398	553	377		
De Ruyter....	1,817	1,820	2,009	308	115	257	144	310	117	209	89	325	106	317	116		
Eaton.....	3,871	3,861	3,690	554	267	493	277	557	294	535	266	571	309	392	309		
Fenner.....	1,649	1,387	1,381	223	106	208	113	226	117	197	111	399	142	171	111		
Georgetown....	1,476	1,479	1,424	290	52	52	62	272	76	279	70	285	92	226	80		
Hamilton.....	3,894	3,434	3,687	621	239	567	245	618	297	609	244	640	299	611	295		
Lebanon.....	1,678	1,557	1,559	351	50	291	68	310	70	294	83	296	117	244	119		
Lenox.....	8,024	8,456	9,816	1,005	669	865	706	1,082	822	1,019	845	1,136	942	988	951		
Madison.....	2,457	2,414	2,402	387	115	348	132	402	149	355	178	356	214	341	214		
Nelson.....	1,797	1,717	1,730	279	156	215	168	248	180	241	160	255	179	228	149		
Smithfield....	1,509	1,366	2,227	242	50	244	32	265	84	227	68	230	67	176	52		
Stockbridge....	2,068	1,925	1,847	258	145	242	182	265	151	244	167	277	163	243	164		
Sullivan.....	5,233	5,340	4,921	555	551	465	569	477	675	485	596	500	611	454	583		
Oneida Ind'ns .....	.....	101	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	43,545	42,607	43,522	6,288	3,217	5,501	3,369	6,221	3,744	5,923	3,519	6,255	3,991	5,444	3,811		

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN MADISON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	390,280	\$9,232,265	\$2,276,495	\$11,508,760	.....	\$9,674.04	\$32,641.08	\$8,304.58	\$19,377.38	0.61
1860..	389,648	9,189,722	2,302,680	11,496,268	\$11,072,782	13,895.20	27,031.96	8,304.59	34,141.08	0.75
1861..	388,972	9,013,379	2,229,590	11,242,969	11,072,782	7,550.56	50,461.84	8,304.59	34,602.44	0.73
1862..	388,908	9,071,769	2,329,550	11,401,319	13,281,535	8,971.85	27,167.08	9,211.15	53,126.14	0.74
1863..	388,416	9,084,001	2,195,535	11,280,336	13,380,495	44,778.20	26,990.70	10,035.37	56,867.10	1.04
1864..	386,160	8,936,365	2,305,113	11,791,478	12,945,535	268,801.17	282,035.94	9,709.15	58,254.91	4.78
1865..	384,160	8,906,365	2,805,113	11,791,478	12,444,420	268,801.17	282,035.94	9,333.32	43,688.83	4.90
1866..	374,334	8,273,592	2,306,978	10,615,871	12,031,059	67,262.07	102,520.23	9,023.29	57,899.48	1.97
1867..	388,251	8,252,900	1,961,296	10,214,196	10,415,871	30,874.47	97,546.53	13,019.84	66,140.78	1.42
1868..	389,445	8,427,781	1,903,254	10,331,035	10,414,196	47,324.15	41,333.66	13,017.74	47,384.61	1.43
1869..	389,518	8,641,165	1,828,185	10,469,350	10,581,035	96,838.76	32,107.43	13,226.29	46,292.03	1.78
1870..	388,994	8,620,802	1,656,455	10,277,257	11,228,350	114,413.43	36,274.23	14,035.44	67,514.05	2.06

BROOKFIELD—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.,) March 5, 1795; and Columbus (Chenango co.) was taken off in 1805. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is upland, broken by the valleys of Unadilla River and Beaver Creek. Unadilla River forms the E. boundary. Beaver Creek flows through near the centre, and the E. branch of the Chenango through the N. w. part. Several smaller streams take their rise in the town.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 372,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	363,392	93,203	456,595
1855	277,394	111,506	388,900
1860	278,960	80,788	359,748
1865	235,877	94,937	330,814

Clarkville,¹ (Brookfield p. o.)—named from Joseph Clark, formerly State Senator—was incorp. April 5, 1834, and contains 2 churches, the Brookfield Academy, and several important manufactories. Pop. 322. **Leonardsville**, (p. o.) contains 1 church, a bank, and several manufactories. **North Brookfield**, (p. o.) is a village of 226 inhabitants. **South Brookfield**, (p. o.) is a hamlet, and **De Lancy**, a p. o., was named from John De Lancy. The first settlement was made by Daniel Brown, in 1791.

CAZENOVIA—named from Theophilus Cazenove, first agent of the Holland Land Co., was formed from Paris and Whitestown, March 5, 1795. De Ruyter was taken off in 1798, Sullivan in 1803, Smithfield and Nelson in 1807, and a part of Fenner in 1823. It is on the middle of the w. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Chittenango and Limestone Creeks. The summits of the hills are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. Owahgena or Cazenovia Lake, in the n. part of the town, is a beautiful sheet of water about 5 mi. long. Its outlet—Chittenango Creek—forms a part of the boundary between this town and Fenner. In its course it has a fall of several hundred feet, affording a great number of valuable mill sites. At the Chittenango Fall the water plunges in a beautiful cascade perpendicularly over a ledge of limestone rock 136 feet in height. Limestone Creek flows across the s. part of the town. Hydraulic and common limestone are quarried near Chittenango Falls. **Cazenovia**, (p. o.) incorp. Feb. 7, 1810, is beautifully situated on Chittenango Creek, at the foot of Cazenovia Lake. It contains 6 churches, an academy,² 2 banks, a newspaper office,³ and several manufactories.⁴ Pop. 1,722. **New Woodstock**, (p. o.) contains 2 churches, and 300 inhab.; **Bingley**, is a r. r. sta 1½ miles from Cazenovia; **Constine Bridge**, is a station on the Syr. & Ch. V. R. R. **Chittenango Falls**, is a p. o. and r. r. sta. There is a cascade of 136 feet fall at this place. Settlement was commenced in 1793, by John Lincklaen, from Amsterdam, Holland.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was organized May 17, 1799, with 5 members; and the Rev. Joshua Leonard was the first pastor. The census reports 9 churches in town.⁶

DE RUYTER—named from an Admiral of the Dutch navy, was formed from Cazenovia, March 15, 1798. Georgetown was taken off in 1815, and German in 1806. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface consists of hilly upland, broken by the valley of Tioughnioga River. The summits of the hills are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Tioughnioga River and its tributaries. The Auburn branch of the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. is opened from Norwich, and is under construction westward. **De Ruyter**, (p. o.) incorp. April 15, 1833, contains three churches, a newspaper office,⁷ an academy,⁸ and several manufactories. Pop. 605. **Sheds Corners**, is a p. o. The first settlers were Elijah and Elias Benjamin and Eli Colgrove, in 1793.⁹ The first church (Bap.) was formed by Elder Joel Butler, Nov. 5, 1799.

EATON—named from Gen. Wm. Eaton, was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It is an interior town, situated near the centre of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valley of Chenango River into two ridges, whose summits are 400 to 600 ft. in height. The Chenango flows s. through the centre. The outlet of the Eaton Reservoir flows through a deep, narrow ravine, and affords a large number of valuable mill sites. Hatch Lake and Bradley Brook Reservoir, and several smaller reservoirs, are in this town. **Morrisville**, (p. o.) named from a family of early settlers, is situated on Chenango River, and was incorp.

¹ John and Elias Button, Lawton Palmer, Sam'l H. Burdick, Sam'l Billings, David Maine, Stephen Collins, Thos. and James Rogers, and Paul and Perry Maxon settled in the town in 1792. Stephen Hoxie, Simeon, Nathaniel, and Eleazer Brown, Henry Clark, Robert Randall, Asa Frink, Ethan, Oliver, and Phineas Babcock, Ira and Nathan Burdick, and Youman York were also early settlers. John Button built the first gristmill, in 1792; and Reuben Leonard opened the first store, in 1801. The first school was taught by Asa Carrier, in the winter of 1796-97.

² The Central N. Y. Conference Seminary is a large and flourishing institution, under the care of the Methodist denomination. Its name was changed from "Onondia Conf. Sem." by act August 3, 1870.

³ *Cazenovia Republican*, (Repub.) weekly; Irwin A. Forte, pub. Terms, \$2.00. Size, 28 by 38. Begun in 1854.

⁴ In and near Cazenovia, on Chittenango Creek, are a woolen factory, paper mill, lock factory, furnace, machine shop, 2 gristmills, and a sawmill.

⁵ Archibald Bates, Wm. Gillett, Wm. Miles, Benj. Pierson, Noah Taylor, Sam'l S. Forman, Ira Peck, Nathan Webb,

Shubael Brooks, and others named Tyler and Anger settled in the town in 1793; and Joseph Simms, Isaac Moss, Gideon Freeman, and David Fay soon after. The first birth was that of a child of Noah Taylor, in 1794. John Lincklaen built the first saw and grist mills, in 1794.

⁶ Bap., 2 M. E., R. C., Presb., Prot. E., Union, and Universalist.

⁷ *De Ruyter New Era*, (Repub.) weekly; John R. Beden, pub. Terms \$2.00. 8 pages; size of page, 15 by 22. Begun in 1870.

⁸ The De Ruyter Institute is under the care of the Seventh Day Bap. denomination.

⁹ Joseph Messenger and Sam'l Thompson settled in the town in 1795. Darius Benjamin, Justus, Jeremiah and Ebenezer Gage, and Daniel Page were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Frederick Benjamin, about 1798; Joseph Messenger opened the first inn in 1796; Samuel Bowen kept the first store; Joseph Rich built the first sawmill, in 1807, and the first gristmill, in 1809. The first school was taught by Eli Gage, in the winter of 1799.

April 13, 1819. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,¹ and several manufactories. Pop. 570. **Eaton**, (p. o.), commonly called "*Log City*," contains 3 churches, a bank, and several manufactories.² **West Eaton**, (p. o.), commonly called "*Leeville*," contains 2 churches, and several manufactories; and **Pratts Hollow**,³ (p. o.), 1 church and about 25 houses. **Pine Woods**, is a p. o. Settled in 1792, by John and James Salisbury, from Vt.; but the first permanent settler was Joshua Leland, from Sherburne, Mass., in 1793.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1805.

FENNER—named from a Gov. of R. I., was formed from Cazenovia and Smithfield, April 22, 1823. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland. Oneida, Canaseraga, and Chittenango Creeks, have their sources in this town. The latter forms a part of its w. boundary. Extensive marl beds are found; and on the bank of Chittenango Creek, calcareous tufa is quarried and burned into lime. **Perryville**, (p. o.,) partly in this town, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, sawmill, and 35 houses. **Chittenango Falls**, is a hamlet, partly in this town. **Fenner**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The Cazenovia and Canastota R. R. crosses the n. w. part of this town, with stations at Perryville and Chittenango Falls. The first settlement was made about the year 1793.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was organized Aug. 23, 1861.⁶

GEORGETOWN—was formed from De Ruyter, April 7, 1815. It lies upon the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Otselic Creek into two ridges. The summits of the hills are 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Otselic Creek and its branches. There are in this town, 3 gristmills, 2 tanneries, 3 stores, and a few machine shops. The Auburn branch of the Midland R. R. and the S. & C. V. R. R. cross this town. **Georgetown**, (p. o.,) contains 3 churches, and has a population of 350. The first settlement was made by Ezra Sexton, in 1804.⁷ Lewis Anathe Muller, a French refugee, settled in this town about 1810, and remained until the restoration of Louis Philippe.⁸ The first religious services were conducted by Ezra Sexton, at the house of Bethel Hurd, in 1805.

HAMILTON—was formed from Paris, (Oneida co.,) March 5, 1795, and named from Alexander Hamilton, of N. Y. Eaton, Lebanon, and Madison were taken off in 1807. It is on the s. border of the co. a little e. of the centre, and its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the valleys of the Chenango River and its branch. The Chenango Canal crosses the s. w. and n. w. angles of the town. The Utica & Chenango Valley R. R. crosses the eastern and southern part, and the Utica, Clinton, and Binghanton R. R. the n. w. corner. **Hamilton**, (p. o.,) formerly "*Paynesville*," was first incorporated as a village, April 12, 1812. It is well located for communication by canal and R. R., and contains 5 churches, a union school, the Hamilton Female Seminary, 2 newspaper offices,⁹ a bank, &c., and a population of 1,529. It is the seat of *Madison University*, which was incorp. March 26, 1846, and is under the charge of the Baptist denomination. Its report for the year ending Aug. 3, 1870, showed that it had a faculty of 11 professors, and 100 students. Whole number of graduates 626; graduated at last commencement 11. It embraces a collegiate and academic department, and a theological school. The academic department, or grammar school, had 51 students, and

¹ *Madison Observer*, (Dem.,) weekly; E. Norton, pub. Terms, \$2.00. Size 23 by 33. Begun in 1823.

² A woolen factory, a tool factory and trip hammer, distillery, tannery, gristmill, and sawmill.

³ Named from John and Matthew Pratt, early settlers.

⁴ John H. and Benj. Morris, settled in the town in 1794; Benj. Morse, Daniel Abbey, Simeon Gillett, Levi Barney, and Elijah Hayden, in 1795; Joseph Moss, Wm. Mills, Lewis Wilson, Sam'l Sinclair, Humphrey Palmer, and ——— McCrellis, in 1796; and Rawson Harmon, in 1797. Thos. Morris, Windsor and Ziba Conan, Constandi, Rostert, and Cyrus Avery, Joseph French, and Abiathar Gates were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Col. Uriah Leland, Nov. 1, 1793; the first marriage, that of Lewis Wilson and Dorcas Gillett, in 1796; and the first death, that of Simeon Gillett, in 1796. Joshua Leland opened the first inn, in 1794, and erected the first saw and gristmills, in 1795. David Gaston kept the first store, in 1804. The first school was taught by Dr. James Pratt, in the winter of 1797-98; the first month at the house of Joseph Moss, the second near Morrisville, the third near Log City, and the fourth near the residence of Joshua Leland.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Alpheus Twist, and Jas. Munger, from Conn., who located a mi. s. of the centre, Jonathan Munger and ——— Page in the n. part, and Eliza Freeman, Ithuriel Flower, Ames Webster and Amanda Mun-

ger, in the s. part. The first birth was that of a child of Alpheus Twist; and the first death, that of the wife of Alpheus Twist. Elder Nathan Baker was the first preacher.

⁶ There are 5 churches: 3 M. E. Bap., and Prot. E.

⁷ Matthew Haddenbeck, Jacob Bishop, John C. Paine, and Bailey Carter settled in the town in 1804, and Mitchell Atwood, Wm. Paine, Bethel Hurd, Joseph P. Harrison, and Josiah Purdy in 1806. Ebenezer Hall, Apollus Drake, Elijah and Alfred Brown, Jesse Jerrold, Zadock Hawks, John Gibson, ——— Hunt, David Parker, Philicus Stewart, Calvin Cross, Dr. Smith, Benj. Bonner, Capt. White, and ——— Alvord, were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Weston Paine, in 1805; and the first death, that of Mrs. Ezra Sexton, in 1807. Mitchell Atwood built the first sawmill, in 1806, and Bishop & Hunt the first gristmill, in 1807. J. C. Paine was an early innkeeper.

⁸ Muller settled on the hill, about 3 mi. w. of Georgetown, and attempted the establishment of a village.

⁹ *The Democratic Republican*, (Rep.,) weekly; Edward D. Van Slyck, pub. Terms, \$1.50. Size 25 by 36. Begun in 1834.

Democratic Volunteer, (Rep.,) weekly, Waldron & Fellows, pub. Terms 1.50. Size 24 by 36. Begun in 1864.

Madisonensis, (Lit.,) Bi-weekly, W. C. Eaton, ed., Students of Madison University, pub. Size 14 by 21. Terms \$1.50.

the theological, 10. Total students in all departments, 161. Gratuitous aid is furnished to indigent students, preparing for the ministry, and others, varying in amount, from \$70 to \$200 a year, from the Trevor fund, and other sources, and there is a provision made for the benefit of soldiers' sons and brothers. The Jubilee fund, is made up of \$35,000, from Trevor and Colgate, \$6,600 from eighteen ladies, \$18,141 from the Colgates, \$10,000 from Mrs. Somers, and \$35,578.15, in sums of from \$25 to \$3,000 from various sources, making in all, \$125,319.15. Of this, \$9,350 has been applied for real estate, \$8,639.55 for improvements, \$6,718.39 for the museum, \$7,350 for educational society, \$825 for apparatus, and \$90,020.26 for investment. The college buildings, &c., are as follows: Hall of alumni and friends, with \$30,000; president's house and 42 acres of land \$10,000; two college buildings \$25,000; library, museums and apparatus, \$20,000; university boarding hall, farm, professors house \$15,000. Total \$100,000. Other college property \$260,630. Expenditures in last year \$23,850.06.

Earlville, (p. o.,) named from Jonas Earl, formerly Canal Commissioner, is on the line of Sherburne and has a population of 216 in this town. It is on the line of the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R., and the s. terminus of the Syracuse & Chenango Valley R. R., and near the line of the Utica, Chenango, and Binghamton R. R., which has a depot here. **Poolville**, (p. o.,) has a pop. of 163, and **Hubbardsville**, (p. o.,) of 117. The latter derives its name from Calvin Hubbard. **East Hamilton**, (p. o.,) is a small village, with 53 inhabitants. **South Hamilton**, is a p. o. Hubbardsville, East Hamilton, and Poolville, are stations on the U. C. & S. V. R. R., (leased to the Del. & Lackawanna R. R. Co.) The first settlers were John Wells and Abner Nash, from Mass., and Patrick Shields and John Muir, from Scotland, but late from Oneida co. They located upon Chenango, near Earlville, in 1792.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1796.²

LEBANON—was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, lying between the Chenango and Otselic Rivers. The summits in the w. part are 500 to 800 ft. above the valleys. The valley of Chenango River, extending through the e. part, is about 1 mi. wide, and is bordered by steep hillsides. The other streams are small brooks. The S. & C. V. R. R. passes diagonally across this town, and the N. Y. & O. Midland across the e. border. **Lebanon**, (p. o.,) is a small village on the line of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R., s. w. of the centre. **Smiths Valley**, (Valley Mills p. o.,) is the place of junction of the Utica, Clinton, and Binghamton R. R. with the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. **Middleport**, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1792, by Enoch Stowell and Jonathan Bates, from Vt.³

LENOX—was formed from Sullivan, March 3, 1809, and a part of Stockbridge was taken off in 1836. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is level in the n., and moderately hilly in the s. Canastota and Cowaselon Creeks flow through the town. Oneida Creek forms its e. boundary, and Oneida Lake a part of its n. boundary. The Cowaselon Swamp occupies a portion of the n. part. In the town are beds of gypsum and of red fossiliferous iron ore. Near Cowaselon Creek is a small sulphur spring; and in the marsh near Canastota is a salt spring. **Oneida**, (p. o.,) on Oneida Creek and Central R. R., where crossed by the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R., was incorp. June 20, 1848. It contains 5 churches, the Oneida Seminary, a graded school, 2 newspaper offices,⁴ and 2 banks. Pop. 3,962. **Canastota**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 28, 1835, is a canal village, and a station on the Central R. R. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,⁵ a bank, several manufactories, &c. A R. R. was opened to Cazenovia, in 1870, from this place. Pop. 1,492. There is an iron bridge of 131 ft. span on the R. R. in this place. **Wampsville**, (p. o.,) a station on the Central R. R., contains 1 church and 25 houses. **Pine Bush**, (Bennetts Corners p. o.,) **Merrels ville**, (Cowaselon p. o.,) and **Lenox Furnace**, are hamlets. **Clockville**, (p. o.,)—named from Conrad Klock, an early settler near this place—con-

¹ Among the other early settlers were Sam'l and Elisha Payne, who located upon the present site of Hamilton Village in 1794. Theophilus and Benj. Pierce, Jonathan Olmsted, Daniel Smith, and Nathan Foster, settled in the town in 1795, and Thomas Greenly in 1796.

² There are 8 churches in this town: 3 Bap., 3 Meth. Ep., 1 Cong., and 1 R. C.

³ Among the early settlers were John, Charles, James, and Isaac Campbell, Thos. Hueston, Lent Bradley, Solomon Jones, Abram Webster, Dan'l Stowell, David Harrison, Rider, Josh. Smith, Dea. Finney, David Shapley, Malchiah Hatch, Dr. Merrick, Elihu Bosworth, Benj. Hewes,

and Capt. Moore. Elisha Wheeler built the first sawmill, and Daniel Wheeler the first gristmill; Israel Thayer kept the first store. The first school was taught by widow Nancy Campbell. Col. Wm. S. Smith, son-in-law of Pres. John Adams, died in this town June 10, 1816.

⁴ The *Oneida Dispatch*, (Repub.,) weekly; D. A. Jackson & M. M. Allen, pubs. Size, 30 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1853.

⁵ The *Democratic Union*, (Dem.,) weekly; W. H. Baker, prop. Size, 27 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1856.

⁶ The *Canastota Herald*, (Dem.,) weekly; D. R. Shafer, ed. and pub. Size, 30 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1866.

tains 2 churches, a woolen factory, 2 flouring mills, and a sawmill. **Quality Hill**, (Lenox p. o.) is a thickly settled country street near Canastota. **Oneida Lake**, (p. o.), and **South Bay**, are hamlets. **Oneida Valley**, (p. o.), contains 1 church and 273 inhabitants. **Durhamville**, (p. o.), is a large canal village partly in this town. Pop. in Lenox, 148. The p. office is in Oneida co. **Oneida Mile Strip**, (p. o.), is near the s. border. The "Oneida Community," a free-love organization, numbering 270 persons, is 3 mi. s. of Oneida, on a large farm of 650 acres, and carries on extensive manufactures.¹ The first settlement was made in 1792, by Conrad Klok and his sons Joseph, John, and Conrad. There are 14 churches in town.

MADISON—was formed from Hamilton, Feb. 6, 1807. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland. The principal stream is Oriskany Creek. The Madison Reservoir and Madison Lake are in this town. The latter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ broad, without visible inlet or outlet. The Chenango Canal and the U., C. & B. R. R. cross the n. w. part. **Madison**, (p. o.), incorp. April 17, 1816, contains 4 churches, and has a population of 315. **Bouckville**,² (p. o.), a R. R. sta., contains 1 church, a steam sawmill and a cheese fac., 2 vinegar factories, and a cider-brandy distillery; and **Solsville**, (p. o.), is a R. R. sta. with a cheese factory, and a small village. On Oriskany Creek, in this town, there are 2 gristmills and 2 sawmills. The first settlement was made in 1793.³ The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1795, and the Rev. Ezra Woodworth was the first pastor.

NELSON—was formed from Cazenovia, March 13, 1807. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co., on the line of the Syr. & Chenango Valley R. R. Its surface consists of a rolling upland. The principal stream is Chittenango Creek. The Erieville and Eaton reservoirs are in this town. **Erieville**, (p. o.), contains 3 churches and 250 inhabitants, and **Nelson Flats**, (Nelson p. o.), 2 churches and 200 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Asa and Jedediah Jackson.⁴

SMITHVILLE, named from Peter Smith—was formed from Cazenovia, March 13, 1807. Fenner was taken off in 1823, and a part of Stockbridge in 1836. It is an interior town, lying n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly and rolling upland. The principal streams are Cowaselon and Oneida Creeks. Limestone and gypsum are obtained in the n. e. corner. Near Siloam is a small sulphur spring. **Peterboro**, (p. o.), on Oneida Creek, near the centre, contains 3 churches and the Peterboro Academy. Pop. 368. **Siloam**, (p. o.), is a hamlet. The first settler was Jasper Alesworth, in 1795.⁵

STOCKBRIDGE—named from the Stockbridge Indians—was formed from Vernon and Augusta, Smithfield and Lenox, May 20, 1836. It lies upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Oneida Creek, which extends in a n. and s. direction through near the centre of the town. The summits of the hills are 500 to 800 ft. above the valley. The falls of Oneida Creek consist of a succession of rapids and low falls, affording numerous valuable mill sites.⁶ Oriskany Creek takes its rise in the s. part. Limestone is extensively quarried from the ledges that crop out upon the hillsides. Hydraulic limestone is also quarried near the falls of Oneida Creek. Gypsum is obtained near Cooks Corners. In this town are an ancient burial place and the ruins of an old

¹ This community was organized in 1847, and holds all things in common. Its toleration is a standing disgrace to the county and town. It has a beautiful estate, and besides the cultivation of fruits, &c., it carries on the manufacture of traps, satchels, &c., and of sewing silk. Its factories are in the town of Vernon, Oneida co. The community publish the *Oneida Circular*, a weekly paper of 8 pages. Size, 21 by 28. Terms, \$2.00. Issued at Oneida and at Wallingford, Ct.

² Named from Gov. Bouck; formerly called "Johnsville." ³ Samuel and Francis Clemens, Stephen F. Blackstone, John Niles, Seth Sucker, and his son, Wm. and David Blair, James Collier, Daniel Perkins, Henry W. and Israel Bond, Elijah Blodgett, Amos and Jesse Maynard, and Joel Crawford settled in the town in 1793; Gen. Erastus Cleveland, Thos. Mellen, Abial Hatch, Jas. McClennathan, Geo., Chas., and Job Peckhand, Benj. Simmonds, Sylvester Woodward, Elijah Thompson, Sam'l Jones, Jas. and Alex. White, Luther, Abial, and Ephraim Clough, and Jonathan Sloan, were also early settlers. The first births in town were those of Marcena Collier and Stephen Blackstone, both in 1794. Gen. Cleveland built the first gristmill and kept the first store. Henry W. Bond built the first sawmill, in 1793. Sam'l Clemens was an early innkeeper.

⁴ Joseph Yaw, Ebenezer Lyon, Samuel and Charles Swift, Jonathan Buell, Samuel Kinney, and — Mitchell settled in the town in 1794; Oliver Stone and James Hinman, in 1795; Joshua Wells, David Wellington, Israel Patterson, Rich. Karley, Daniel Adams, Horatio Simms, Abner Camp, and Lemuel and Eldad Richardson, in 1796. The first birth was that of Palmer Wells, in 1796; and the first death, that of Mrs. Bishop, about 1800. Jedediah Jackson kept the first inn, in 1794; Jeremiah Clark built the first sawmill, about 1800, and Oliver Pool the first gristmill. Dan'l Russell was the first storekeeper. Dea. Dunham was one of the earliest school teachers.

⁵ Oliver Trumbull settled in the town the same year. Peter Smith, was the proprietor of the soil, and settled Peterboro at an early day. Among the early settlers were families named Cleveland, Coon, Babcock, Taylor, Messenger, Stone, Rich, Loveland, Loomis, Merrill, Spencer, Bump, Northrup, Lathrop, Soper, Shipman, Howard, Chaffer, Lyons, Moody, Spring, Myers, Brown, Austin, and Wright. Peter Smith built the first saw and gristmill, Jas. Livingston kept the first store, and Lewis Cook kept the first inn. Tabitha Havens taught the first school, in 1801.

⁶ About 1-2 mi. e. of Munsville, near the centre of the town, are several caves.

fortification. The N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. runs centrally through this town. **Muns-ville**, (p. o.,) named from Asa Munn, the first storekeeper in the town, is a R. R. station on Oneida Creek, contains 1 church and several manufactories. Pop. 313. **Knoxville**, (Stockbridge p. o.,) named from Herman Knox, an early resident, contains 3 churches, and has a population of 241. **Stockbridge**, is a sta. on the N. Y. & O. M. R. R. **Cooks Corners**, a R. R. sta., contains 1 church, a plaster mill, and about 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1791.¹ A mission church was erected on the Indian Reservation, near Cooks Corners, about 1800.

SULLIVAN—named from Gen. John Sullivan—was formed from Cazenovia, Feb. 22, 1803, and Lenox was taken off in 1809. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is level in the N. and rolling in the S. The Cowaselon Swamp extends across the town from Chittenango Creek to the line of Lenox. South of this swamp is the Vlaie, or natural meadow. It is covered by several feet depth of muck and peat, and is underlaid by marl. Chittenango Creek flows through the town and forms a part of its W. boundary. The Canastota and Cowaselon Creeks unite in the swamp and flow in an artificial channel to the lake. These streams afford numerous valuable mill privileges. On the Canaseraga, near Perryville, is a waterfall 130 feet in height. Black Creek is a tributary of the Chittenango. Gypsum is found in numerous localities and is extensively quarried. Waterlime is also obtained in the S. part.² Marl and peat abound in the swampy regions. There are several mineral springs in town, the principal of which are the "White Sulphur Spring," and the "Yates Spring." The former—known as Chittenango Springs—is fitted up for the reception of visitors; and the waters of both are celebrated for their medicinal properties.³ **Chittenango**, (p. o.,) on Chittenango Creek, was incorp. March 15, 1842. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,⁴ a bank, a woolen factory, gristmill, and tannery. Pop. 968. **East Boston**, (p. o.,) is near the E. line. **Perryville**, is partly in this town. **Canaseraga**, contains 1 church and 25 houses, and **Bridgeport**, (p. o.,) 1 church and 217 inhabitants. **Lakeport**, is a p. o. and village of 138 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1790, by squatters from the Mohawk Valley.⁵

¹ Among the early settlers were Oliver Steward, Nathan, Calvin, Barney, John, and Alfred Edson, Wm. Elijah and Joseph Devine, Wm. Sloan, Benajah House, Amos Bridge, Jas. Taft, Aaron, Jairus, and Matthew Rankin, Jonathan Snow, Isaac Chadwick, Talcott Divan, Watrous Graves, and Daniel Thurston. These settlers all located in the S. E. part of the town. The first marriage was that of John Devine and Polly Edson, in 1793; and the first death, that of widow Anna Hall, in 1795. The first saw and gristmills were built by the Stockbridge Indians, on their reservation, about 1794. The first school was taught by Edward Foster, in 1797.

² In this town is a bed of waterlime,—the first discovered in the State. The material was first quarried and burned for quicklime to be used on the canal; but it was found that it would not slack. Experiments were then made, and the material was discovered to be hydraulic lime.

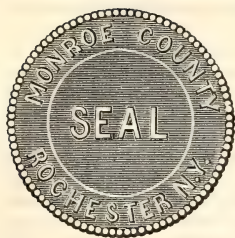
³ An analysis shows that these waters contains carb. of lime, the sulphate of lime, magnesia and soda, and chloride of sodium.

⁴ *Madison County Times*, (Independent) weekly. A. White

Ed. & Pub. Size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$2.00. Begun in 1870.

⁵ These squatters were James and Joseph Pickhard, Jacob, David, and Hon-Yost Schuyler, Jacob Seiber, Garrett and Geo. Van Slycke, John Polsley, and John Freemyer. They settled on the Indian Reservation near Canaseraga, in 1791. Col. Colbraith, the sheriff of Montgomery co., was sent with a posse of 60 men to dislodge them, and their houses were burned. They then removed to the neighborhood of Chittenango and settled on lands that the State had lately acquired of the Indians. John G. Moyee, John Walroth, Capt. Timothy Brown, Solomon, Joseph and David Beebe, Col. Zebulon Douglas, John Mathews, Philip Baharsh, Nicholas Pickard, Ovid Weldon, Peter Dygart, John Keller, John Sower, Wm. Miles, David Burton, Timothy Freeman, and Peter Ehle settled in the town shortly after. The first birth was that of Peggy Schuyler, in 1791; and the first death, that of a child of David Freemyer. John G. Moyer built the first saw and gristmill, and Jacob Schuyler kept the first inn.

MONROE COUNTY.



THIS county—named from President Monroe, was formed from Ontario and Genesee, Feb. 23, 1821. It lies on Lake Ontario, N. W. of the centre of the State. It is centrally distant 202 mi. from Albany, and contains 682 sq. mi. The surface is generally level or slightly undulating, with a moderate inclination toward the lake. The shore of the lake rises in bluffs 10 to 30 ft. in height; and from its summit the surface gradually slopes upward to the lake ridge, a distance of 5 to 8 mi. from the lake. The summit of this ridge is 170 ft. above the lake; and from it the surface declines a few feet to the S., and then rises to the summit of the Mountain Ridge, a distance of 1 to 3 mi., and 310 ft. above the lake. South of this point the surface is gently rolling, the ridges extending N. and S. The summits of the ridges along the S. border are about 400 ft. above the lake and 600 to 650 feet above tide. The principal stream is Genesee River, which flows a little E. of N. through the centre of the co. Its valley is $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. to 2 mi. wide, bordered by ridges 30 to 60 ft. high. At Rochester the river flows over the Niagara limestone which forms the Mountain Ridge a distance of 96 ft., forming the Upper Genesee Falls, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. below it again descends in two falls over the shales and Medina sandstone, 105 ft., to near the level of the lake, forming the Lower Genesee Falls. This river was known to the Indians as the *Casconchiagon*, *Chenusio*, etc., and in early maps, it is sometimes named the "Little Seneca River." It was one of the Indian routes from the Ohio River to Lake Ontario.

The principal tributaries of the Genesee are Oatka and Black Creeks from the W., and Honeoye Creek from the E. The other principal streams of the co. are Sandy, Little Salmon, Salmon, Buttonwood, and Long Pond Creeks, W. of the Genesee, and Irondequoit and Four Mile Creeks, E. of that river, all flowing into Lake Ontario or some of its bays. In their passage from the central part of the co. to the lake, these streams nearly all flow over the limestone ridge in a succession of falls, forming an abundance of water-power. The principal bodies of water are Lake Ontario, on its N. boundary, Irondequoit and Braddocks Bays, and Buck, Long, and Cranberry Ponds, all indentations from Lake Ontario and connected with it by narrow and shallow straits.¹

The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone, extending in a broad belt along the lake shore. Next above this is a thin stratum of the Clinton group, almost disappearing upon the W. border of the co.; and next above is the Niagara group, forming the abrupt terrace of the Mountain Ridge. This rock forms an excellent building material, and is extensively quarried. It also yields weak brine springs in several localities. The underlying rocks in the S. part of the co. belong to the Onondaga salt group. Lime is extensively manufactured from the Niagara limestone; and the rocks in the S. part yield gypsum and water-lime. A large part of the co. is covered with drift deposits, which mostly assume the character of ridges and rounded hills, rising 50 to 100 ft. above the general surface. Tufa and marl are found in several localities.

The soil is generally very fertile. Along the lake shore it consists of a red, argillaceous loam, principally derived from the disintegration of the Medina sandstone. This is succeeded by a clay derived from the disintegration of the Clinton and Niagara shales. Agriculture forms the leading pursuit, except in Rochester, where there are extensive manufactures.

¹ The Irondequoit Bay is a narrow, deep body of water, extending inland about 6 mi. from the lake shore. From its S. extremity a deep valley extends several mi. further S., forming the deepest ravine along the N. border of the State. Some geologists have supposed that Genesee River formerly flowed through this valley. It has presented great obstacles in the construction of the canal and railroads. The banks of the bay, are from 100 to 160 feet high. The channel at its mouth is about 100 ft. wide and

8 ft. deep. There is a high way bridge across the outlet, and the Lake Ontario shore R. R. proposes to cross here. It was known to the Canadian French, of colonial times as the "Baie des Sables," and is described in Pouchot's memoirs, as surrounded by high banks, as being three leagues in length, with a good depth of water, and as the principal route of the Indians and the French traders, who passed from this to the navigable waters of the Genesee, more conveniently than around the falls.

Most parts of the co. are well adapted to the culture of grain and fruit. The nursery business, and cultivation of seeds for market employ great numbers. Formerly wool growing was an important business, but of late more attention is given to dairying. Three cheese factories were reported in the co. in 1869. The manufactures are extensive, though mostly confined to Rochester and vicinity. Rochester is the business centre of the co.; and from it a large trade is carried on with the surrounding rich agricultural regions. The canals and railroads centering at this place give it facilities for an extensive inland trade and commerce. A limited amount of commerce is carried on upon Lake Ontario, but much less than formerly. A custom house has been established here since 1805.

The co. seat is located at the city of Rochester. The courthouse, situated upon Buffalo st., near the centre of the city, is a commodious brick edifice, with an Ionic portico, supported by four massive pillars. The building is surmounted by a dome, the summit of which is 150 feet high. It contains the usual offices and rooms for the court and co. officers, the co. clerk's office, and rooms for the city officers.¹ The jail is an old stone building, situated upon the bank of the Genesee, in the s. part of the city. The poorhouse establishment is located upon a farm of 94 acres in Brighton, 2 mi. s. of Rochester. It is of brick and wood, 3 stories with basement, 140 by 38 feet, with several other buildings, a hospital, school house, &c.

The Erie Canal extends e. and w. through the co., it being 509.86 feet above tide in the western, and 462.86 feet in the eastern part. It crosses the Irondequoit Valley upon the highest embankment upon the whole canal line. At Rochester it crosses Genesee River upon a stone aqueduct. The Genesee Valley Canal intersects the Erie Canal at Rochester, affording water communication s. to near the Penn. line, with a branch to Dansville. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. extends through the co., several of its branches radiating from Rochester. The direct branch e. extends along the line of the Erie Canal, through Brighton, Pittsford, and Perinton, to Syracuse. The Auburn Branch extends s. e. through Brighton and Pittsford, and thence by way of Canandaigua, Geneva, and Auburn, to Syracuse. The Charlotte Branch extends northward down to the lake. The Buffalo Branch extends s. w. through Gates, Chili, and Riga; and the Niagara Falls Branch extends w. through Gates, Greece, Ogden, and Sweden. The Canandaigua and Niagara Bridge Branch crosses the towns of Mendon and Rush, on the southern border of the co. The Rochester Division of the Erie Railway, built to Avon by the city of Rochester, and leased to the Erie Railway, follows up the Genesee Valley through the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, and Rush. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. proposes to follow the lake ridge through this co., but its location is not fully determined from the Genesee eastward. It has been proposed to cross that river and the outlet of Irondequoit Bay, at the lake, with a branch to Rochester.

The first settler in this co. was Ebenezer Allen, a tory, who located upon the Genesee, near the present site of Rochester, in 1788. He soon after removed to Canada. The first permanent settlements were made in 1789, in Wheatland and near the head of Irondequoit Bay. During the next five years settlements sprung up in various parts of the co., though the general growth was greatly retarded by the difficulty of access, the dense forests, and the unhealthiness of the climate when the lands were first cleared. The unsettled condition of Indian affairs also had the effect to retard settlement; and the war of 1812 almost put an end to improvement. At the close of the war, settlers came in more rapidly, and a great business began to develop itself at Rochester. The construction of the Erie Canal gave an impetus to business, and speedily pushed settlements into every portion of the county. From that time the progress of the co. has been rapid and continuous. The co. was contained in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. The three western towns belonged to the Triangle Tract, and the remainder of the co. w. of the Genesee constitutes a portion of the "Mill Yard Tract."

The troops raised in this county during the late war, were as follows: The 13th Regt. N. Y. Vols. was formed at Rochester in the first days of the war. A regimental camp was established at Rochester, August 27, 1861, under Col. S. J. Crook, and the 8th Cavalry regiment was formed there. The 22d N. Y. Cavalry, was raised in Monroe, Erie, Chautauqua, Livingston, Steuben, Onondaga, Orleans, Wayne, Chenango, Delaware, and Otsego counties late in the war, and organized at Rochester in February, 1864. Parts of the 6th, 16th, and 21st

¹ Measures tending to the erection of a separate City Hall have recently been taken, but the site has not been located, nor definite action taken.

Cavalry, and of the 15th Veteran Cavalry, the 1st and 14th Artillery, were enlisted, and the 17th, 18th, and 26th batteries, were organized in this county. Four companies raised in Rochester in 1863, for the 11th Artillery, were assigned to the 4th N. Y. Artillery. Portions of the 26th, 27th, 89th, 104th, 105th, 151st, and 188th Infantry, and the 6th Co. of Sharpshooters, were enlisted in this county.

Population of towns (and City of Rochester) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Brighton.....	3,138.	3,590.	4,304.	299.	217.	236.	224.	281.	289.	274.	244.	331.	304.	289.	257.
Chili.....	2,205.	2,242.	3,541.	281.	172.	161.	184.	193.	228.	160.	182.	204.	261.	236.	195.
Clarkson.....	2,093.	1,843.	1,884.	209.	199.	226.	160.	235.	168.	261.	158.	258.	196.	177.	196.
Gates.....	2,710.	2,763.	2,367.	245.	202.	169.	201.	241.	277.	224.	229.	237.	302.	177.	235.
Greece.....	4,147.	4,400.	4,314.	344.	333.	249.	329.	311.	454.	277.	421.	336.	433.	292.	340.
Henrietta.....	2,249.	2,207.	2,304.	293.	166.	370.	97.	389.	123.	249.	193.	391.	120.	305.	94.
Hamlin.....	2,460.	2,392.	2,280.	271.	307.	237.	198.	273.	207.	343.	94.	268.	229.	231.	197.
Irondequoit.....	3,547.	3,429.	3,990.	354.	300.	171.	323.	254.	344.	188.	318.	276.	374.	206.	297.
Mendon.....	2,936.	2,959.	2,900.	309.	254.	234.	284.	291.	310.	289.	296.	325.	318.	278.	277.
Ogden.....	2,712.	2,791.	2,874.	441.	163.	263.	244.	306.	298.	304.	238.	330.	315.	275.	296.
Parma.....	2,004.	2,306.	2,064.	451.	162.	373.	148.	433.	173.	412.	153.	450.	211.	330.	156.
Penfield.....	3,210.	3,059.	2,929.	440.	200.	356.	139.	408.	221.	373.	171.	444.	209.	303.	184.
Perrinton.....	3,015.	3,219.	3,260.	226.	188.	343.	188.	418.	258.	426.	266.	473.	322.	445.	315.
Pittsford.....	2,028.	2,029.	1,974.	272.	137.	143.	206.	224.	213.	203.	208.	228.	219.	175.	219.
Riga.....	2,177.	2,141.	2,171.	206.	122.	208.	139.	230.	173.	227.	149.	252.	971.	322.	170.
Rochester city.....	48,204.	50,940.	62,385.	4,437.	3,449.	3,256.	3,674.	4,333.	4,445.	4,424.	4,178.	5,120.	5,249.	4,661.	4,900.
Rush.....	1,613.	1,708.	1,644.	571.	264.	158.	125.	186.	155.	193.	142.	206.	155.	165.	125.
Sweden.....	4,045.	4,126.	4,558.	427.	75.	450.	255.	529.	321.	509.	277.	544.	365.	525.	335.
Webster.....	2,650.	2,775.	2,749.	397.	177.	373.	143.	375.	211.	371.	186.	401.	205.	361.	170.
Wheatland.....	2,560.	2,675.	2,565.	334.	198.	259.	201.	317.	210.	291.	191.	288.	218.	270.	207.
Total.....	100,648.	104,235.	117,867.	10,807.	7,291.	8,233.	7,461.	10,247.	9,078.	10,004.	8,225.	11,559.	10,226.	9,903.	9,165.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN MONROE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	391,028	\$23,224,045	\$4,408,586	\$27,632,631	.....	\$38,319.44	\$81,246.03	\$19,674.06	\$45,906.13	0.67
1860..	391,028	23,224,045	4,408,586	27,632,631	\$26,732,076	38,319.44	81,246.03	20,049.06	82,423.90	0.63
1861..	390,659	22,428,831	4,426,148	26,854,979	26,732,076	32,891.47	80,253.77	20,049.06	83,537.74	0.61
1862..	392,702	21,704,900	4,493,272	26,228,182	26,607,232	74,130.67	114,653.68	22,208.42	118,423.93	1.11
1863..	392,702	21,704,900	4,493,279	26,228,182	30,174,825	74,130.67	114,653.68	22,631.12	128,243.01	1.13
1864..	392,229	22,098,211	4,448,307	26,546,518	30,967,924	400,951.28	153,776.60	23,225.94	139,355.66	2.32
1865..	392,229	22,098,211	4,448,307	26,546,518	30,024,968	400,951.28	153,776.60	22,518.75	117,472.81	2.31
1866..	391,253	22,249,966	4,265,083	26,515,049	29,144,319	129,187.88	381,282.34	21,858.24	140,257.03	2.31
1867..	390,328	22,192,806	3,340,343	25,533,147	31,595,049	345,815.65	304,815.65	30,493.81	200,628.56	2.12
1868..	391,512	22,664,838	3,149,581	25,814,419	32,883,149	62,074.83	316,835.31	41,041.44	149,390.84	1.73
1869..	391,715	23,666,624	2,739,692	25,006,316	34,914,419	48,016.00	305,226.89	43,518.02	152,313.00	1.57
1870..	391,715	23,666,624	2,739,692	25,006,316	35,806,316	48,816.00	305,226.89	44,757.90	215,296.95	1.71

BRIGHTON—was formed from "*Smallwood*," (originally "*Boyle*," and discontinued on this date) March 25, 1814. A part of Rochester was taken off in 1834, and Irondequoit in 1839. It lies E. of the Genesee a little S. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is gently rolling, with a slight inclination to the N. The Irondequoit Bay extends nearly up to the town, and its valley forms its eastern border. It is watered by small tributaries of the Genesee and Irondequoit. The nursery business, and cultivation of garden products for the Rochester

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 338,900. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	302,102.....	84,394.....	386,496
1855.....	216,840.....	73,182.....	295,022
1860.....	315,142.....	58,597.....	373,649
1865.....	324,050.....	56,269.....	390,319

market, form leading pursuits. **Brighton**, (p. o.,) in the N. E. part on the canal and R. R., was org. as a village April 26, 1866. **West Brighton**, (p. o.,) on the Genesee near the line of Rochester, is a small village with several manufacturing establishments. Settlement was begun in this town, in 1790, by John Lush and Orange Stone.¹ The Rev. Solomon Allen, from Northampton, Mass., held the first religious services. There is a Cong. ch. in town.

CHILI—was formed from Riga, Feb. 22, 1822. It lies on the w. bank of the Genesee s. w. from the centre of the co., and its surface is gently undulating, with a slope to the E. Black Creek, a sluggish stream, flows E. through near the centre of the town, and in the s. part are several gravelly hills. **Chili**, (p. o.,) near the N. part, is a small village. Pop. 104 **North Chili**, (p. o.,) or "Chili Station," in the N. W. part, and **South Chili**, are hamlets. **Clifton**, (p. o.,) on Mill Creek, in the s. w. part, has a church and several mills and manufactories. Pop. about 250. Settlement was begun in 1792 in the E. part, by Joseph Morgan.² There are 5 churches in this town, (2 Meth., 2 Bap., and Presb.)

CLARKSON—named from Gen. Matthew Clarkson, was formed from Murray, April 2, 1819. Union, (now Hamlin) was taken off in 1852. It lies on the w. border of the co. near the N. W. corner, and its surface is level with slight undulations in the s. It is drained to the N. E. by the head branches of Salmon and Little Salmon Creeks. **Clarkson**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, a brewery, and 325 inhabitants. Salt was manufactured to a limited extent by the early settlers. **East Clarkson**, (p. o.,) in the s. E. corner, contains a church and 20 houses; **West Clarkson**, in the w. part, 30 houses. The first settlement commenced in 1809, by James Sayers, Moody Truman, and Elijah Blodgett.³ There are 3 churches in town: 2 M. E. and Cong.

CATES—named in honor of Gen. Horatio Gates, was formed March 30, 1802, as "Northampton." Its name was changed June 10, 1812. Parma and Riga were taken off in 1808, and Greece in 1822. It is near the geographical centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a gentle inclination toward the N. Genesee River forms a small portion of the E. boundary on the s. E. corner. It is drained by small streams. The people are largely engaged in the nursery business, and in raising vegetables for the Rochester market. **Cates**, (p. o.,) is 1 mi. N. of Gates Centre. **Cates Centre**, and **West Cates**, are hamlets; and **Coldwater**, (p. o.,) is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1809, by Isaac Dean, from Vt.⁴ There are 3 churches in town: Bap., M. E., and Presb.

GREECE—was formed from Gates, March 22, 1822. It lies near the centre, on the N. border of the co. Genesee River and Lake Ontario form its E. and N. boundaries. Its surface is rolling, with a general inclination toward the lake. It is drained by several streams that flow into the small bays that indent the lake shore. These bays, six in number, beginning at the w., are respectively Braddocks Bay and Cranberry, Long, Buck, Round, and Little Ponds. The shifting sand bars at their mouths destroy their commercial utility. **Charlottesville**, (p. o.,) in the N. E. corner, near the mouth of Genesee River, was incorp. April 30, 1869. It is a U. S. port of entry in the Genesee District, and the lake port for Rochester, and it contains a blast furnace, several manufactories, &c., and about 800 inhabitants, a steam sawmill, 2 grain elevators, planing mill, and lumber yard. The lake steamers touch here daily during navigation. **West Greece**, (p. o.,) is on the line of Parma; **North Greece**, (p. o.,) is a small village in the N. part; **South Greece**, (p. o.,) is in the s. w. corner; and **Greece**, (p. o.,) is a village of 737 inhabitants. **Hanforde Landings**, (p. o.,) in the s. E. corner, at the head of navigation on Genesee River from the lake,

¹ Joel Seudder, Chauncey and Calvin Hyde, Samuel Sheffer, Enos Blossom, Timothy Allyn, and Oliver Culver were early settlers. A small commerce sprung up at the head of Irondequoit Bay in the early period of settlement, and in colonial times, the principal Indian portage across to the Genesee, extended through this town. The first mill was built on Allen's creek in 1806.

² Andrew Wortman settled in 1794. Stephen Peabody, Col. Josiah Fish and his son Reuben, in 1796. — Widenor and his sons Jacob, Abraham, William, and Pater, — Suttle and family, Joseph Cary, Lemuel and Joseph Wood, Samuel Scott, Joshua Howell, Benj. Bowen, John Kimball, — Dillingham, and — Franklin were early settlers. The first birth was a child of Joseph Wood, in 1799, the first death, in the family of Joseph Morgan. A store was opened by Joseph Cary in 1807, and Joseph Cary built the first mill.

³ The first settlement was made at Clarkson; and among the early settlers at that point were David Forsyth and Dea. Joel Palmer, from Conn. Eldridge, John, and Isaac Farwell came in 1810, and located w. of Clarkson Village. Dr. Abiel Baldwin, from Saratoga, came in 1811. The first male child born was a son of Mrs. Clarkson; The first female birth was that of Betsey Palmer, in 1812. Charlotte Cummings taught the first school, in 1812. Henry McCall kept the first store, about 1810.

⁴ Among the early settlers who arrived in 1800 were John Sickles, and Augustus B. Shaw. In 1817, Ezra Mason, — Hartford, and Richard, Paul, Philip, Lisle, and Lowell Thomas, located in town. Wm. Williams came in 1819. The first child born was a daughter of Ezra Mason, in 1818. Ira West kept the first store, and Isaac Dean built the first mill.

contains 20 houses. **Greece Centre**, and **Reads Corners**, (Mount Reed p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made at the mouth of the Genesee, in 1792,¹ by Wm. Hencher and family.

HAMLIN, named from Vice Pres. Hamlin—was formed from Clarkson, Oct. 11, 1852, as "Union," and changed Feb. 28, 1861, to the present name. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Lake Ontario forms its n. boundary. Its surface is slightly rolling and inclines toward the lake. It is drained by a number of small streams, the principal of which is Sandy Creek. **Hamlin**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains 40 houses; **North Clarkson**, (p. o.), in the e. part, 10 houses; **Kendalls Mills**, near the s. w. corner, partly in Kendall, (Orleans co.), is a hamlet. **North Hamlin**, is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1810, by Aretus Haskell.² There are 5 churches in town.

HENRIETTA³—was formed from Pittsford, March 27, 1818. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, Genesee River forming its w. boundary. The streams are small, and usually dry in summer. **East Henrietta**, (Henrietta p. o.), e. of the centre, contains 2 churches, the Monroe Academy, and about 200 inhabitants. **West Henrietta**, (p. o.), s. w. of the centre, contains a church, and a limited amount of manufactures. The first settlement was commenced by Jesse Pangburn, in 1806.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1811.

IRONDEQUOIT⁵—was formed from Brighton, March 27, 1839. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Lake Ontario forms the n., Irondequoit Bay the e., and Genesee River the w. boundary. Its surface is rolling, with an inclination in the n. part toward the lake and the deep valley of Irondequoit Bay on the e. The streams are small and flow n. and e. into the lake and bay. **Irondequoit**, (p. o.) near the centre, is a small village. The first settlement was made by Wm. Walker, in 1791.⁶

MENDON—was formed from Bloomfield, (Ontario co.), May 26, 1812. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface in the n. and e. is rolling, and in the s. w. moderately hilly. Honeoye Creek flows through the s. w. corner, and the headwaters of Irondequoit Creek through near the centre. There are three small ponds in the n. w. part. **Honeoye Falls**,⁷ (p. o.), near the s. w. corner, incorp. April 12, 1833, and March 31, 1865, contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,⁸ 3 flouring mills, 1 grist mill, a sawmill, 2 woolen factories, a plaster mill, a manufactory of agricultural implements, and a stone quarry. It is a station on the C. & N. F. Br. of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Pop. 921. **Mendon**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains 2 churches, and several manufactories, and **Mendon Centre**, (p. o.), a grist and sawmill and about 20 houses. **Sibleyville**, in the s. w., is a hamlet. The first settlement was made at Honeoye Falls, by Zebulon Norton, from Vt., in 1790.⁹ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1800. Rev. Jesse Brayman was the first settled minister.¹⁰

OGDEN, named from Wm. Ogden—was formed from Parma, Jan. 27, 1817. It is an

¹ Among the other early settlers were John Love, in 1793, at the mouth of the river; Zadoc Granger and Gideon King at the Lower Genesee Falls, now Hanfords Landing, in 1796; and, in the winter of 1796 and '97, Eli Granger, Thos. King, Simon King, Elijah Kent, Frederick Bushnell, and Samuel Latta located in town. Eli Granger and Abner Migella built a schooner at Hanfords (then Kings) Landing in 1799. This was the first merchant vessel built by Americans on Lake Ontario. The first marriage was that of Thos. Lee and a daughter of Wm. Hencher. Frederick Hanford kept the first store, in 1810; and Nathaniel Jones built the first sawmill.

² Josiah and Samuel Randall, from Maine, settled in 1810; Stephen Baxter and John Nowlan, in 1811; — Strund settled at the mouth of Sandy Creek, in 1811; — Billings and Alanson Thomas soon after. But few settlers came in until after 1817. The first death was that of — Strunk, in 1812. A. D. Raymond kept the first inn; Daniel Pease the first store; and Alanson Thomas built the first mill, for Le Roy & Bayard.

³ Named from Henrietta Laura, Countess of Bath, daughter of Sir Wm. Pulteney.

⁴ Maj. Isaac Scott received for military services 900 acres in the s. w. part of the town, and attempted a settlement in 1790, but abandoned it in 1792. In 1806, Chas. Rice, Wm. Thompson, Thos. Sparks, Moses Goodall, Geo. Dickinson, Selah Reed, and Gideon Griswold settled in the w. part. In 1807, Ira Hatch, Jonathan Russell, Benjamin Hale, and the Baldwin family settled on what was called the Wadsworth Road. In 1809, the Spring family settled near the centre. Sarah Leggett taught the first school, in 1809; James Smith

kept the first store; and Jonathan Smith built the first sawmill.

⁵ Named from the bay. Called by the Indians *Neo-da-on-da-quat*.

⁶ Walker was a ranger. He settled at the mouth of the Genesee River, but shortly after removed to the w. side of the river, into the present town of Greece. Among the other early settlers were — Park, — Dunbar, Elisha Scudder, Dr. Hosmer, Emmer Reynolds, Jesse Case, and Adonijah Green, from Vt. The first death was that of Elijah Brown, in 1806.

⁷ Long known as *Norton's Mills*, from the first mills erected by Zebulon Norton.

⁸ *The Honeoye Falls Free Press*, monthly. S. F. Jory, prop. Size 19 by 24. Terms 50 cents. Estab. in 1863.

⁹ Capt. Ball and Peter Sines, from Conn., came in with Mr. Norton. Among the other early settlers were Daniel Williams, Capt. Treat, Rufus Parks, Ebenezer Rathbun, Benj. Parks, William Hickox, Lorin Wait, and Reuben Hill, from Mass., in 1793. These all settled in the e. part of the town. — Sterling, Jason Cross, — Moore, and Calvin Perrine settled at Honeoye Falls, in 1794; John Parks, Jonas Allen, and Joseph Bryan, in 1795; Charles Foot and Samuel Lane, in 1797. The first birth was that of Wm. E. Sterling, in 1795; the first marriage, that of Jason Cross and Mary Moon, in 1796; and the first death, that of John Moon, in 1801. Welcome Garfield taught the first school, Abram Farish kept the first inn, and James Dickinson the first store.

¹⁰ There are 9 churches in town: 2 Presb., 2 Union, Prot. E., M. E. Bap., Cong., and Christian.

interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, with a slight inclination toward the n. The streams are small brooks forming head branches of Sandy, Salmon, and Little Black Creeks. It is one of the best wheat growing towns in the co., and beans and potatoes are extensively cultivated. **Spencerport**, (p. o.), named from Wm. H. Spencer, an early settler, is a canal village and r. r. station, in the n. e. part of the town; was incorp. April 22, 1867, and contains 4 churches, a furnace, tannery, gristmill, and sawmill. Pop. 591. **Adams Basin**, (p. o.), is a canal village and r. r. station of 30 houses, in the n. w. part of the town. **Ogden Centre**, contains a church and 40 houses. **Ogden**, is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1802, by George W. Willey, from East Haddam, Conn.¹ The first preacher was Rev. Daniel Brown, in 1807; and the first church (Presb.) was formed in 1811.

PARMA—was formed from "Northampton," now Gates, April 8, 1808. Ogden was taken off in 1817. It lies upon Lake Ontario, w. of the centre of the co. The surface is level in the n., and gently rolling in the s., with a slight inclination toward the n. Its streams are Salmon, Little Salmon, Buttonwood, and Long Pond Creeks. **Parma Corners**, (Parma p. o.) upon the ridge, in the s. part, contains a church, the Parma Institute, some manufacturing, and about 150 inhabitants. **Parma Centre**, (p. o.) and **Unionville**, n. of the centre, are small villages. **North Parma**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in the n. e. part, in 1794, by Rozaleet Atchinson and his sons Stephen and John, from Tolland, Conn.² The first church (Bap.) was formed May 27, 1809.

PENFIELD, named from Daniel Penfield, an early landholder—was formed from "Boyle," March 30, 1810. Webster was taken off in 1840. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is rolling, and in the w. it is much broken. Irondequoit Bay enters the n. w. corner. Irondequoit Creek flows through the s. w. corner, and forms a part of the w. boundary. It falls about 90 ft. in the village of Penfield. The other streams are small brooks. **Penfield**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, on Irondequoit Creek, contains an academy, several large manufacturing establishments, and about 600 inhabitants. An act passed April 15, 1871, allowed the Trustees of Penfield Seminary to sell their property to the trustees of a school district. **Lovetts Corners**, (East Penfield p. o.) and **Penfield Centre**, (p. o.) are small villages. The first permanent settlement was made by Lebbeus Ross and Calvin Clark, in 1801.³

PERRINTON, named from Glover Perrin—was formed from "Boyle," May 26, 1812. It is the s. town on the e. line of the co. Its surface is uneven, a ridge from the s. e. terminating near the centre. Turk Hill, in the s. part, is the highest point in the co. The town is drained by the headwaters of Irondequoit Creek and its branches. The soil is a sandy loam. **Fairport**, (p. o.) n. w. of the centre, is a canal village, incorp. April 12, 1867. It has a considerable amount of manufactures and local trade. **Bushnells Basin**, (p. o.) in the w. part, and **Egypt**, (p. o.) in the s. e., are small villages. **Fullams Basin**, is a hamlet on the canal. The first settlement commenced in 1790, but was mostly abandoned soon after. Glover Perrin was the first permanent settler, in 1793.⁴

PITTSFORD—was formed from "Smallwood," March 25, 1814. Henrietta was taken off in 1818. It is an interior town, lying e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undula-

¹ Among the other early settlers were Ephraim, Abraham, Timothy, and Isaac Colby, and Wm. H. Spencer, in 1803; Josiah Mather, Jonathan Brown, Henry Hahn, Dan'l Wandle, Benajah Willey, John Webster, Benj. Freeman, and Daniel Spencer, in 1804; Judge William B. Brown and Daniel Arnold, in 1805; and Austin Spencer, in 1808. These early settlers were all from Conn. The first child born was John Colby, in 1805; and the first death was that of Mrs. G. W. Willey, in 1803. Miss —Willey taught the first school, in 1807. George Huntley kept the first inn; Chas. Church the first store; and Wm. H. Spencer built the first sawmill.

² Among the other early settlers were Michael Beach, Silas Leonard, George Goodhue, and Timothy Madden, in 1802; Jonathan Underwood, Gibbon Jewell, Geo. Huntley, Abner Brockway, Jr., Jas. Egbert, and Jonathan Ogden, in 1805; Hope and Elisha Downs, in 1809; Augustus Mather, Lendell Curtis, Samuel Castle, and Kinnicome Roberts, in 1810; and Joshua Whitney, in 1811. The first marriage was that of Capt. Jonathan Leonard and a daughter of Wm. Hinchey. Alpheus Madden taught the first school, in 1804; J. Thompson kept the first store; Hope and Elisha

Downs the first inn; and Jonathan Whitney built the first saw and gristmill.

³ Asa Carpenter had previously settled, but did not remain. Gen. Jonathan Fassett, of Vt., Caleb Hopkins, —Maybee, and four others, made a settlement, but soon after abandoned it on account of sickness. Hopkins and Maybee remained. As early as 1804, Josiah J. Kellogg, Dan'l Stilwell, Benj. Minor, Jonathan and David Baker, Isaac Beatty, and Henry Paddock, moved in. Daniel Penfield came in 1810. The first birth was that of a child of Mrs. Fiske; and the first death was that of Benj. Stilwell, in 1804. Jos. Hatch taught the first school; Daniel Stilwell kept the first inn, in 1806; and Wm. McKinstier the first store. The first mills were built by Daniel Penfield.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Jesse Perrin, in 1794, Abner Wright, in 1795, Caleb Walker, in 1799, and Asa and Edward Perrin, Levi Treadwell, Maj. Norton, John Scott, John Peters, and Gideon Ramsdell, soon after. The first birth was that of Asa Wright, in 1797. Glover Perrin kept the first inn; Gregory & Dean the first store; and Richard Lincoln built the first gristmill.

ting, with a gentle inclination toward the n. Irondequoit Creek flows through the n. e. part, and Allens Creek through the w. part. **Pittsford**, (p. o.), near the centre, a canal and R. R. station, was incorp. April 7, 1827, and April 11, 1870. It has a population of 505 inhabitants. **Cartersville**, in the e. part, on the canal, is a small village. The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by Israel and Simon Stone.¹ The first church (Cong.) was organized in 1809.

RIGA—was formed from "Northampton," now Gates, April 8, 1808. Chili was taken off in 1822. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the s. w. corner. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Black Creek, a dull, sluggish stream, flows e. in a tortuous course through near the centre. **Churchville**, (p. o.), n. w. of the centre, on Black Creek, is a R. R. station, is org. under an act passed May 21, 1867, and contains 5 churches, a saw and flouring mill, foundry, and machine shop. Pop. about 500. It was named from Samuel Church, the pioneer settler, who located here in 1808. **Riga Centre**, (Riga p. o.), near the centre, contains a church and 30 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1805, under the auspices of James Wadsworth.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in the fall of 1806; Rev. Allen Hollister was the first pastor.³



ROCHESTER CITY, is named from Col. Nathaniel Rochester. It was taken from Brighton and Gates, and incorp. as a village, by the name of "Rochesterville," March 21, 1817. Its name was changed April 12, 1822, and it was enlarged and incorp. as a city April 28, 1834. All the acts relating to it were consolidated into one April 18, 1861, and this act has been several times amended, the last time in March, 1871. The city is underlain by the Niagara limestone, covered mostly with drift, and is nearly equally divided by the Genesee River, over which there are 4 street bridges, a canal aqueduct of stone, & R. R. bridge. Below these a high bridge of stone and iron is in course of construction, crossing the ravine below the upper falls,

at the foot of Vincent Place. It is to be a city charge, and is estimated to cost \$150,000.

The city is conveniently laid out, the greater part of the streets being at right angles, but with enough of those in a diagonal direction to afford convenient access between distant parts. The central part is 3 miles above the head of navigation on the Genesee River, but at present steamers seldom come above Charlotte, at the mouth of the river, and 7 miles below. **Kel-seys Landing**, on the w. side, and **Carthage Landing**, on the e. side, are on the extreme lower border of the city. The C. R. R. track is 280 feet above the lake, and the ridges in Mount Hope Cemetery, on the s. border, are 160 feet higher. The city contains about 8 sq. miles, is divided into 14 wards, and in 1870 had 62,386 inhabitants, of whom 41,202 were American, and 21,184 of foreign birth, and 427 colored. The distribution of population by wards is as follows: 1st ward, 2,314; 2d, 3,680; 3d, 4,956; 4th, 3,487; 5th, 5,718; 6th, 4,044; 7th, 3,446; 8th, 6,757; 9th, 5,941; 10th, 3,310; 11th, 5,247; 12th, 4,451; 13th, 5,046; and 14th, 3,991.

The upper falls are improved to their full extent, and in summer the river bed is at times entirely dry. The middle falls (25 feet) and the lower falls (34 feet) are but little used, being in a deep ravine. In March, 1865, the city suffered from a flood, which did great damage to private property, and to the streets, sewers, bridges, and public works.

¹ Silas Nye, Joseph Farr, Alex. Dunn, and David Davis, from Washington co., settled near the centre about the same time. Thos. Clelland, Ezra Patterson, and Josiah Grimison soon after. In 1790 and '91, the Stone family, of 7 persons, Caleb Hopkins, Wm. Acker, Israel Canfield, and Benj. Miller, came in. The first marriage was that of N. Armstrong and Miss E. Cole. The first school was taught in 1794. John Mann built the first mill, in 1805, on Irondequoit Creek, in the e. part of the town.

² The first settlers were mostly from Mass. Elihu Church settled near the centre, in March, 1806. Soon after, Samuel Shepard settled in the s. w. part; Henry Brewster,

Sam'l Baldwin, William Parker, Ezekiel Barnes, Nehemiah Frost, Samuel Church, Jas. Knowles, Thos. Bingham, Jos. Tucker, Enos Morse, and Geo. Richmond, in 1807; and Jos. Emerson and Eber and Chester Orcutt, in 1808. The first birth was that of a daughter of Sam'l Church; the first male child born was Hiram Shepard, in 1806; the first death was that of Richard Church, in 1807. Jos. Thomson kept the first inn; Thompson & Tuttle the first store, in 1808. Samuel Church built the first sawmill, in 1808, and the first gristmill, in 1811, both at Churchville.
³ There are 7 churches in town—2 Cong., M. E., Presb., R. C., Bap., and Uni.

The construction of the Erie Canal gave the first impulse to the growth of this city, and the completion of the Genesee Valley Canal, and of the various lines of railroad, have since greatly added to its prosperity. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. has 2 routes running eastward, 2 westward, and 1 northward,¹ and the Rochester division of the Erie Railway brings it into direct communication with N. Y. by that route. The "Rochester and State Line R. R." if constructed, will run s. w. to the Pa. line in Allegany co. The "Lake Shore R. R." will cross below the city. The "Rochester City and Brighton R. R." affords all the street R. R. communication of the city, and has the following routes, viz.: Mount Hope, through Mt. Hope Av., Clarissa St., (crossing the river,) and through Exchange and State Sts. and Lake Av. to the lower falls; and from the city line on West Av., Buffalo, Main, New Main, and Alexander Sts., with a branch from Main through S. St. Paul, Court, Clinton, and Monroe to Alexander St. There are 5 daily and 2 tri-weekly stage routes from Rochester leading in different directions.

The *City Government* is organized under a Mayor elected for 2 years, and a Board of Aldermen, composed of 2 members from each ward, one half elected annually. The elections are held on the 1st Tuesday of March, and the officers elected enter upon their duties on the 1st Monday of April.

The *Police* are under the Mayor and 2 persons chosen by the Common Council, (one from each party,) who act as com'rs. The force consists of a Chief of Police, a Captain, and about 50 Patrolmen.

The *Fire Department* is under a Fire Marshal, Chief Engineer, 2 Assistants, and a Supt. of Hose Depot. There are 5 steam fire engines, a hook and ladder co., 2 hose co's, and a sack and bucket co., each with paid attendants.

A *Fire Alarm Telegraph* was established in 1859, and stations are distributed at convenient points throughout the city for giving alarms. The bell in the city hall is struck daily at 1 P. M. by telegraph, to give the city true time.

There were at last report 902 *gas lamps* lighted by the Rochester Gaslight Co. at the rate of \$20 per an. each, and 740 *kerosene lamps* lighted at \$12 per an. for each lamp.

The *Health Department* is under 7 com'rs, appointed annually by the Common Council, and there are 4 health physicians appointed in like manner.

A *State Arsenal* was erected here a few years since, on Washington Sq., at a cost of over \$70,000.

Cemeteries. Mount Hope Cemetery, containing 160 acres, was opened in 1836, and in Jan., 1870, 19,769 burials had taken place. It has long been regarded as one of the most beautiful in the State. St. Boniface's, St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's, and St. Peter's and Paul's Cemeteries, are other places of burial of more limited operation.

Water Works. The city is not as yet supplied with water, except in a very limited way. A Co. was incorp. in 1852, and a project formed of attempting to bring the waters of Hemlock Lake or Honeoye Creek to the city. Large sums have been expended, and much will need to be spent before the city is supplied. It is not impossible that the waters of Lake Ontario may yet be used for this purpose.

The *Public Schools*, are under a Board of Education, composed of one Com'r elected from each ward, biennially. They appoint a Superintendent and Librarian, employ teachers, and direct the schools generally. The Central Library numbers 5,329 vols. The schools are a Free Academy, and 18 Intermediate and Grammar Schools, employing 140 teachers, and having under instruction 10,585 pupils. Expenses as reported March 21, 1870, for the, previous year, \$103,828.26.

The *University of Rochester*, was incorp. May 8, 1846. It has 8 professorships, and in 1869, reported 116 under graduates, and 25 graduated at last Commencement. Anderson hall, 23½ acres and improvements, are valued at \$690.60; the President's house and 3¼ acres \$20,800, and the total college buildings and fixtures \$153,591.97. Other college property \$160,768.86. Revenue \$19,541.22. Volumes in college library 10,000. The Ward Cabinet in this institution is one of the largest and most complete in the U. S. Connected with this is a department for mounting specimens of natural history, and the preparation of plaster casts, of

¹ The passenger depot at Rochester is 115 by 320 feet in size, the roof being supported by truss arches. The depot of the Erie Railway is in the s. part of the city, and this road being of different gauge, has no communication with

the others. There was formerly a horse R. R. with strap rails for passengers and freight on e. side down to Carthage Landing. It was taken up some 30 yrs. ago.

many of the more remarkable fossils in other museums, including the skeletons of colossal size, and copies of whatever is wonderful in this department of science.

The *Rochester Theological Seminary*, cor. E. Av. and Alexander st. occupies a new edifice known as Trevor Hall, 106 by 48 feet and 4 stories above the basement. It is under the "N. Y. Bap. Union for Ministerial Education," has a faculty of 5 professors and 71 students. The library numbers 15,000 vols. including the entire collection of the late Dr. Neander

The *Rochester Female Seminary*, the *Rochester Collegiate Institute*, and the *Rochester Free Academy* are under the visitation of the Regents. Besides these there are quite a number of private schools, well organized and patronized, and several schools under Catholic patronage.

St. Patrick's Acad. (150 pupils) under Christian Brothers. *St. Patrick's Girls School*, (120 pay and 150 free scholars,) under Sisters of Charity. *St. Joseph's Boys School*, (500 pupils,) under Brothers of Mary. *St. Joseph's Girl's School*, (440) under Sisters of Notre Dame. *St. Boniface's School*, (300 pupils) under Sisters of Notre Dame. *St. Peter's and Paul's School*, (250 boys) under Brothers of Mary, and 248 girls under Sisters of Notre Dame. *Holy Family Parochial School*, (300 pupils) under Sisters of Notre Dame. *Most Holy Redeemer*, (250 pupils) under the same, and *Our Lady of Victory*, (French) with 60 pupils. This sect also has *The Convent and Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer of St. Joseph's Church*, the *Convent of the Sacred Heart*, and *St. Mary's Convent*, under Sisters of Mercy.

The *Rochester Historical Society*, was incorp. April 15, 1861.

The *Rochester Athenaeum*, was opened July, 1829, and about 30 years ago united with the "Mechanics Association" and is now known by these names combined. It has a fine library of 20,000 vols. in rooms given with steam heating arrangements free of rent, and finely furnished, over the Rochester Savings Bank. It has a reading room, a course of lectures in winter, and about 600 members.

The *Western House of Refuge*, is a State institution for the reform of Juvenile Offenders, located on a farm of 42 acres, 1 m. N. of the central part of the city on a slight elevation W. of the river, and commanding a fine prospect. About 6½ acres are enclosed with a stone wall 22 feet high, and 20 acres by a stockade 9 ft. high. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and adorned with shrubs and flowers. The main building is 3 stories 86 by 60 feet, with wings on each side 148 feet by 32, and 2 stories above the basement. Two other wings are connected at each end enclosing three sides of a court within. The premises are fitted up with all conveniences necessary for their use, including schoolrooms, tailorshop, shoeshop, and proper arrangements for classification, etc. The number generally present is about 350, and 500 is its full capacity. The cost of maintenance in 1869, was \$55,409.27, and about \$18,000 were received from the avails of the labor of inmates. It was opened in 1849.

The *Monroe Co. Penitentiary*, is a brick structure built in 1854, on a lot of 32 acres S. of the city and just outside of the city limits. The central building is 56 by 66 feet, the male wing, 150 by 40, and the female 90 by 40 feet. The convicts are employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, bottoming of chairs, and in farm labor, and the making of pails and tubs, the former on contract, and the last two on county account. The report in 1870 showed an income of \$18,512.15, and expenditures of \$19,318.36. Average number of convicts 180 males, and 72 females. There are two hospital wards connected with the prison, and the administration is commended. The removal of female convicts of 7th Judicial Dist. from Sing Sing Prison to this penitentiary was authorized April 25, 1865.

The *Industrial School* of Rochester was incorp. in 1857, and is under lady managers. It is designed to gather vagrant and destitute children, and to instruct them in learning and in different branches of household industry; at 76 Exchange St. Property worth \$8,800, and \$6,000 invested. Average No. 90.

The *Rochester Orphan Asylum*, established in 1837, and incorp. in 1838, on Hubbell Park near Exchange St. Building erected in 1854, 3 stories, 50 ft. sq. with wing 68 by 22 ft. Property worth \$27,500; investments, \$9,300; expenses last year, \$7,638.38. Average attendance about 80.

Home for the Friendless, estab. in 1849, and incorp. June 4, 1855. It is on E. Av. cor. Alexander St. It is designed to provide temporary homes for women and girls out of employment, and a permanent home for aged and friendless females. The building is a plain 3 story edifice, and will receive 40 females. Property worth \$18,500. Expenses last year \$3,229.60. Average No. present 35.

Prot. Epis. Church Home, for orphans and aged persons, estab. in 1868, and incorp. Sept. 21, 1869. Building sufficient for 50 inmates. Property worth \$23,500, wholly derived from private donations; \$2,948.91 expended last year; 15 to 20 inmates.

St. Joseph German R. C. Orphan Asylum Soc. of Rochester, org. 1862; incorp. April 23, 1863, on Andrews St. Building erected in 1867. Property worth \$30,086.73. Expenses last year, \$6,433. Under Sisters of Notre Dame; has about 20 inmates.

St. Mary's Boy's Orphan Asylum, cor. W. Av. & Genesee st. Under Sisters of St. Joseph; has 150 orphans. Incorp. Dec. 27, 1864.

St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, estab. 1842; incorp. May 14, 1845, is in charge of Sisters of St. Joseph. Building in a central locality, 4 stories, 70 by 40, and a rear 80 by 40 feet. Property worth \$35,000. Expenses for support last year, \$6,050. About 90 girls supported.

Rochester City Hospital, incorp. May 7, 1847, but did not go into operation until Feb. 1864. The main building is of brick, 4 stories, 50 by 60 ft., with a wing 80 by 27 feet. Capacity for 125 patients. Site includes 3 acres. Located on Buffalo St. in a central part of the city. Property valued at \$53,000. Expended in 1869, \$18,045.

St. Mary's Hospital, incorp. Sept. 21, 1857. Building erected in 1857-64, of stone, the central part 4½ stories, with 2 lateral and 2 rear wings, 3 stories. The front 250 feet, and sides 120 feet. Has 18 wards, and will accommodate 800 patients; on W. Av. in w. part of city, on a lot of 5 acres, and near a farm of 113 acres owned by the Institution. It is under the Sisters of Charity. Value of property \$206,000. Expenses in 1869, \$43,879.05. Received 1,131 patients in year ending Sept. 30, 1870. Average 250. Besides these there are many mutual aid and benefit societies, more or less restricted in their designs, and with specific objects, and methods of operations.

There are 52 places of public worship in the city of Rochester.¹

The business of Rochester is very extensive, and rapidly increasing. There are 5 National banks, cap. \$1,050,000: 1 State bank, cap. \$100,000, 3 private firms doing banking business. There are 4 Savings' banks, a Safe Deposit Co., 5 daily, 2 semi-weekly, 1 tri-weekly, 6 weekly and 3 monthly newspapers and journals,² and a large amount of manufacture. The water power of the upper falls being all used, steam has been employed as convenience indicated. Among the manufactures are those of castings, steam engines and machinery, flour, boots and shoes, clothing, agricultural implements, scales, safes, locks, edge tools, print and wrapping paper, (at lower falls;) picture frames, sash and blinds, chairs, furniture, beer, &c. The nursery and seed business of Rochester and vicinity, are on the most extensive scale, and extend to distant parts of the country.

The commerce of the part of Rochester has notably diminished since the termination of the treaty of reciprocity.

The Genesee River was known to the earliest European travelers, and the Falls in Rochester are described and figured in early books of travels. Ebenezer Allen began the first improvement about 1790. Among the early settlers were Jeremiah Olmstead, below the present House of Refuge, Wm. Cole, who kept a ferry in 1805, and Enos Stone, who built a mill in 1808. In 1802, Nathaniel Rochester, Wm. Fitzburgh, and Charles H. Carroll, from Md., bought 300 acres at the upper falls, and in 1812, laid it out for settlement.³ Upon the

¹ 5 Bap., 1 Trin. Cong., and 1 Unitarian Cong., 7 Prot. Epis., 3 Evangelical, 2 Friends, 1 Jews, 3 Lutheran, 9 M. E., 6 Presb., 2 Ref. Presb., 1 United Presb., 8 R. C., 1 Second Ament., and Universalist.

² *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. Rochester Printing Co., publishers. Size 28 by 46. Terms, daily edition, \$6.00; semi-weekly, \$3.00; weekly, \$1.50.

Rochester Daily Union and Advertiser, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. Curtis, Morey & Co., publs. Size, 28 by 46. Terms \$6.00.

Semi-Weekly Union and Advertiser. Same politics, publishers, and press as the above. Terms \$3.00.

Rochester Republican, weekly issue of the above. Terms \$1.50.

Rochester Evening Express, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. Tracy & Rev. publs. Size 27 by 45. Terms \$6.00.

Rochester Tri-Weekly Express. Same press and publishers as above. Terms \$4.00.

Rochester Weekly Express. Same press and publishers as above. Terms \$1.50.

Rochester Taglicher Beobachter, (Rep.,) daily, Sundays excepted, Adolph Volte, ed. & pub., size 24 by 36, terms \$7.00.

Rochester Wochentlicher Beobachter, same press & pub. as above, terms \$2.50, size double that of the daily edition.

Taglicher Rochester Volksblatt, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. L. W. Brandt, pub., size 22 by 32, terms \$6.

Wochentlicher Rochester Volksblatt, same press & pub. as above, terms \$2.50, size double that of the daily edition.

The American Rural Home, (Ag.) weekly, A. A. Hopkins & G. F. Wilcox, eds. & props., 8 pages, 27 by 33, terms \$1.50.

The Earnest Christian and Golden Rule, (Free Meth.) monthly, B. T. Roberts, ed. & pub. 8 vo., 32 pages and cover, terms \$1.25.

The Hospital Review, monthly, pub. by a com. of ladies in the interest of Rochester City Hospital, 16 pages, each 6-12 by 9 inches. Terms \$1.

Musical Times, monthly, 16 pages, each 10 by 12 inches, Alex. Barnes, ed. Estab. in 1869, terms 50 cts.

Industrial School Advocate, monthly, pub. by a com. of ladies, in the interest of the Industrial School Association of Rochester, 8 pages, each 9 by 14 inches, terms 50 cts. a year.

³ Charles Hanford built a small mill in 1807,—the first one after that of Ebenezer Allen. The Browns built a race in 1812, and started a store. The same year Samuel J. Andrews and Moses Atwater laid out a tract of land for settle-

construction of the Erie Canal, the place began to grow with great rapidity. In 1830, the population was 9,207; in 1835, 14,414; in 1840, 20,191; in 1845, 26,965; in 1850, 36,403; in 1855, 43,877; in 1860, 48,204; in 1865, 50,940; and in 1870, 62,385.

RUSH—was formed from Avon, March 13, 1818. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the co. Its surface is rolling, with a w. inclination. Genesee River forms its w. boundary; and Honeoye Creek flows w. through the town and enters the river near the centre of the w. border. In the w. part, along the river, are extensive flats. **East Rush**, (Rush p. o.,) is a small village, with limited manufactures. **West Rush**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, a station on the C. & N. F. Branch of the Central R. R., contains a saw and gristmill and about 30 houses; **North Rush**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, about 1 mi. e. of Scottsville station, contains a church and 16 houses. **Rush**, is a r. r. station 1 mi. w. of West Rush. The first settlement was commenced in 1799, by Maj. Win. Markham and Ransom Smith, from N. H.¹ The first settled minister was Elder Goff, (Bap.)

SWEDEN—was formed from Murray, (Orleans co.,) April 2, 1814. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the centre. Its surface is level and gently rolling. A high ridge passes e. and w. through the town, n. of the centre. Salmon Creek rises in the s. w. part and flows in an e. and n. e. course through the town. **Brockport**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, a canal village and R. R. station, was incorp. April 26, 1829, and was named from an early settler named Brockway. It has a population of 2,817, and contains 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices,² 2 manufactories of mowers and reapers, and a considerable amount of other manufactures. It is the seat of a State Normal and Training School, which was organized under an act of April 7, 1866, superseding the "Brockport Collegiate Institute." A large and substantial building of dark red Medina sandstone 300 feet long, the main part being 50 by 60 feet, and two wings, each 50 by 75 feet, was erected. The central building is 4 stories and the wings 3 stories high above the basement. It is built on a lot of 6 acres, at the head of College St. and the value of building and grounds is reported at \$110,000; of library and apparatus, \$8,634.47, and of furniture \$4,300. The premises were accepted in April 1869, although a school had been opened in 1867. **Sweden Centre**, (Sweden p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and 25 houses; and **West Sweden**, near the s. w., corner, 2 churches and 15 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1807,³ by Nathaniel Poole and Walter Palmer.

WEBSTER—named from Daniel Webster—was formed from Penfield, Feb. 6, 1840. It lies on Lake Ontario, in the n. e. corner of the co. Irondequoit Bay forms the w. boundary. Its surface from the ridge in the s. part has a gentle inclination to the lake. The shore rises in places 50 ft., and in the w., on Irondequoit Bay, 80 to 100 ft. The streams are small and flow n. into the lake. Salt was manufactured to some extent by the early settlers. The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad will pass through this town. **Webster**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, on the ridge, is a small village of 291 inhabitants, and the seat of the Webster Academy. **West Webster**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, contains 40 houses. The first settlement was commenced in 1805, under the agency of Caleb Lyon.⁴ The first church (M. E.) was formed in 1812, by Rev. Solomon Pierce.

WHEATLAND—was formed from Caledonia, (Livingston co.,) as "*Inverness*," Feb. 23, 1821. Its name was changed April 3, 1821. It lies upon the s. border, in the s. w. part

ment. Among the settlers who came in about this time were Rev. Abelard Reynolds, Dr. Jonah Brown. (the first physician.) Abraham Starks, John Matlick, (the first lawyer,) Henry Skinner, Israel Seranton, Luseum Knapp, Ezekiah Noble, Joseph Hughes, Ebenezer Kelly, Ira West, Elisha and Henry Ely, Porter P. Peck, Josiah Bissell, jr., Michael Cully, Harvey Montgomery, Charles D. Farman, and Geo. G. Sill. The first child born was a son of Enos Stone, May 4, 1810. Hamlet Seranton built the first framed dwelling, in 1812.

¹ Among the early settlers were Joseph Morgan, from the w. side of the river, and Spraker, from the Mohawk. Philip Brice, Chrystal Thomas, Jacob Stall, and John Bell, came in 1801, from Md.; Joseph Sibley, and Elisha Sibley, from Rensselaer co., in 1804; Elnathan Perry and Thomas Daily, in 1806. The first birth was that of Joseph Morgan, in 1789. The first deaths were Mr. and Mrs. Markham, in 1791. John Webster kept the first inn; Benj. Campbell the first store; and John Webster built the first gristmill.

² *Brockport Republic*, (Repub.) weekly, Horatio N. Beach, Ed. & Pub. Size 20 by 41 inches. Terms \$2. Established in 1856.

Brockport Democrat, (Dem.) weekly, Charles H. Brink, Ed.

& Pub. Size 24 by 34 inches. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

³ Samuel Bishop, — Hopkins, Isaiah White, and Stephen Johnson, came in 1807; John Reed, Timothy Tyler and Edward Parks, in 1808. Reuben Moon, with his sons James, Amos, and Isaac, settled in 1809 and '10, in the e. part. James Scott (colored) was the first settler in the s. part, in 1809. John Phelps, Rufus Hammond, and — Knight were the original purchasers of the site of Brockport. James Seymour, George Allen, Thomas K. Roby, Ralph W. Gould, Luke Webster, and Charles Richardson were early settlers. Samuel Bishop kept the first inn, in 1809; Charles Richardson the first store; and Brockway & Blodgett built the first mill.

⁴ John Shoecraft, from Ulster Co.; Isaac Straight, Daniel Harvey, Abram Foster, Paul Hammond, William Maun, William Harris, John Letts, Samuel Pierce, Samuel Goodenough, and Benjamin Burnett, mostly from N. H. and Vt., settled about 1806. The first birth was in the family of Caleb Lyon; and the first death, that of a child of N. Caines. Wm. Harris taught the first school, in 1810. John Letts kept the first inn; F. B. Corning the first store, in 1825; and Caleb Lyon built the first saw and gristmill, in 1806.

of the co. Genesee River flows s. on the e. border. Its surface is rolling. Oatka (or Allens) Creek flows e. through near the centre of the town. It is joined at Mumford by the Outlet of Caledonia Springs, forming an excellent water power. Gypsum is found in large quantities. **Scottsville**, (p. o.) in the e. part, contains 4 churches, a union school, several manufactories. Pop. 1,200. It is named from Isaac Scott, first settler and owner of the site of the village. **Mumford**, (p. o.) is in the s. w. part. **Carbuttville** is a small manufacturing village. **Wheatland Centre**, near the centre, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1789,¹ by Peter Shaeffer, from Penn. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1811. The first pastor was Rev. Solomon Brown. There are 11 churches in town.²

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany, March 12, 1772, under the name of "*Tryon Co.*"³ Its name was changed April 2, 1784. Ontario was taken off in 1789, Herkimer, Otsego, and Tioga in 1791, Hamilton in 1816, and Fulton in 1838. It lies on both sides of the Mohawk, about 40 miles from Albany. The connecting link between the northern spurs of the Alleghany Mts. on the s. and the Adirondacks on the n. extends through this co. in a n. e. and s. w. direction. The Mohawk cuts a valley from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, and 200 to 500 ft. below the summits of the hills. The valleys of several of the tributaries of the Mohawk extend several miles into the highland district at nearly right angles to the river valley.

The hills bordering upon the river generally rise in hills that are sometimes of gentle slope, and at others beautiful ledges, from which it spreads out into an undulating upland, with a general inclination toward the river, into which every part of the surface of the co. is drained. The principal tributaries of the Mohawk are the East Canada, Garoga, Cayadutta, Chuctenunda Creeks, and Evas Kil, on the n., and Cowilliga, Chuctenunda, Schoharie, Auries, Flat, Canajoharie, and Otsquaga Creeks, on the s. The highest point in the co. is Bean Hill, in Florida, and is estimated to be 700 ft. above tide. The Mohawk where it leaves the co. is about 200 feet above tide.

The principal public works in the co. are the Erie Canal, which passes along the s. border of the river, and the N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R., which passes along the n. side the whole length of the co. The Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville R. R. extends from Fonda to Gloversville. From the peculiar advantages which the Mohawk Valley afforded for communication westward from Albany, it became, from the earliest period, a great thoroughfare for traffic with the western Indian tribes, and at a later period through which the main tide of emigration and trade passed. The river, although but poorly adapted for navigation on account of rifts and gravel bars, served a good purpose in its day, and at a time when it was much better adapted than the roads of the country for the transportation of goods and mer-

¹ Mr. Shaeffer and his sons, Peter and Jacob, came in December, 1789. They found a settlement commenced by Ebenezer Allen and his brother-in-law, Christopher Dugan, near the mouth of Allen's Creek, a short distance below Scottsville. Allen had a comfortable log house, and about 60 acres of improvement. The Shaeffers became the purchasers of his farm, paying \$2.50 per acre. After the sale, Allen left with his family for Mount Morris.

The valley of the river below Shaeffer's was slow in settling. Joseph Morgan came in 1792, Andrew Wortman in 1794 or '95. Caleb Aspinwall, Peter Conklin, Frederick and Nicholas Hetzler were early settlers in the Shaeffer neighborhood. Reuben Heath came from Vt. in 1799. The s. w. part was early settled, under the auspices of Charles Williamson by Scotch, among whom were John McNaughton and family, near Mumford. Isaac Scott settled at Scottsville about 1790, and Donald McVean soon after.

Zachariah Garbutt and family settled at what is now Garbuttville, in 1803; and Powell Carpenter, near Scottsville, in 1804. The first marriage, was that of Peter Shaeffer, Jr., and a daughter of Jacob Schomover, in 1790. [Ebenezer Allen had previously added another inmate to his barn by a pretended marriage with Lucy Chapman. See p. 711.] The first death was that of Peter Shaeffer, Sen. Jacob Scott kept the first inn, Philip Garbutt and Abram Hanford the first store; and Peter Shaeffer, Jr., built the first sawmill, in 1810, the first gristmill in 1811. John and Robert McKay built the first gristmill at Mumford, in 1806; and Donald McKenzie erected the first cloth dyeing works w. of the Genesee River.

² 2 Presb., 2 Bap., 2 Friends, 2 R. C., Prot. E., M. E., and Asso. Ref. Presb.

³ Named from Wm. Tryon, Colonial Governor. Present name given in honor of Gen. Richard Montgomery.

chandise. A considerable part of this river is now taken into the canal, of which it is in the eastern division the principal feeder. A short time before the consolidations that formed the N. Y. Central R. R., in 1853, a r. r. was projected s. of the river. No attempt was made toward construction, and the company was absorbed in the "Central." The turnpike n. of the river through this co., and most of the way along side of the r. r., was bought, by requirement of law, by the Utica and Schenectady R. R., and is now the property of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. For many years the r. r. was prohibited from carrying freight without payment of canal tolls. This restraint was continued until removed by act of July 10, 1851.

There are bridges across the Mohawk in this co., at Amsterdam, Tribes Hill, Fonda, Canajoharie, Fort Plain, and St. Johnsville, all of which were formerly toll bridges, but now (except the wire bridge at Tribes Hill) are owned by the public.

The co. seat is located in Fonda, in the town of Mohawk, to which it was removed in 1836 from Johnstown, before the taking off of Fulton co. The terms of removal were, that a subscription of \$4,500 should be raised, and a site of not less than 3 acres given. The removal occasioned great bitterness in the n. border of the co., and hastened the division of 1838, by which Johnstown still continued a co. seat of a new co. The courthouse is of brick, with a recessed portico in front, and is surmounted by a dome. It contains the clerk's office, and other county offices. The jail is a stone building in the rear of the courthouse.

By an act passed in 1866, the Supervisors were allowed to sell their poorhouse farm, near Fonda, for \$8,000, and since then the poor have been supported in the house by the purchaser upon contract. The town poor are supported by the overseers of their respective towns. The buildings are of wood, and old; 2 stories, 85 by 32 feet, with wings.

Gneiss, the only crystalline rock in the co., is found in patches, the principal locality being at "*The Noses*," on the Mohawk. Resting directly upon this are heavy masses of calciferous sandstone, appearing mostly on the n. bank of the river, and extending into Fulton co.¹ Next above this are the Black River and Trenton limestone, not important as surface rocks, but furnishing valuable quarries of building stone. The slates and shales of the Hudson River group extend along the s. border of the co., and are found in a few places n. of the river. Drift and boulders abound. The soil along the river consists of rich alluvial deposits; upon the uplands it is mostly a highly productive sandy and gravelly loam. The productions are principally grass and spring grains. The uplands are finely adapted to pasturage, and dairying forms the leading pursuit. In 1865 there were 9 cheese factories in this co., using the milk of 3,250 cows, and 4 of them producing 474,622 pounds of cheese. In 1869 they had increased to 30, of which 15 used the milk of 8,375 cows. Upon the Mohawk Flats large quantities of broom corn are annually raised, the spring overflow keeping them finely fertilized. There are several important manufactories in the co., especially at Amsterdam. Quarrying is extensively carried on at a few points, principally in the towns of Amsterdam and Florida.

The early history of this co. is full of incident and interest. At the time of the first advent of the whites it was the principal seat of the Mohawks, one of the most powerful tribes of the Five Nations. The policy adopted by the early Dutch settlers of the colony, and continued by their English successors, strongly attached a majority of these savages to their interests; and the unprovoked attack of Champlain, in 1609, made them hate the French in Canada with intense bitterness. In the wars that ensued, the Five Nations proved faithful allies to the English, and on many occasions shielded them from hostile attacks. Several French expeditions were sent against the Western tribes of the Five Nations, and in return the Indians made a descent upon Montreal in 1689, laid waste whole plantations, and destroyed many lives. In the winter of 1692-93 the French again invaded the Mohawk country, surprised and destroyed two of their three castles,² and took about 300 prisoners. As early as 1642-43, a French Jesuit visited the Mohawk settlements; and between that date and 1678, 10 missionaries of this order labored to bring over the Indians of this region to the French interests and the Catholic religion. Though attended with great hardships, and in one or two instances with death, these labors were in some measure successful, and in 1671 a large number

¹ This rock often contains in its cavities quartz and nodules of anthracite coal, which has led to foolish expenditures in search of oil and coal. Near Sprakers Basin traces of lead have been found.

² The Lower Castle was situated at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, the Middle Castle at the mouth of the Otsego, and the Upper Castle at the mouth of the Now-a-da-ga, or Indian Castle Creek, in Danube, Herkimer co.

of Indians removed from Caughnawaga to Canada, and the descendants of these emigrants may still be found in the Indian village of Caughnawaga a few miles above Montreal. They still speak the Mohawk dialect of the Iroquois, in which they have devotional books printed for their use by their missionaries.

A military post, known as Fort Hunter, was established e. of the mouth of Schoharie Creek in 1711. About the same time a large number of German Palatinates, sent over by Queen Anne, settled upon the Hudson, and shortly after removed to Schoharie and the Mohawk Valley and settled upon lands given them by Government. At about the same period a considerable number of Holland Dutch, from Schenectady and vicinity, found their way into the co. and extended their improvements up the valley. In 1730 the first mill north of the Mohawk was built on the site of "Cranes" Village by two or three brothers named Groat; and this for a time served the settlements at German Flats, 50 mi. beyond.

The land grants in this co. were made in comparatively small tracts: the first was early as 1703. On the 19th of Oct. 1723, a patent of 12,000 acres, called "*Stone Arabia*," n. of the Mohawk, was granted to John Christian Garlock and others for the benefit of the Palatinates. The principal grants were made between 1730 and 1740; and in 1762 there remained little, if any, unpatented land in the co.

About the year 1735, the British Admiral, Sir Peter Warren, acquired the title to a large tract of land known as "*Warrensbush*," mostly in the present town of Florida, and sent out his nephew, Wm. Johnson, then but 21 years of age, as his agent. Johnson first located at the mouth of Schoharie Creek; afterward he removed to 3 mi. above Amsterdam, and finally to Johnstown. Through the influence of his uncle he received the appointment of Agent of Indian Affairs. Applying himself industriously to the study of the character and language of the Indians, and adopting their habits and dress whenever it suited his policy, he gained an influence over them never before enjoyed by any white person. His easy and obliging manners made him equally a favorite with the white settlers; and until his death, which took place on the 24th of June, 1774, the events of his life are intimately interwoven with the history of the co. For his services while in command of the expedition which resulted in the defeat of the French under Dieskau, at the head of Lake George, he received the title of Baronet and a gift of £5,000 from Parliament. From this time until his death he lived in ease and opulence, devoting his time to the management of public affairs and the improvement of his estate. His title and estates descended to his son, Sir John Johnson; but his commanding personal influence could not be inherited. Guy Johnson, son-in-law of Sir William, Col. Daniel Claus, and Col. John Butler, were attached to the interests of the Johnson family, possessed large estates, and lived in what were then considered sumptuous residences in the Mohawk Valley. They had considerable influence with both whites and Indians. In the controversy between the colonists and the mother country which resulted in the Revolution, the Johnsons and their adherents strongly espoused the cause of the King.

As a class, the German Palatinates sided with the colonies, but for a long time they were overawed, and their efforts at organization were thwarted by the zeal and activity of the tory leaders. In the spring of 1775, while the court was in session at Johnstown, through the influence of the tories, the signatures of most of the grand jurors and magistrates were procured to a document opposing the measures of the Continental Congress.¹ This proceeding, with others more aggressive and personal, tended greatly to organize the opposition, to separate the friends and enemies of freedom, and to kindle feelings of bitter and vindictive hatred, which naturally led to all the horrors of civil war.

"Tryon co." was divided into 6 districts;² and, for the purpose of a more thorough organization, delegates were appointed in each by the Patriots to form a committee of public safety. Upon a meeting of these delegates, a significant remonstrance was addressed to Col. Guy Johnson, Indian agent, for his aggressive and partisan acts; he withdrew in June, 1775, to Cosbys Manor, above German Flats, under pretense of holding a council with the Indians in the w. part of the co.; and in a short time he fled to Montreal, by the way of Oswego, accompanied by large number of dependents and followers. He continued to act as Indian Agent during

¹ *Annals of Tryon Co.*, p. 46.

² These districts were *Mohawk*, adjoining Albany, *Catharine*, on the s. side of the Mohawk, and *Palatine*, on the n., extending up the river to Little Falls, *German Flats*, and *Kingsland*, still farther up the river, and *Old England*

District, w. of the Susquehanna. The first 5 of these districts were formed March 24, 1773. On the 8th of March, 1773, the original name—*Stone Arabia*—was changed to *Palatine*, *German Flats* to *Kingsland*, and *Kingsland* to *German Flats*. *Old England* Dist. was formed April 3, 1775.

the war, and by liberal rewards and promises he greatly stimulated the natural ferocity of the Indians, and incited them to more active hostility. He was joined in Canada by Joseph Brant, a distinguished and educated Mohawk, and John and Walter N. Butler, 2 tories, who afterward gained an infamous notoriety. At the head of marauding parties of tories and Indians, they afterward returned by forest paths and obscure routes, with which they were entirely familiar, and committed the most inhuman atrocities upon their old friends and neighbors. Sir John Johnson remained for a time at "Johnson Hall," but continued active in his intrigues, and kept up a correspondence with Col. Guy Johnson in Canada. His preparations to fortify "Johnson Hall" excited alarm; and in Jan. 1776, a committee consisting of Gen. Philip Schuyler, Gen. Ten Broeck, and Col. Varick, was dispatched from Albany to consult with the local committee of safety and satisfactorily arrange matters. Gen. Herkimer called out the militia; and the affair was finally settled by the surrender of Sir John as prisoner, and an agreement that his Scotch tenants should be disarmed. He was sent to Fishkill, but, being released on parole, he soon returned to Johnstown and resumed his intrigues. In May, Col. Dayton was sent with a regiment to again arrest him; but being warned of their approach, Sir John and his followers fled to the woods, and finally reached Canada by the way of Sacandaga and Racket Rivers, after 19 days of fasting and suffering. Sir John received a commission as colonel in the British service, raised a regiment of tories known as "Johnson's Greens," and was active and bitter in his hostility throughout the war.¹ Through the influence of the Johnsons, all of the Five Nations with the exception of a portion of the Oneidas and Tuscaroras,² were attached to the British interests, and were liberally aided by arms and provisions in their frequent incursions into the frontier settlements under the Butlers and Brant.

In the summer of 1777, Gen. St. Leger, at the head of a large body of tories and Indians, was dispatched from Canada by way of Oswego to reduce the rebel posts and settlements on the Mohawk and join the main army at Albany city. It was intended to create a division in favor of Gen. Burgoyne, who was at the same time advancing southward by way of Lake Champlain, with a large army. On the 3d of Aug. they laid seige to Fort Schuyler, upon the site of the present city of Rome. The militia of Montgomery co. were called out, and, under Gen. Herkimer, marched to the relief of the fort. On the way the bloody battle of Oriskany was fought, in which 200 of the brave patriots of the co. were killed and as many more carried into Indian captivity. In the latter part of the same month, Genls. Arnold and Learned, at the head of 900 troops, marched up the river, and St. Leger hastily abandoned the seige and fled. The destruction of the valley was thus averted, and for several months the inhabitants were allowed to remain undisturbed, save by small scalping parties, that hung round the unprotected frontiers and cut off the defenceless inhabitants.

In the spring of 1778, Gen. LaFayette, Gen. Schuyler and Col. Duane, went to Johnstown and held a conference with a body of Indians. In the following summer the horrible butcheries at Wyoming, Harpersfield, German Flats, and Cherry Valley were perpetrated; and in the summer of 1779 the army of Gen. Clinton marched from this co. to join Gen. Sullivan's expedition against the chief villages and farming grounds of the Onondaga, Cayugas, and Senecas. On the 21st of May, 1780, Sir John Johnson, at the head of 500 Indians and tories, suddenly made his appearance at Johnson Hall. He arrived about sunset on Sunday, and, dividing his force into two parties, at daylight the next morning he made a simultaneous attack upon Tribes Hill and Coughnawaga. Several persons were killed and others taken prisoners, and every building upon the route, except those belonging to tories, was burned. The militia began to collect in considerable numbers, and toward night Sir John hastily retreated and safely reached Canada by the way of the wilderness. The principal object of this incursion was to obtain the silver plate which had been buried by Sir John on his first hasty flight from Johnson Hall. It has been stated by historians, that several volumes of Records of Proceedings of Commissioners of Indian Affairs, which had also been concealed, were lost by decay. It has, however, been ascertained within a few years, that a part of these, if not the whole of them, are still in existence in Canada. Near the last of the July succeeding, the militia of the co. were employed to convey a provision train sent to the relief of Fort Schuyler; and on the 2d of Aug., while they were absent, Brant, at the head of 500 Indians and

¹ *Annals of Tryon Co.; Simms' Hist. Schoharie Co.; Hough's Hist. St. Lawrence Co.; Dunlap's Hist. of N. Y.; Benton's Hist. Herk. Co.*

² About 150 Oneidas and 200 Tuscaroras joined the British. — *Annals of Tryon Co.*

tories, made an attack upon the settlements in the neighborhood of Fort Plain. Fifty-three dwellings were burned, 16 persons slain, and 60 women and children carried into captivity. Upon the approach of the militia from Johnstown and Schenectady, the party retreated. On the 15th of the following Oct. a large party of Tories, and Indians and Canadians, under Sir John Johnson, appeared in the Schoharie Valley, which they laid waste. From this they marched up the valley, burning houses, destroying property, and murdering or taking prisoners all that they met. The militia under Gen. Robert Van Rensselaer, of Claverack, hastily came together, and marched to attack the invaders. On the 18th of Oct., Col. John Brown, who commanded a small stockade fort at Stone Arabia, marched out to attack the enemy: but, was soon routed, with the loss of the commander and 30 to 40 men killed. Sir John was overtaken at Fox's Mills, in the present town of St. Johnsville, and he was attacked at a late hour in the day, by the advance guard of the militia. His troops had marched nearly 50 miles without rest, and were nearly exhausted. Their line got doubled up in the dark, and being in danger of firing upon one another, they withdrew a short distance for the night, and when pursuit was ordered early the next morning, the enemy had crossed to the s. side and escaped. On their way to Oneida Lake, Oct 23d, they surprised a company of troops sent out from Fort Stanwix to destroy their boats, and all but 2 were killed or captured. A Court of Inquiry was called to consider the causes of this failure, and Gen. Van Rensselaer was not only acquitted, but commended, as having done everything possible under the circumstances, to overtake and capture the raiding party.¹

The prospects of the Mohawk Valley were now gloomy in the extreme. Nearly every settlement had been desolated, and nearly every family had lost some of its members.² In the spring of 1781, Col. Willett assumed the command of the American forces on the Mohawk, and by his military skill, daring, and knowledge of Indian warfare, he not only successfully repelled all attacks made upon the Mohawk settlements, but carried the war into the enemy's own country.

On the 9th of July, 1781, 300 Indians, under a tory named Duxtader, made a sudden attack upon the settlement of Corrytown. Col. Willett, at the head of 150 militia, immediately pursued and overtook them at "*Durlah*," (Dorlach,) a few mi. over the line of Schoharie county. A severe skirmish ensued, when the Indians fled, leaving 40 of their number dead on the field. The final incursion into the Mohawk Valley was made Oct. 24, 1781, by a party of 600 British and Indians, under Maj. Ross and Walter N. Butler, and made their first appearance in the neighborhood of Warrensbush. They marched to the vicinity of Johnson Hall and commenced the usual work of plunder and murder, but were arrested by a sudden attack by forces under Cols. Willett, Rowley, and Harper. A skirmish ensued, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. Col. Willett pursued, and, coming up with the rear guard at West Canada Creek, Butler was killed. The shattered remnant of the British forces escaped by way of Oswego. This affair practically ended the war in Tyron co., and the remaining citizens, stripped of almost everything except the soil, were allowed to resume in peace their accustomed employments.³ In a few years the ravages of the war were completely obliterated, and the fertile regions of Central and Western N. Y., which had become known through the military expeditions that had traversed them, soon began to fill up with a New England population. The splendid domains of the Johnsons and other royalists were confiscated, and the feudal tenants of the colonial period were replaced by enterprising freeholders under the new government.

The troops raised by this co. in the late war, were as follows: The 115th and 153d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized at an encampment on the hills a little N. of Fonda, in the summer and fall of 1862. They were the two regiments raised in the 15th Senatorial District, compris-

¹A volume entitled "The Northern Invasion of Oct. 1780," has been published by the Bradford Club, in N. Y., which is entirely devoted to letters and other documents relating to this invasion.

²Some idea of the extent of these ravages may be formed from a statement prepared by the supervisors of "Tyron co.," dated Dec. 20, 1780, and addressed to the legislature. They therein stated that 700 buildings had been burned within the co.; that 354 families had abandoned their habitations and removed; 613 persons had deserted to the enemy; 197 had been killed, 121 taken prisoners; and 1,200 families unincubated by reason of the enemy. This statement did not include Cherry Valley, Newtown-Martin, Middlefield, Springfield, Harpersfield, and Old England District, which had been totally deserted and abandoned.

The population of the co. at the beginning of the war was about 10,000. While the sufferings of the colonists were thus great, the Indian loss was much greater. Their whole country had been ravaged, their homes and crops destroyed, and a large portion of their number had died in battle or by starvation. At the close of the war the miserable remnant of the once powerful nations humbly sued for peace, and were content to accept terms that deprived them of almost their entire country.

³Special acts were passed in 1780, '81, and '83, directing the commissioners of sequestration to relieve certain distressed families. Rev. Daniel Gros, of Canajoharie, acted as almoner of the commissioners; and his acts are preserved among the public papers of the State.

ing the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Saratoga, and Hamilton, under G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862. Fonda was designated Nov. 7, 1862, as a rendezvous under the militia draft, (ordered Aug. 9, 1862,) for the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Otsego, Herkimer, Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, and Saratoga, but early in December this draft was suspended. Parts of the 32d and 43d Infantry, and of the 2d Vet. Cavalry, were raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Amsterdam...	4,587	5,135	7,706	591	416	596	413	654	535	683	521	802	628	930	763
Canajoharie...	4,134	4,248	4,256	419	385	359	436	416	451	472	442	495	439	463	512
Charleston...	1,537	1,687	1,691	262	163	263	167	281	185	264	168	243	143	253	153
Florida...	2,911	2,835	3,002	315	376	269	292	269	423	391	376	333	367	313	402
Glen.....	2,884	2,737	2,782	337	310	288	279	321	351	278	343	332	332	315	368
Minden.....	4,412	4,637	4,600	598	396	529	459	580	538	628	421	633	523	601	543
Mohawk.....	3,136	2,948	3,015	317	362	298	287	316	361	313	333	341	403	323	435
Palatine.....	2,605	2,561	2,814	273	317	225	340	245	385	278	373	305	362	283	401
Root.....	2,622	2,456	2,292	252	296	198	342	143	263	221	344	224	337	230	348
St. Johnsville.	1,698	2,155	2,189	164	232	153	260	261	399	181	294	220	295	221	290
Total.....	30,866	31,447	34,457	3,528	3,253	3,178	3,365	8,536	3,900	3,619	3,615	3,978	3,819	3,329	4,215

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859...	228,000	\$6,149,891	\$664,079	\$8,782,486	.....	\$5,018.00	\$48,603.00	\$5,515.56	\$12,869.63	0.93
1860...	228,000	6,149,891	664,079	8,782,486	7,354,077	5,018.00	48,603.00	5,515.56	22,615.07	1.23
1861...	231,450	6,098,176	659,631	5,493,776	7,354,077	14,412.00	47,473.53	5,515.55	22,981.49	1.23
1862...	231,450	6,098,076	659,631	8,493,776	9,442,013	14,412.00	47,473.53	7,081.51	37,768.05	1.14
1863...	231,450	6,098,176	659,631	8,493,776	9,659,631	14,412.00	47,473.53	7,244.72	41,053.43	1.13
1864...	230,491	6,473,054	827,060	8,493,949	9,907,730	216,024.26	87,700.98	7,430.79	44,594.79	3.59
1865...	230,491	6,473,054	827,060	8,493,949	8,847,755	216,024.26	87,700.98	6,635.82	34,616.84	3.90
1866...	228,539	7,057,352	1,105,802	8,207,152	8,302,809	143,455.43	107,531.18	6,287.11	40,342.26	3.55
1867...	228,703	6,393,267	664,501	8,472,768	8,452,219	149,145.63	96,990.75	10,565.27	53,671.60	3.67
1868...	227,546	7,449,661	601,727	8,115,423	8,522,768	114,637.73	89,730.67	10,653.46	38,778.61	2.98
1869...	236,759	6,109,230	554,772	8,635,002	8,601,388	88,604.76	148,275.22	10,751.74	37,631.07	3.32
1870...	227,976	6,141,953	529,116	6,671,069	6,664,002	101,007.20	97,660.48	9,330.00	40,009.45	3.70

AMSTERDAM, named from Amsterdam, in Holland, by Emanuel E. De Graff, an early Holland settler—was formed from "*Caughnawaga*,"² March 12, 1793. Perth (Fulton co.) was taken off in 1838. It lies on the N. bank of the Mohawk, in the N. E. corner of the co. Its surface consists of the intervals along the river, and a rolling upland, gradually rising for the space of 2 mi., and attaining an elevation of 300 to 500 feet. The principal streams are the Kayaderosseras, 3 mi. W. of Amsterdam village, Chuctenunda,³ at the village, and Evas Kil,⁴ near the E. border. The soil in the valley is a deep, rich alluvium, and upon

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 221,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres Improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	152,260	46,868	239,128
1855	194,458	46,721	241,179
1860	200,360	35,762	236,122
1865	196,723	40,230	236,953

² On the 9th of March, 1780, the portion of Mohawk district N. of the river was set off and named "*Caughnawaga*."

The first town meeting was held at the house of John B. Wimples. "*Caughnawaga*" was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. It embraced all that part of Montgomery co. lying N. of the Mohawk and E. of a line extending from The Noses N. to Canada. This town was divided, in 1793, into Amsterdam, Mayfield, Broadbain, and Johnstown.

³ Signifying "Twin Sisters;" and applied to the streams flowing into the Mohawk on opposite sides; in some documents spelled Chuct-to-na-na-da.

⁴ Pronounced Evaws-kil; named from Mrs. Eva Van Alstyne, who was wounded and scalped by the Indians in 1755, while crossing this stream.

the hills it is a fertile, gravelly loam. Near Tribes Hill are extensive stone quarries. A considerable amount of manufactures is carried on in town, consisting of mill machinery, agricultural implements, carriages, car springs, and carpets, at Amsterdam village, and of woolen goods at Hagemans Mills. **Amsterdam**,¹ (p. o.,) incorp. April 20, 1830, and April 13, 1865, contains 4 churches, 2 banks, (cap. \$350,000,) 2 printing offices,² an academy, 2 public school buildings, 6 knitting mills, a foundry, 3 machine shops, 5 broom factories, 2 shoe factories, and a clothes wringer fac., and other manufactures. Pop. 5,426. **Hagamans Mills**, (p. o.,) has 250 inhabitants, **Cranesville**,³ (p. o.,) about 100, and **Mannys Corners**,⁴ a dozen houses. **Tribes Hill**,⁵ (p. o.,) on the line of Mohawk, is a hamlet. A wire suspension bridge here crosses the Mohawk to Florida.⁶ The first settlement was commenced about 1710, by Dutch and Palatinates. About 1740, Sir Wm. Johnson built a large stone mansion upon the w. side of the Kayaderosseras, 3 mi. w. of Amsterdam village.⁷ This building was fortified, and named "Fort Johnson." Col. Daniel Claus and Guy Johnson, sons-in-law to Sir William, occupied fine mansions, respectively, 1 and 2 mi. below Fort Johnson,⁸ previous to the Revolution. The first settlers at Amsterdam village were Albert Veeder, -E. E. De Graff, Nicholas Wilcox, and Wm. Kline. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1792. The first settled minister was Rev. Conrad Ten Eyck, in 1799. There had been preaching in town at a much earlier period.

CANAJOHARIE⁹—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town March 7, 1788. Minden was taken off in 1798, a part of Root in 1823, and a part of Minden in 1849. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. The surface consists of the intervals of Canajoharie, or Bowmans Creek,¹⁰ and undulating uplands 200 to 600 feet above the valley. The cultivation of hops receives some attention, but dairying and stock raising are leading pursuits. There are 6 cheese factories in town. A small woolen factory is located on Bowmans Creek. **Canajoharie**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 30, 1829, contains 6 churches, the Canajoharie Academy, a newspaper office,¹¹ and 2 banks. Pop. 822. A bridge (lately lengthened and repaired) crosses the Mohawk at this place, connecting it with the village and R. R. station of Palatine Bridge. A paper flour-sack manufactory at this place employs 75 hands, and turns out 40,000 a day. There are also 2 malt houses and a planing mill. **Ames**, (p. o.,) in the s. part of the town, contains an academy and 150 inhabitants; and **Buel**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, 27 houses. **Sprout Brook**, (p. o.,) **Marshville**, (p. o.,) **Waterville**, **Mapleton**, and **Vandeusenville**, are hamlets. The first settlement in town was commenced in early colonial times. During the Revolution the people warmly espoused the American cause, and were afterward great sufferers in the Mohawk Valley.¹² In Aug., 1780, Brant made an incursion into the valley and destroyed nearly the whole settlement. Other incursions were made, and the people were often driven to the utmost extremity. Several small forts were built in the town, which afforded some protection to the people. In 1795, Archibald and James Kane established themselves as merchants at this place, and commenced a business which soon grew to be one of the largest in the interior of the State. In 1823, the "Central Asylum for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb" was located near Buel, in this town; but in 1836 it was united with the one previously established in New York City. The first church (Free Will Bap.) was organized at Ames, in 1796-97, by Rev. George Elliott.¹³

¹ Formerly called "Feedersburgh."

² The *Amsterdam Democrat*, (Dein.) weekly; Ashe & Mathewson, pubs. Size, 28 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1870.

³ *Amsterdam Recorder*, (Repub.) weekly; Andrew Z. Neff, prop. Size, 29 by 45. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1854.

⁴ Named from David Craue, who settled here in 1804.

⁵ Named from Benj. Manny.

⁶ So named because the Indian tribes were wont to assemble here.

⁷ A Remington suspension bridge, built here some years since, fell of its own weight before it was finished.

⁸ This edifice was richly ornamented with carvings of oak and mahogany; and at the time of its erection it was one of the finest mansions in the colony. It is still standing, and is the property of Ethan Aiken. Sir William lived here for many years, surrounded by numerous dependents, and was frequently visited by great numbers of Indians, by whom he was highly esteemed. He built a mill upon the Kayaderosseras, near his mansion.

⁹ The former of these was burned. The latter, known as "Guy Park," is still standing, between the R. R. and river, 1 mi. w. of Amsterdam. A tract 1 mi. square was

originally attached to each of these residences, but the whole was confiscated and sold with the estates of the toria.

¹⁰ *Canajoharie* in the act of incorporation. Indian name, *Ca-ne-jo-ha-rie*, said to signify a "kettle-shaped hole in the rock," or "the pot that washes itself," and refers to a deep hole worn in the rock at the falls on the creek, 1 mi. from its mouth.

¹¹ It is said that the Indian name of this stream is "*Te-ko-ha-ra-ua*." The falls on this creek, about 1 mi. from its mouth, are interesting to scientific men for the different geological formations there exposed, and the holes of various sizes worn in the rocks.

¹² The *Canajoharie Radii and Taxpayers' Journal*, weekly; L. F. Allen & Co., pubs. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1836.

¹³ At the battle of Oriskany many of the prominent citizens of this place were killed. Among them were Col. Cox, Lieut. Col. Hunt, Maj. Van Slyck, Capt. Henry Devendorf, Robert Crouse, Jacob Bowman, Andrew Dillenback, Capt. Jacob Leebor, Charles Fox, and Lieut. Wm. Leebor.

¹⁴ There are 11 churches; 3 M. E., 2 Ref. Prot. D., 2 Evang. Luth., Presb., F. W. Bap., True Dutch, R. C.

CHARLESTON—was formed from the old town of Mohawk, March 12, 1793. Glen and a part of Root were taken off in 1823. It is the most southerly town in the co., and the only one not bordering upon the Mohawk. It lies upon the high plateau region immediately w. of Schoharie Creek; and the greater part of the surface is an undulating upland. On the e. it descends in steep declivities to the valley of the creek, which is here a narrow ravine. Its streams are small. The town has a limited amount of manufactures, consisting principally of sash and blinds, woolen goods, and flour. **Burtonsville**, (p. o.,) on Schoharie Creek, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains 160 inhabitants. **Charleston Four Corners**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner; and **Charleston**, (p. o.,) near the n. border, are small villages. **Carytown**, and **Oak Ridge**, are hamlets. A portion of this town was included in the patent of 24,500 acres granted to Wm. Corry in 1637; and others were portions of the "*Stone Heap Patent*," granted to John Bowen and others in 1770, and Thomas Machin's Patent of 1787. The first settlements were probably made previous to the Revolution.¹ There are 5 churches in town.²

FLORIDA—was formed from Mohawk, March 12, 1793. It embraces that part of the co. lying s. of the Mohawk, and e. of Schoharie Creek. The greater part of the surface is a rolling upland, 600 ft. above the valley. Bean Hill, in the s. w. part, is the highest land in the co. The declivities bordering upon the streams are usually steep. The two principal streams within its borders are Chuctenunda and Cowilliga Creeks. The Erie Canal crosses the Schoharie Creek between this town and Glen, on a fine stone aqueduct. Broom corn is one of the principal agricultural products, and brooms are extensively manufactured. **Port Jackson**, (p. o.,) is a canal village on the Mohawk, opposite Amsterdam. Pop. 446. **Minaville**, (p. o.,) on Chuctenunda Creek, near the centre, contains 130 inhabitants. **Fort Hunter**,³ (p. o.,) at the mouth of Schoharie Creek, has 200 inhabitants, and **Scotch Bush**, (p. o.,) near the s. border, 120. One of the 3 Mohawk castles was situated at the mouth of Schoharie Creek at the first advent of the whites. The first white settlement in this co. is supposed to have been made in this town. Fort Hunter was built here by the whites in 1711. Queen Anne's Chapel was soon after erected, and was furnished with a valuable set of communion plate by Queen Anne. The fort was garrisoned until after the French War, when it was abandoned. During the Revolution the chapel was enclosed with palisades, and converted into a strong fortress defended by cannon. In Oct. 1780, several houses were burned on the opposite side of the creek by the forces under Sir John Johnson, but the fort was not molested. Before the close of the war several newly arrived German emigrants settled in town, and they were followed soon after by Scotch and Irish families.⁴ The first preacher after the war was Rev. Thos. Romeyn, (Ref. Prot. D.,) in 1784.

GLEN—named from Jacob S. Glen—was formed from Charleston, April 10, 1823. It lies in the s. w. angle formed by the junction of Schoharie Creek and the Mohawk. Its surface consists principally of uplands about 600 feet high, descending by abrupt declivities to the narrow intervals along the streams. The principal streams are Auries Creek, a tributary of the Mohawk, and Irish Creek, a branch of the Schoharie. **Fultonville**, (p. o.,) on the river and canal opposite Fonda, is connected with that place by an iron bridge built in place of one swept off March 17, 1865. It has a printing office,⁵ foundry, machine shops, a grain elevator, a few mills and shops. Population, 1,117. **Glen**, (p. o.,) or **Voorheesville**, has a large cheese fac. a steam grist and sawmill, etc., and 195 inhabitants. **Auriesville**, (p. o.,) is a small village on Auries Creek and the canal, with 96 inhabitants. Settlement was begun on Scott's Patent near Auries creek, by Peter Quackenboss, who was probably the first white inhabitant. About 1740, 16 Irish families, under the patronage of Sir Wm. Johnson, settled on Corry's Patent, a few mi. s. w. of Fort Hunter. After making considerable improvements, they abandoned their location and returned to Ireland in con-

¹ Robt. Winchell, Nathan Tracy, Aden Brownley, and Joseph Burnhap settled near Kimball's Corners, Abin Benman near Charlestown P. O., Henry Mapes, Abner Throop, and David and Nathan Kimball at Charleston. Thomas Machin, Capt. John Stanton, John Eddy, and Ezekiel Tracy were also early settlers.

² Bap. M. E., Ref. Prot. D., Christian, and Union.

³ The Indian name for this place was *Leand-ro-go*, or *Te-on-di-ro-go*, "two streams coming together." The first Indian castle, which stood near this place, was called "*Os-scu-ne-nos*," or "*On-on-gon-re*,"—N. Y. Colonial Hist.

⁴ Wm. Bent kept the first store at Port Jackson. The first bridge of any importance over Schoharie Creek was built in 1796, by Maj. Isalah De Puy. The route s. of the Mohawk was the one principally traveled for a great number of years. An Indian school was taught at Fort Hunter in 1769.

⁵ *Montgomery Co. Republican* (Repub.) weekly. T. R. Horton, Pub. Size 23 by 42 inches. Terms \$1.50. Begun in 1829.

sequence of threatened Indian disturbances.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at Glen; Rev. Henry V. Wyckoff was the first pastor.² The last council within the co. previous to the Revolution was held between the Indians and Americans Oct. 13, 1775, on the farm now owned by John S. Quackenboss, on the Mohawk Flats, 2 mi. e. of Fultonville.

MINDEN—was formed from Canajoharie, March 2, 1798. Danube (Herkimer co.) was taken off in 1817. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, in the extreme w. part of the co. Its surface is principally an undulating upland, with steep declivities bordering upon the streams. The principal streams are the Otsquaga and its main tributary the Otsetungo. Prospect Hill, called by the Indians "*Ta-ra-jo-vhies*,"³ lies upon the Otsquaga opposite Fort Plain. **Fort Plain**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 5, 1832, is situated upon the Mohawk, in the e. part of the town. It contains an academy,⁴ bank, 2 printing offices,⁵ a steel spring and axe works and 4 churches. Pop. 1797. **Mindenville**, (p. o.,) on the Mohawk, in the w. part of the town, contains 40 houses, and **Fordsborough**, (Minden p. o.,) on the w. border, 30. **Hallsville**,⁶ (p. o.,) **Freybush**,⁷ (p. o.,) and **Hessville**, are hamlets. In this town are found the remains of one of those ancient fortifications which are so common in Central and Western New York and throughout the Western States, showing that the co. was inhabited long prior to the advent of the Indians.⁸ During the French War, Fort Plain⁹ was erected on the summit of the hill, half a mi. n. w. of the village. During the Revolution, several other forts were built to protect the people from the sudden attack of the Indians.¹⁰ The first settlements in this town were among the first in the co. The early settlers were Germans, among whom were the Devendorf, Waggoner, and Gros families, Andrew Keller, and Henry H. Smith.¹¹ John Abeel, an Indian trader, settled here in 1748.¹² In common with the other valley towns, these settlements were ravaged by the enemy in 1780. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized at Fort Plain, long before the war.

MOHAWK—was formed from Johnstown, April 4, 1837. It lies upon the n. bank of Mohawk and near the centre of the n. border of the co. The surface is uneven, and gradually rises from the river to the n. line, where it attains an elevation of about 400 ft. above the valley. Its principal streams are Cayadutta, and Da-de-nos-ca-ra Creeks. **Fonda**, (p. o.,) pleasantly situated upon the Mohawk, is the co. seat. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 3 churches,¹³ a bank, printing office,¹⁴ and several manufactories.¹⁵ Pop. 1,092. **Yosts**, (Randall p. o.,) is a station on the "Central" R. R. near the w. border of the town. **Tribes Hill**,¹⁶ (p. o.,) on the border of Amsterdam, contains 365 inhabitants. **Berryville**, has a paper mill, gristmill, and a small cotton mill. The site of the lower end of the village of Fonda was called "*Caughnawaga*," by the Indians, and was one of the favorite resorts of the Mohawks. It was the scene of some of the earliest labors of the

¹ A son of the first settler married Annie, daughter of Capt. John Scott, the patentee, and settled on the site of the present co. porthouse. Their son John, born about 1725, was the first white child born on the s. side of the Mohawk, between Fort Hunter and German Flats. Cornelius Putnam settled at Cadahugrity, Richard Hoff 1 mi. w. of Glen, Nicholas Gardiner and John Van Eps on the Mohawk, and Charles Van Eps at Fultonville. Near the house of the Van Eps a small blockhouse was erected toward the close of the Revolution. — Hazard taught the first school, at the house of J. S. Quackenboss; Wm. Quackenboss kept the first inn at Arieville, in 1797, and Myndert Starin one still earlier at the present village of Fultonville. John Smith opened the first store in Glen, in 1797. Isaac Quackenboss kept a store on the Mohawk, e. of Fultonville. Peter and Simon Mobie built the first saw mill and carding machine, in 1797, and Peter Quackenboss a gristmill, on Arieville Creek, soon after.

² There are 5 churches in town: 3 Reformed, 1 Meth. Ep. and 1 True Reformed Dutch.

³ Said to signify "Hill of Health," or "Fort on a Hill."

⁴ The Fort Plain Seminary and Female Collegiate Institution is chiefly under the patronage of the M. E. denomination.

⁵ *Mohawk Valley Register*, weekly. Geo. W. Elliott, ed., Elliott & Bowen, pubs. Size 28 by 45. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1840.

⁶ *New York State Radt*, weekly. Elliott & Bowen, pubs. Size 28 by 46. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1836.

⁷ Named from Capt. Robert Hall.

⁸ Named from John Frey, a lawyer and leading patriot, who resided here during the Revolution.

⁹ These mounds and ruins are the most easterly of any of the kind yet discovered. They are situated 4 mi. s. of Fort Plain, across a tongue of land formed by the valleys of Otsquaga Creek and one of its tributaries.

¹⁰ This fort was built by a French engineer for the English Colonial Government, and was the finest fortification

in the valley. It was octagonal, 3 stories high, each story projecting beyond the one below. In the lower story was a canon, which was fired in cases of alarm, to notify the people of danger.

¹¹ Fort Plank was situated about 2 miles n. w. of Fort Plain, on the farm now occupied by C. House. Fort Clyde was situated 2 mi. s. w. of Fort Plain, near the residence of Peter Devendorf, at Freybusch. Fort Willett was w. of Berne.

¹² Henry Havse, a German, taught the first school; Isaac Countryman built the first gristmill, soon after the war, and Isaac Paris kept the first store, about the same time.

¹³ In his previous intercourse with the Indians, Abeel had married the daughter of a Seneca chief, after the Indian fashion. A child of this marriage was the famous chief, Cornplanter. Abeel subsequently married a white woman, and at the commencement of the war was living upon his farm. During the incursion of Oct. 1780, Abeel was taken prisoner by a party of Indians, and, while momentarily expecting death, Cornplanter addressed him as father, and assured him of his safety. He was given his choice either to accompany the Indians under the protection of his son, or to return to his family. He chose the latter; and after the war Cornplanter visited him, and was received by his Fort Plain relatives with the civilities due his rank and manly bearing. The chief died at his residence in Penn., March 7, 1836.

¹⁴ Ref., M. E., and Prot. Ep.

¹⁵ *Mohawk Valley Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly. C. B. Freeman, pub. Size 26 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1842.

¹⁶ 2 gristmills, 2 carriage shops, and a few mechanic shops. It has also 4 dry goods 1 hardware, and 5 grocery stores, and 4 hotels.

¹⁷ There are extensive limestone quarries near the river at this place, employing about 100 hands. The village is a little back from the river on the hill, and has a Meth. and a Presb. ch. There is a Luth. ch. 2 mi. from Tribes Hill.

French Jesuits among the Five Nations, two of whom lost their lives here in 1646. The names of the first actual white settlers are not known. Nicholas Hansen settled at Tribes Hill before 1725, and others, by the names of Fonda, Vanderworker, Doxtader, Sammons, and Visscher, at an early day. Among the other residents of the town before the Revolution were Col. John Butler and his son Walter N., who afterward attained an infamous notoriety for their inhuman atrocities and for the vindictive hate which they seemed to cherish against their old whig neighbors. The principal weight of the incursion of Sir John, in May, 1780, fell upon the two settlements of Tribes Hill and Caughnawaga. In the autumn of the same year the second incursion of Sir John swept over the town, from the Schoharie Valley, destroying much of the property that escaped the first. They, however, spared a stone church built in 1763. This venerable structure has been demolished within a few years, after having been for a brief time used as an academy. Its owner appears to have had less respect for antiquities than Sir John's Indians, who were by no means of the conservative kind, and its wanton demolition is greatly to be regretted. Rev. Thos. Romeyn was the first pastor. In 1795 he was succeeded by Rev. Abraham Van Horne.

PALATINE—was formed as a district, by the name of "*Stone Arabia*," March 24, 1772, and its name was changed March 8, 1773. It was formed as a town March 7, 1788, embracing all the territory between "Little Falls and The Noses," and extending from the Mohawk to Canada. Salisbury (Herkimer co.) was taken off in 1797, Stratford (Fulton co.) in 1805, Oppenheim (Fulton co.) in 1808, and Ephrata (Fulton co.) in 1827. It lies along the N. bank of the Mohawk, w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly an upland, 200 to 500 ft. above the valley, much broken by deep, narrow ravines, and descending irregularly toward the river. The principal streams are the Kan-a-da-rauk,¹ in the E. part of the town, and the Garoga, in the W. **Stone Arabia**, (p. o.) near the centre of the town, contains about 20 houses. **Palatine Bridge**, (p. o.) on the Mohawk opposite Canajoharie, has a population of 493. **Palatine Church**, (Palatine p. o.) on the W. border, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in town in 1713, by German Palatinates, who came over in 1710. The larger part of the Stone Arabia Patent was within the limits of this town. Wm. Fox settled near Palatine Church, and Peter Waggoner a little below, on the Mohawk, in 1715. The early records of the settlement are lost.² The disastrous engagement resulting in the death of Col. Brown was fought within this town, between Stone Arabia and the river. The Ref. Prot. D. church at Stone Arabia is one of the oldest in the valley.³ The stone church (Luth.) at Palatine Church was built in 1770.⁴ The census reports 3 churches in town; 2 Ev. Luth., Ref. Prot. D.

ROOT, named from Hon. Erastus Root, of Delhi—was formed from Canajoharie and Charleston, Jan. 27, 1823. It lies upon the S. bank of the Mohawk, near the centre of the co. The hills which border upon the river rise abruptly to a height of 630 feet, and from their summits the country spreads out into an undulating upland. The high hills just below Sprakers, on opposite banks of the river, are called "The Noses." The high ridge near the E. border is known as "Stone Ridge." The principal streams are Yatesville, Fly, East and Flat Creeks. Mitchells Cave, in the vicinity of the "Noses," consists of several apartments, with the roof hung with stalactites. There are 2 cheese factories in town, making about 350,000 lbs. per annum. There are 6 churches, (2 Presb. 2 M. E., 1 Bap. and 1 Christian.)

Rural Grove (Root p. o.) has 2 churches, and 25 dwellings. **Corrytown**, (Flat Creek p. o.) **Lykers Corners**, and **Browns Hollow**, have each a dozen dwellings. **Yatesville**, is a hamlet on the canal. The first settlers were Jacob Diefendorff at Corrytown, Rudolph Keller, David and Fred Luce, and Jacob Lainer. The first church (Ref. D.) was formed at Corrytown. The town was invaded in 1781 by Tories under Doxtader, who on the 9th of July attacked the settlements near Corrytown. Sir John Johnson with a party of hostile troops passed through in Oct. '81, taking a few prisoners, at Stone Ridge.⁵

¹ Said to signify "broad."

² The German was the language taught in the first schools. — Robinson taught an English school, in 1782, and Alexander Ewing in 1783. Chris. Fox built a gristmill, in 1750, which was burned in 1780.

³ The records of this church commence in 1739, when it had but 10 members. The present edifice was erected in

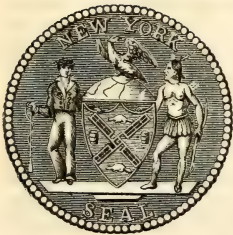
1785, and the church was reorganized in 1790. A Lutheran church built at Stone Arabia, in 1770, was burned in 1780.

⁴ The subscriptions for this church were mostly furnished by the Nellis families, who became Tories; and in consequence the church was not burned. The centennial anniversary of this church was celebrated in 1870.

⁵ Frederick and Jacob, sons of Jacob Devendorf, were scalped, but recovered.

ST. JOHNSVILLE—was formed from Oppenheim, (Fulton co.,) April 18, 1838. It lies upon the N. bank of the Mohawk, in the W. part of the co. Its surface consists of a broad river intervalle and a broken upland gradually rising N. of it. Its streams are East Canada, Crum, Fox, Zimmermans, Caldwell, and Mother Creeks. Upon East Canada Creek, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from its mouth, are a succession of falls and rapids descending 75 feet in a distance of 80 rods. **St. Johnsville**, (p. o.,) on the Mohawk, was incorp. in 1857. It contains a bank, a tannery, a distillery, and pitchfork factory, and is a station on the Central R. R. It was formerly a principal dining station on the R. R., but the buildings having been burned, the business was removed to Utica. It has a large engine house, and is still an important wooding station. Its public school house is a fine building, conspicuously placed on an eminence a little N. E. of the village. Pop. 1,376. The first settlement at the village was made by Jacob Zimmerman, in 1776.¹ During the Revolution the house of Christian Klock, three-fourths of a mi. W. of Palatine Church, was stockaded and named "Fort House."² The house of Jacob Zimmerman was also stockaded. These forts were both attacked, but never taken. Fort Hill, situated on an eminence E. of East Creek, was erected during the French War. It was repaired and used during the Revolution. The Indians, in small parties, continued to prowl about the settlement during the war, and shot and captured several of the inhabitants. A church was built by Christian Klock, in 1756; the Rev. Mr. Rosekrantz was the first preacher, and John Henry Disland the second.

NEW YORK COUNTY.



THE CITY OF NEW YORK,³ embraces the same area as the county, and includes Manhattan Island, Bedloe's, Ellis', Governor's, Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands in the Bay and East River, and the lands under water adjacent to and surrounding them, including the Quarantine buildings recently built and in course of erection in the lower bay. Manhattan Island is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by 12,500 feet wide, in the widest part, and has an area of 51,894,480 sq. yards, or 22 sq. miles and 20,424 sq. yards. Of this, 8,712,000 are devoted to parks, and 9,583,200 lie N. of 145th st.

The city was incorp. in 1652, under the Dutch Government, and bore the name of "New Amsterdam," until changed at the time of the conquest in 1664, in honor of the Duke of York, to whom the province had been granted by Charles II. Its municipal rights were confirmed and enlarged in 1686 and 1732 by charters, and at many times since by legislative enactments, of which the most important and now in force were passed in 1870 and 1871. The Hudson River on the west, the strait known as "East River" on the east, and a part of the Harlem River on the north, are accessible by vessels of the largest class. The W. end of the Harlem River, known as Spuyten Duyvil Creek, is narrow, shallow, and crooked, and is not navigable

¹ The first settlers of the town came in long prior to this, but the precise date is unknown. They were Germans, and among them were families named Hellebralt, Waters, Germau, Van Riepen, Walrath and Klock. A German school was taught by Henry Hayes at an early day. The first English school was taught by Lot Ryan, an Irishman, in 1792. Chris. Nellis kept an inn in 1763, and a store in 1801. Jacob Zimmerman built the first gristmill during the Revolution, and Geo. Klock the second, in 1801.

² Named in compliment to Christian House, the builder.

³ The title to lands has been ceded to the city by the following grants:

1686.—All vacant lands on Manhattan Island, to low water mark, in the Dougan Charter.

1703.—All vacant lands on Long Island shore, between high and low water marks, between the Navy Yard and Red Hook.

1730.—Land under water, 400 ft. wide, between junction of Charlton and Washington Sts. and Marketfield St. on the Hudson, and from Whitehall to Houston St. on the East River, was secured. These grants, with the previous ones, comprises 209 1-2 acres.

1807.—Land under water, 400 ft. wide, extending northward from previous grant 4 mi. on the Hudson and 2 mi. on the East River, was granted.

1826.—The same was extended to Spuyten Duyvil Creek on the W. and Harlem R. on the E.

1821.—Land 600 ft. wide in front of the Battery was added.

1837.—Land under water on the W. to 13th Avenue line was secured.

1852.—Land under Harlem R. from such exterior line as the corporation might fix, to the shore, was granted. Other extensions were authorized in 1823, 1830, 1835, 1846. *Assem. Doc. 8, 1856.*

except by small craft. The surface of the Island was originally quite broken by ridges of gneiss and hornblende slate, especially in the central and N. parts. Immense quantities of rock and soil have been moved in grading, and the materials have been found useful for filling sunken places, and as foundations for buildings. The soil in the southern part was a coarse sand and gravel, which admitted of deep excavation without filling with water, and for this reason, afforded fine opportunities for sub-basements and dry foundations. Fresh water was formerly obtained by wells, but the supply is now amply furnished from the Croton River.

A valley originally extended across the Island at Canal St.; another, the Clendenning Valley, at Carmansville; a third at Manhattanville, and a fourth at Tubby Hook. On the site of the Halls of Justice and vicinity, there was a fresh water pond, with a marshy border, within the memory of living persons. A sewer under Canal St. represents the ancient outlet of this pond and marsh. The highest point on the Island is near Fort Washington, 238 feet above tide. The city is connected with Westchester co. by bridges at Harlem,¹ Central Bridge, (Macombs Dam,) High Bridge,² Fordham Dam, and Kings Bridge, and by two R. R. bridges; and by numerous ferries³ with the opposite shores of New Jersey, Staten Island, and Long Island. A magnificent suspension bridge is under construction across the East River, near the foot of Roosevelt street.⁴

The city is largely supplied by Street Railroads.⁵ Various projects for rapid passage from the lower to the upper parts of the island, both above and below, as well as on the surface, have been proposed, and plans without number submitted. In these, locomotive and stationary steam power, pneumatic pressure, and other means of transmission, have been proposed, working models, on a limited scale, constructed a great number of bills introduced in the Legislature, and some charters granted, but hitherto without successful accomplishment.⁶

The increase of Street Railroads has, within a few years, greatly reduced the number of omnibus lines which formerly encumbered the streets, and especially Broadway. There are now but about half a dozen of these lines, accommodating sections that could not well be supplied by street railroads. A few years since the extreme crowd of vehicles passing on Broadway, and consequent difficulty of crossing the street, led to the construction of an ele-

¹ This iron structure is one of the most elegant of its kind in the country. A portion of it turns upon a pivot, affording a double passage for vessels when open.

² The Croton Aqueduct crosses on this bridge.

³ Of these there are 10 from N. Y. city to Long Island, 2 to Staten Island, and 14 to New Jersey, besides a large number of short steamboat routes to places available for residence by persons doing business in the city. The rents of the East River ferries amount to about \$150,000, and those of the North River about \$30,000 per annum. South Ferry is 1,066 yards; Fulton, 731; Catharine, 735; Jackson, 935; Peck Slip, 2,800; Williamsburg, 950; and Staten Island, 6,418 in length. The 15 ferry companies carry about 55,000,000 passengers annually.

⁴ The New York Bridge Co., incorp. April 16, 1867, was allowed to build a bridge, to be at least 130 feet above high tide, from near Fulton street, Brooklyn, to some point at or below Chatham Square, New York. The two cities were allowed to subscribe to its stock. The foundations have been laid, and the tower is under construction on the Brooklyn shore, and the foundations are under construction on the N. Y. city side. The bridge is designed to afford quick steam transit from a central point in New York to Brooklyn. The Base of the Brooklyn tower is 140 feet long, and the height will be 271 feet. The tower is of granite, not solid, but with two openings, each 16 feet sq. within. On the New York side the pier will occupy the s. half of pier 29, and part of adjoining slip.

Another bridge, from 79th street, or that vicinity, to Ravenswood, (L. I. City,) is authorized, and surveys have been made.

⁵ The Street Railroads of New York city extend about 125 miles, and are as follows:

Brooklyn Street and Fulton Ferry R. R. Cap. \$900,000. Length, 9 mi. Carried 5,458,084 passengers, as per report of 1870. From Fulton Ferry to 14th st., 10th ave., with different return route. Has 30 cars.

Broadway and Seventh Avenue R. R. Cap. \$2,100,000. Length, 8 mi. Carried 11,573,941 passengers. From Broadway and Barclay street to 51st street and 7th ave., with different return route. Has various other branches, and 120 cars.

Central Park, North and East River R. R. Cap. \$1,800,000. Length, 24 mi. Carried 9,638,797 passengers. The eastern division has several routes, extending s. to South Ferry, on e. side of the city, and across to Central Park. Main line, 11 miles. Has 50 cars. The western division also extends to South Ferry, with various routes, and 60 cars. This is the "Belt R. R."

Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery R. R. Cap. \$1,200,000. Length, 10.63 mi. Proposed length, 25 mi. Carried 12,255,249 passengers. From Astor House, with different return route. Has 35 cars and several branches, as "Av. D Line," "Av. B Line," "Grand and Cortlandt Street Line," and "Grand Street Line."

Eighth Avenue R. R. Cap. \$1,000,000. Length, 10 mi. Carried 14,009,267 passengers. From Astor House to 49th street, with different return route a part of the way. Has 125 cars.

Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry R. R. Cap. \$750,000. Length, 5.13 mi. Carried 6,114,129 passengers. From 42d street and 11th av. to Grand Street Ferry, with different return route, and 50 cars.

Ninth Avenue R. R. Cap. \$900,000. Length laid, 6.1 mi. Carried 1,726,093 passengers. From cor. 51st street and 9th av. to Fulton street and Broadway, with different return route, and 25 cars.

Second Avenue R. R. Cap. \$681,700. Length, 8 mi. Carried 3,723,357 passengers. From cor. 42d street and 2d av. to Peck Slip, with different return route, and 50 cars.

Sixth Avenue R. R. Cap. \$750,000. Length, 4 mi. Carried 11,287,530 passengers. From City Hall Park to 44th street, with different route a part of the way returning. Has 75 cars.

Third Avenue R. R. Cap. \$1,170,000. Length, 8 mi. Carried 25,900,000 passengers. Fare 6 cts., which is lower than any other road of like distance in the world. From Astor House to Harlem. 1,000 men, 1,600 horses, and 250 cars employed.

Fourth Avenue R. R. (Part of N. Y. and Harlem R. R. to Columbia co. From Astor House to 32d street, and thence, with large cars, to Harlem, with branch through 32d and 33d streets, Lexington av., and 34th street, to East River. Express 50 cars.

⁶ By an act of June 1, 1868, the sending of letters, packages, and merchandise by pneumatic tubes was authorized. The "New York City Central Underground Railway Co.," incorp. April 17, 1863, had its act revised and amended May 1, 1869. Its right of tunnel way extended from City Hall Park to Harlem, and was to be completed in 5 years, delays from legal proceedings excepted. Cap. \$10,000,000.

The "New York Tunnel Co.," incorp. May 2, 1868, as the "New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Co.," had its name changed April 20, 1869, and was allowed to construct tunnels of iron or masonry under the East and North Rivers within 7 years.

gant iron bridge, with broad, easy stairways, over Broadway and Fulton streets. It proved an incumbrance rather than a benefit, being little used except by idle loungers, and has since been removed.

An elevated Railway¹ is constructed from the Battery through Greenwich St. & 9th Av. to 31st St. A new project, known as the "N. Y. Viaduct Railway," was incorp. in 1871, for the purpose of building two lines of steam railway on arches through the city, taking houses and other buildings on the route where necessary, and affording the means for rapid transit from the lower part of the city to its northern border. One line is proposed to run on the e. and the other on the w. side, from a common starting point on or near Canal St. between Broadway and Chatham. They are to cross the Harlem River, and have power to build lines with branches, in Westchester co. The city was authorized and directed, with the approval of the Comr's of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe \$5,000,000 when \$1,000,000 was subscribed by private parties. The Supervisors of Westchester co. are also authorized to aid the enterprise by subscription. There are numerous lines of steam railroad running from the ferries on the shores opposite the city. All the steam roads in the city, now concentrate at a new depot at 42d St. 4th Av., which was finally opened to all these roads on the 4th of November, 1871.²

There are certain parts of Manhattan Island that are now or formerly have been locally known by distinct names, although without distinct identity in law. **Harlem**, between 8th Av. and e. River above 106th St. It was anciently a village with a distinct corporate existence. The main business is on 3d Av. **Manhattanville**, on the Hudson between 125th and 132d St. **Fort Washington**, on the Hudson in the vicinity of the deaf and dumb Asylum. **Carmansville**, on 10th Av. above 155th St. **Bloomingdale**, on Broadway, between 100th and 110th Sts. **Tubby Hook**, on the Hudson, 2 m. s. of Spuyten Duyvil Creek. **Greenwich**, 3 mi. above City Hall, on the Hudson. **Dominies Hook**, on the Hudson, between Duane and Canal Sts. **Corlear's Hook**, at the angle in the East River at Grand St. **Yorkville**, on 3d Av. from 79th to 90th St. **Strykers Bay**, on the Hudson at 96th St. **Turtle Bay**, on East River, 2 m. n. of Corlear's Hook. **Mackerelville**, on East River, opposite Hellgate. **Benson's Point**, E. R. at 117th St. **Murray Hill**, 5th Av. around the distributing reservoir, 38th to 45th St. **Bellevue**, on e. River, 23d to 28th St. **Five Points**, formerly as quailid section a little e. of Halls of Justice. The **Kings Garden**, w. of Broadway, from Fulton to Reade St. **Lispenards Meadows**, on w. Broadway, from Reade to Spring St. and along Canal St. from the Hudson to Orange St. **The Swamp**, the leather market, on Cliff St. near Beakman, and others of more or less note.

ISLANDS—Besides Manhattan Island, there are the following islands within the city limits. **Governor's Island**, 1,066 yards s. e. from the battery, containing 72 acres, entirely owned by the U. S. and occupied by Fort Columbus, Battery Williams, an Arsenal for storage of war material, officer's quarters, and other buildings devoted to the service of the war department. It has always belonged to the colonial State or National government, and was formerly a quarantine station. "Buttermilk Channel," which formerly barely separated it from Brooklyn, is now navigated by the largest ships. The Island is used as a rendezvous for newly enlisted troops and for military instruction. **Bedloes Island**, 2,950 yds. 8 m. from the Battery, was patented to I. Bedloe by Gov. Nicolls, and in 1800 was ceded to the U. S. "Fort Wood" upon this Island was built in 1841, and has 77 guns. It is

¹ *West Side Elevated Railway*, first designed to be run by stationary engines and wire cables. Latter attempts have been made to use dummy locomotives. Great sums of money have been expended on this work, which has not yet been brought into full use.

² *The New York Central and Hudson River R. R.*, since Nov. 4, 1871, has run most of its passenger trains from the new Union Depot at 42d St. Before that time, (and still to a small extent,) they used their depot at 30th St. and 10th Av. Their freight trains run from the immense depot on the site of St. John's Park, Hudson St. between Beach and Laight. This structure has on the w. front, in bronze, the statue of Com. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and groups of allegorical representations of commerce, trade and the arts.

The New York and Harlem R. R. and *The New York and New Haven R. R.* run passenger trains from the new Union Depot, 4th Av. & 42d St., passing up the Av. and for a long distance on elevated arches across low grounds, before reaching the Harlem River. They both use the same track to Williams bridge, Westchester co. The largest and most

elaborate and costly depots in the country, if not in the world, is recently finished, on 4th Av. at 42d to 44th Sts. The architectural effect of its w. front, is scarcely rivalled by the Capitol at Washington. It is of brick, iron, and glass, and all its arrangements are of the most ample and commodious kind. It is 692 by 240 ft., and covers some 5 acres of land. All the principal r. r. offices of the several r. r. companies are also provided for at this place, with rooms ample, convenient, and finely arranged.

The Long Island R. R. and *Fushing R. R.* run from Hunter's Point in Long Island City. The *Long Island South Side R. R.* from 8 1/2 St. Brooklyn, with stations in N. Y. at Roosevelt St. and Grand St. ferries. The *Staten Island R. R.* from Vanderbilt's Landing. The *N. J. Central*; *Newark*; *New Jersey* and *Erie*, by various routes from Jersey City, to all points s., w., and n., to which railroads run. Most of these roads have branches diverging from the main line a few miles out, and have trains running to accommodate citizens doing business daily in the city, and living from five to fifty miles or more away.

intended for a garrison of 350 men. **Ellis Island**, formerly "Oyster," "Bucking," or "Gibbet" Isl. lies 2,050 yds. s. w. of the Bat. and is occupied by "Fort Gibson," built in 1841-4, for 15 guns and 80 men. **Blackwells Island**, 120 acres in the E. River, from 51st to 88th Sts. was owned a century or more by the Blackwell family. It is entirely occupied with the establishments of public charities, which, counting from the s. end are,—the small pox hosp. hospital, penitentiary, almshouses, workhouse and lunatic asylum, all under the care of the comr's of charities and corrections, and elsewhere further noticed. **Ward's Island**, (formerly "Great Barn" Isl.) 200 acres, in East R. opposite 101st to 115th St. and named from Jasper and Bartholomew Ward, former owners. It is occupied by the Emigrant Refuge and Hospital, of the comr's emigration, a potter's field, etc. **Randalls Island**, (formerly "Little Barn Island") a little above Ward's Isl. has the establishment of the "Soc. for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents." **Sunken Meadow Island**, adjacent to the latter. **West Bank**, artificial islands in the lower bay, used for quarantine purposes.

The city is divided into 22 Wards. It includes 21 Assembly Districts, 5 Senatorial and 6 Congressional Districts, and according to the Census of 1870, 942,292 inhabitants. The tables of Population and Political Vote, corresponding with those given in other countries, is as follows:

POPULATION of wards since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

WARDS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
First.....	18,148	9,852	14,463	504	1,442	218	1,282	208	2,132	179	2,190	257	2,945	567	1,596
Second.....	2,506	1,194	1,312	223	408	196	249	188	334	134	267	137	313	99	197
Third.....	3,757	3,367	3,715	285	570	178	434	221	500	196	593	252	818	173	524
Fourth.....	21,994	17,352	23,748	498	2,037	215	1,750	397	2,423	443	2,650	480	3,830	331	2,932
Fifth.....	22,337	18,205	17,150	1,144	2,147	709	1,569	1,012	2,030	803	2,152	874	2,709	868	1,863
Sixth.....	26,696	19,754	21,153	397	2,627	207	2,152	347	3,434	297	3,254	389	5,032	293	3,545
Seventh.....	39,932	36,962	44,018	1,435	3,365	793	2,222	1,199	4,060	1,142	4,656	1,265	6,895	841	5,202
Eighth.....	39,406	30,096	34,913	1,641	3,130	933	2,464	1,520	3,274	1,331	3,920	1,719	5,071	1,263	4,101
Ninth.....	44,385	38,504	47,609	2,943	3,956	2,075	3,040	3,504	3,809	3,207	4,187	4,066	5,289	3,332	3,915
Tenth.....	29,004	31,537	41,431	1,463	2,192	841	2,009	1,626	2,368	1,294	3,157	1,571	4,411	1,046	3,005
Eleventh.....	59,571	58,953	64,230	1,943	4,224	1,057	4,191	1,885	5,473	1,601	6,128	2,008	8,342	1,414	5,796
Twelfth.....	30,651	28,259	47,497	991	2,069	905	2,109	1,277	2,405	1,657	2,943	1,393	4,234	1,758	4,029
Thirteenth.....	32,917	26,398	33,364	1,347	2,351	752	2,151	1,062	2,762	1,025	3,053	1,236	4,421	896	3,500
Fourteenth.....	26,080	23,362	26,436	718	2,038	397	2,314	809	4,251	601	3,396	726	4,526	727	3,139
Fifteenth.....	27,587	25,572	27,587	1,737	2,528	1,484	1,628	2,228	1,972	1,728	2,229	2,446	2,662	1,835	2,102
Sixteenth.....	45,176	41,972	48,352	2,473	3,418	1,450	2,775	2,867	3,454	2,594	3,647	3,269	4,919	2,736	3,625
Seventeenth.....	72,953	79,563	95,365	2,975	5,690	1,848	5,280	3,362	7,049	2,869	8,128	3,813	10,962	2,513	7,657
Eighteenth.....	57,462	47,613	59,593	2,130	4,242	1,803	3,327	2,659	4,333	2,474	4,183	3,262	6,937	2,548	5,376
Nineteenth.....	32,795	39,945	46,090	1,180	1,852	1,138	2,645	1,918	3,589	2,263	4,210	3,140	6,424	2,903	6,395
Twentieth.....	67,519	61,894	75,407	2,822	4,306	1,789	2,936	2,775	5,538	2,669	6,109	3,450	8,394	2,659	6,686
Twenty-first.....	49,017	38,609	56,703	2,269	3,956	1,708	2,920	2,783	4,129	2,530	4,063	3,339	6,546	2,634	4,492
Twenty-second.....	61,725	47,361	71,349	2,141	3,039	1,348	3,265	2,343	4,136	2,415	4,962	3,200	6,822	2,858	6,142
Total.....	813,669	726,386	942,292	33,290	62,298	22,536	54,312	36,310	73,537	33,492	80,677	43,372	112,522	34,391	86,668

The population of the islands was reported as follows: Bedloe's Island, 97; Blackwell's Island, 5,517; Governor's Island, 886; Randall's Island, 1,710; and Ward's Island, 1,760. The distribution with reference to nativity and color, is as follows:

WARDS.	Of Native Birth.	Of Foreign Birth.	White.	Colored.	WARDS.	Of Native Birth.	Of Foreign Birth.	White.	Colored.
First.....	6,441	8,022	14,239	224	Thirteenth.....	19,288	14,076	33,153	211
Second.....	651	661	1,246	66	Fourteenth.....	13,379	13,057	25,530	906
Third.....	1,752	1,963	3,657	57	Fifteenth.....	16,821	10,766	26,295	1,287
Fourth.....	10,456	13,292	23,748	.....	Sixteenth.....	29,510	18,849	47,498	881
Fifth.....	9,245	7,905	16,467	683	Seventeenth.....	46,033	49,332	95,087	275
Sixth.....	9,444	11,709	20,950	203	Eighteenth.....	32,318	27,275	59,048	544
Seventh.....	24,130	20,683	44,764	54	Nineteenth.....	48,125	37,965	85,944	595
Eighth.....	20,295	14,628	32,013	2,893	Twentieth.....	42,680	32,747	73,700	1,706
Ninth.....	33,620	14,589	46,930	678	Twenty-first.....	33,402	23,301	56,128	575
Tenth.....	18,851	22,550	41,306	125	Twenty-second.....	41,694	29,655	70,938	411
Eleventh.....	34,805	29,425	64,142	88	Total.....	523,198	419,091	929,199	13,073
Twelfth.....	30,888	16,609	46,866	631					

1 Complaints having been made of the Census of June, 1870, another was ordered, and an increase of 16,767 found. 2 Besides the colored in the above table, there were reported 8 Indians and 12 Chinese.

The population of the City of New York has increased in the following manner: In 1698, it was reported at 4,937; in 1703, 4,375; in 1712, 5,841; in 1723, 7,248; in 1731, 8,622; in 1737, 10,664; in 1746, 11,717; in 1749, 13,294; in 1756, 13,046; in 1771, 21,862; in 1786, 23,614; in 1790, 33,131; in 1800, 60,489; in 1805, 75,770; in 1810, 96,373; in 1814, 95,519; in 1816, 93,034; in 1820, 123,706; in 1825, 166,086; in 1830, 197,112; in 1835, 268,089; in 1840, 312,710; in 1845, 371,223; in 1850, 515,547; in 1855, 629,810; in 1860, 812,869; in 1865, 726,386; and in 1870, 942,337. It will be noticed that in 1756, the Census ordered by the Colonial Government; in 1814, the Electoral State Census; in 1816, a City Census, and again in 1865, the State Census, showed an apparent falling off in the population, while at all other times it has been a steady increase. It will be noticed that each of these periods of decrease, was during or immediately after a war, when the difficulties of obtaining a census are the greatest from the supposed liability to enrollment or other military service, and which have always prevented, in every country, and at all periods, a thorough and accurate return of the population.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN NEW YORK COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	City and county taxes.	State school tax.	State tax.	Rate of tax on valuation in cents.
1859..	\$379,037,550	\$172,971,192	\$552,008,742	.....	\$8,530,743.55	\$399,677.61	\$932,581.08	1.71
1860..	398,534,619	178,697,637	577,230,656	\$550,078,778	7,649,872.54	412,559.83	1,696,075.49	1.77
1861..	406,382,790	174,624,306	581,507,096	571,078,798	9,414,701.94	428,309.10	1,784,621.24	2.00
1862..	399,556,404	172,416,031	571,972,435	540,624,305	7,693,340.76	412,218.23	2,198,497.22	1.81
1863..	402,196,652	192,000,161	594,196,813	547,416,031	9,354,821.99	410,562.02	2,326,518.13	2.21
1864..	410,674,635	223,920,405	634,595,040	576,000,161	10,578,622.62	452,000.12	2,592,000.73	2.36
1865..	427,368,894	191,428,471	608,797,335	622,595,040	15,300,008.19	468,946.28	2,435,903.09	2.92
1866..	478,993,084	257,994,974	736,988,908	606,784,355	14,047,918.51	455,084.27	2,920,149.70	2.87
1867..	555,447,062	276,339,451	830,594,713	713,388,053	17,670,436.33	891,735.07	4,530,014.17	3.24
1868..	624,235,305	284,580,224	907,815,529	793,206,513	17,955,832.17	997,758.14	3,630,839.65	2.83
1869..	684,140,768	231,143,696	965,236,614	871,911,327	18,636,716.16	1,089,889.16	3,814,612.06	2.70
1870..	742,103,075	305,232,699	1,047,393,774	928,883,464	18,661,903.63	1,160,354.33	5,861,601.85	2.73

For the purposes of police and civil justice, it is divided into 8 districts, and for school purposes into 7 districts. By an act passed April 5, 1870, and amended April 18, 1871, the legislative power of the city is vested in a Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, to be hereafter elected at the general state election in 1872, for a term of 2 years, and every second year after. Their terms are to begin on the 1st Monday of January after their election. Vacancies in either office from any cause before the election in 1872, are to be filled by appointment of the Mayor. These two bodies meet separately, and ordinances must pass both houses and be approved by the Mayor, whose veto may be overcome by a three-fourths vote. Their powers are specified under 27 heads, by statute.*

The Executive power is vested in a Mayor and the 11 departments. The Mayor is elected for 2 years, and in case of vacancy the President of the Board of Aldermen fills his office till the vacancy ceases by new election or otherwise. The Mayor appoints the heads of departments. He may be impeached by resolution of two-thirds of both Boards, the impeachment to be tried by the full court of Common Pleas of the co. Heads of departments may be impeached by the Mayor. They report to the Mayor, appoint chiefs of bureau, (except the Chamberlain,) and all clerks, officers, employees, and subordinates.

The Departments of City Government are as follows:

* The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 13,920. The area of the city portion is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	2,428	245	2,673
1855	1,051	923	1,974
1860	1,275	710	1,986
1865	44	319	823

* Act of April 5, 1870, Laws, p. 370-1. Subsequently modified by act of April 18, 1871. We give the above summary of the organization of the several departments of the city government, as they exist at the time of going to press, although there is a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, that the Legislature of 1872 will make extensive changes in these departments.

Finance Department,¹—has charge of all fiscal concerns, prescribes the form of keeping city accounts, mode of payment, &c.; inspects the accounts of other Departments, adjusts claims, &c. It is under a Comptroller appointed by the Mayor for five years. It has the following Bureaux:

	DUTIES OF BUREAU.	STYLE OF CHIEF.
1...	Collection of Revenues for Rents, Interest, and Sales.....	Collector of City Revenue.
2...	Collection of Taxes.....	Receiver of Taxes.
3...	Collection of Arrears of Taxes.....	Clerk of Arrears.
4...	Auditing, Revising, and Settling of Accounts.....	Auditor of Accounts.
5...	Granting of Licenses.....	Register of Licenses.
6...	Regulation of Markets.....	Superintendent of Markets.
7...	Receipt and Payment of Moneys.....	Chamberlain.

Law Department—has charge of, and conducts all law business of the City and Departments, unless otherwise provided; the charge of opening and widening streets, &c. Its chief officer is the "Counsel to the Corporation," who is appointed for 4 years. It has a bureau under a "Corporation Attorney," and another under a "Public Administrator."

Police Department,—consists of a Board of 4 Com'r's first appointed for 8, 7, 6, and 5 years, and as vacancies occur in these classes, for 8 years.

The police force consist of a Sup't., 3 Inspectors, and as many captains, sergeants, patrolmen, and doormen of police, and of as many surgeons, clerks, and employees as the Board may determine, not exceeding the number under the Metropolitan Police Organization superseded by the act of April 15, 1870. In case of emergency, as many special patrolmen may be desirable, and if further need arises, the aid of the militia of the 1st Division may be ordered. There are over 30 police stations in various parts of the city, the Headquarters being at 300 Mulberry street.

Department of Public Works,—under a "Com'r of Public Works," whose term is 4 years, who takes the place of the former Chief Engineer and President of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and Street Commissioner, superseded in 1870. It has 10 Bureaux:

	DUTIES OF BUREAU.	STYLE OF CHIEF.
1...	{ Laying waterpipes, construction and repair of sewers, wells, and hydrants, } { paving and repairing streets, &c.....	Water Purveyor.
2...	Collection of revenues from sale or use of water.....	Water Register.
3...	Care of all structures and property relating to Croton Water.....	Chief Eng. of Croton Acq.
4...	Grading, flagging, curbing, and guttering streets.....	Supt. of St. Improvements.
5...	Care of street and public lamps.....	Supt. of Lamps and Gas.
6...	Care of streets and roads.....	Supt. of Streets.
7...	{ Supplies and repairs to public buildings, works, lands, and places, and all re- } { pairs and supplies not otherwise provided for.....	Sup. of Repairs & Supplies.
8...	Collection of assessments.....	Collector of Assessments.
9...	{ Removal of incumbrances from the streets and sidewalks, and receiving com- } { plaints concerning them.....	Supt. of Incumbrances.
10...	{ Receiving complaints as to violation of ordinances relating to railroads and } { ferries, and taking measures to prevent recurrence and collect penalties.....	Supt. of Railroads and Ferries.

The *Croton Waterworks* are the most extensive and costly in the United States. They were first proposed in 1834, and the first surveys were made in 1836, the supply being derived from Croton River in Westchester county, and brought down in a covered canal of solid masonry, a distance of 40½ miles from the dam to the lower distributing reservoir. The conduit is of brick, 8 ft. 5½ inches high, and 7ft. 5 inches wide in the widest part, and descending 13 inches to the mile. It has a capacity of supplying 60,000,000 gallons a day. At intervals of 1 mile there are openings and small towers for ventilation. It is covered beyond reach of frost, and it passes

¹ It was our design to include a statement of the financial operations of the City Government, and with that view, application was made at the office of the head of this Department, for their latest official reports. The reply was given, that no reports had been made for the last two years, nor did there appear a prospect of obtaining any in time for this work. The extraordinary developments since made public, concerning the frauds and corruption of the City Government, will sufficiently explain this reticence. The investigation now going on, have shown the embezzlement, or misapplication of scores of millions of dollars by City Officials, and those in collusion with them, and present an example of criminal abuse of public trust, without parallel in the history of the world.
² There are 4 principal gas light cos. that supply the city with gas, viz:

Manhattan Gaslight Co., chartered Feb. 26, 1830. Perpetual cap. \$1,000,000. Supplies the streets s. of Grand street and s. of 34th St. It has 2 works, one at 18th St., North River, and one at 14th St., East River. Have about 170 mi. of street mains. Supplies 30,000 private consumers, and 7,000 street lamps. In 1868, it made 1,300,000,000 ft. of gas.

New York Gaslight Co., chartered March 26, 1823. Capital \$1,000,000. Supplies district s. of Grand St., from E. River to Sullivan St., thence to Canal St. and N. River. Works at 21st, 22d Sts., 1st Av. to E. River.

Metropolitan Gaslight Co., capital \$2,500,000. Works in w. 42d St. 11th Av. Supplies gas from 34th St. to 79th St.

Harlem Gaslight Co., chartered Feb. 8, 1855. Capital \$2,000,000. Works on 1st Av. and Harlem River 110th, 111th Sts. Supplies the upper end of the Island.

through 16 tunnels of rock, varying from 160 to 1,263 feet, in all 6,841 feet. It crosses 25 streams in Westchester co., from 12 to 70 feet below the line of grade, besides numerous brooks by culverts. At Harlem River it crosses on the High Bridge through three large mains, a little below the grade. This bridge is of granite, 1,450 ft. long, 21 wide, between parapets 100 feet above high tide to the crown of the arch, and 114 to the top of the parapets. It rests on 15 arches, 8 of 80 feet, and 7 of 50 ft. span. An inscription records as follows: "Aqueduct Bridge; begun 1839; finished 1848. Stephen Allen, Saul Alley, C. Dusenberry, W. W. Fox, T. T. Woodruff, *Water Commissioners*. John B. Jervis, *Chief*, H. Allen, *Princ. Assist.*, P. Hastie, *Resident*, C. H. Tracy, *Assistant Engineers*. George Law, Samuel Roberts, Arnold Mason, *Contractors*."

The Aqueduct continues 2 mi. down to Manhattan Valley, a depression 4,171 ft. wide, and 102 deep, which is crossed by an inverted syphon of iron pipes, 4,180 feet long. The Clendenning Valley, is crossed by an aqueduct 1,950 ft. across, and 50 ft. deep, with archways for 3 streets, each with a 30 ft. span for carriages, and 2.10 ft. spans for foot passengers. There are two in Central Park; one of about 35½, and the other of 106½ acres in area, and a distributing reservoir on Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th Avenues, and 40th and 42d streets, 115 ft. above tide. There is near Carmansville, below the High Bridge, a reservoir for high service, into which the water is raised by steam power. It was built in 1863-7, at a cost of \$900,000, to accommodate those parts of the city that could not be supplied from the other reservoirs. The purchase of land for storage reservoirs in Putnam and Westchester cos. was authorized in 1865, and quite recently extensive plans for this object have been adopted, and are now in course of execution. The city owns these works, and up to 1869 had received \$15,998,675.37 from their use. The receipts the year before, were \$1,232,407.95. There were at that time 1,655,685 feet, or 313 miles 3,045 feet of distribution pipes, from 4 to 48 inches in diameter. The amount of sewerage at that date was 1,290,837 feet. Greatly enlarged powers were given to the Com'rs of Public Works of the city of New York, by act of Feb. 27, 1871, with reference to supplying the city with water.

Department of Public Charities and Correction—Under 5 Commissioners. With the powers defined by act of 1860 and amendments, they are appointed for five years, and have control and management of all prisons and public charities of the city, with certain limited exceptions. This Department was first established April 17, 1860, and superceded the "Alms House Dep." acquiring powers and duties not previously belonging to that branch of the city service. The institutions under this department are the Alms House, Hospital for Incurables, Asylum for Blind, Bellevue Hospital, City Prison, Randall's Island Hospitals, Work House, Charity Hospital, Fever Hospital, Small Pox Hospital, Infant's Hospital, Inebriate Asylum, Asylum on Ward's Island, Lunatic Asylum, Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, Penitentiary, Randall's Island Nursery, Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, Industrial School Hart's Island, and School Ship Mercury. The 27 institutions embraced under the foregoing head received in 1870, 91,200 subjects of charity, reform punishment or relief, and assisted 12,830 persons by out door relief. Many of these came two or more times under their charge, and each committal or transfer is counted so that the number of different persons cannot be known. They expended during the year, \$973,432.47. These several institutions will be separately noticed in a subsequent page.

Fire Department, under a Board of 5 Fire Commissioners, appointed for 5 years, with a salary fixed by Comr's of Taxes and Assessments, it has 2 Bureaus, one under a "Chief Engineer," and the other under an "Inspector of Fire Apparatus," of whom the latter is charged with the fulfilling of all duties of the Dep. not connected with the use of apparatus in extinguishment of fires. The "Metropolitan Fire District," was established March 30, 1865, and included the cities of New York and Brooklyn. It was under 4 Comr's, who had power to select a Secretary, Chief, and Assistant Engineers, and as many clerks, firemen and appointees as necessary. The system was changed by act of April 5, 1870, as above. The Department has at its head-quarters, at 127 Mercer st., a Fireman's Library and Lyceum with over 6,000 volumes, and an interesting museum. The last report for the year ending Dec. 1, 1870, states that the number of fires was 964; loss \$2,120,212; which compared with the year previous, was an increase of 114 fires, and a decrease of \$506,181 in loss. The force consists of a Chief Engineer and Assistant Engineer, 3 Chiefs of Brigades, 6 Chiefs of Battalions, 3 extra Engineers of Steamers, and 600 officers and men. There are about 40 Steam-Fire

Engines, and 15 Hook and Ladder Companies, drawn by Horses, and a Floating Engine and Propeller. Each engine is supplied with hose sufficient for its use, and the whole force is under pay. A system of telegraphic fire signals has been in use several years, with several hundred signal stations at convenient points, giving alarm at the various engine houses, and as occasion requires, by the fire bells of the Department, of which there are 6 in different parts of the city. The Bennett Medal, is given annually to the fireman considered the most meritorious.

Health Department, consists of the Police Comr's, the Health Officer of the Port, and 4 officers called "Comr's of Health of the City of N. Y.," appointed for five years, and 2 of them to be practicing physicians of the city. They have a salary of \$5,000, and together constitute a Board, which is the head of the Dept.

Duties of Bureau.

Style of Chief, or of Bureau.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Sanitary Inspectors..... | City Sanitary Inspector (must be a practicing physician of 10 years. |
| 2. Permission in all Sanitary matters in which required..... | Sanitary Permit Bureau. |
| 3. Street cleaning..... | Bureau of Street Cleaning. |
| 4. Registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and of Inquisition of Coroners..... | Register of Records. |

The Board of Health publishes an elaborate report annually with a large amount of information relating to sanitary regulations and the public health. The report for the year 1870, gives the number of marriages as 8,519; births, 16,763; and 27,141 deaths.

Department of Public Parks—Under a board of 5 comr's, and has charge of all parks and public places with the powers duties and allowances formerly granted to the comr's of the Central Park.

The following is a list of the Public Squares and Parks in the City of New York, and the area of each in acres and thousandths:

Abingdon Square.....	6.202	High Bridge Park.....	23.380
Battery.....	21.199	Madison Square.....	6.492
Beach Street Park.....	.038	Morning Side Park.....	31.238
Boulevard and 63d St.....	.344	Mount Morris Park.....	20.173
Bowling Green.....	.517	Park Avenue Park.....	1.165
Canal St. Park.....	.318	Reservoir Square.....	4.775
Central Park.....	862.070	Tompkins Square.....	10.508
Christopher St. Park.....	.139	Union Square.....	3.483
City Hall Park.....	8.234	Washington Square.....	8.115
Cooper Institute Park.....	.224		
Duane St. Park.....	.108	Total.....	1,007,251
Five Points Park.....	.114		

Expended for improvements on parks in 1870, \$416,346.38.

The location and description of these are as follows:

Battery, extreme s. point of the city, adjacent to Castle Garden. This is now being beautifully improved and planted with shrubs and flowers, making it a charming place, instead of being as formerly a dreary common.

Bowling Green, Broadway, Whitehall & Canal Sts. near the Battery: enclosed and with a fountain.

The Park, Broadway, Chambers, and Centre Sts. and Park Row. Has the new p. o., city hall, new court house, and other public buildings upon it.

Duane Park, Duane, Hudson and Greenwich Sts.

Five Points Park, Park St., Baxter St., and Mission Pl.

Washington Square, University Pl. Waverly pl. Macdougall and 4th Sts. opposite N. Y. University.

Tompkins Square, Av. A. 7th St. Av. B. and 10th St. used as a military parade ground, by act of April 16, 1866, which declared it a ground for the use of the National Guard, and directed the removal of its trees.

Abingdon Square, Hudson St., Troy St. and 8th av.

Union Place, Broadway, 14th St., 4th av. and 17th St. A bronze equestrian statue of Washington adjacent, with fountain, &c.

Stuyvesant Square, both sides of 2d av. 15th to 17th Sts.

Gramercy Park, 20th and 21st Sts., Lexington av. and Irving Place.

Madison Square, 5th av. 26th St., Madison av. and 23d St.

Hamilton Square, between 66th and 69th Sts., and 3d and 4th avs., was by act of March 6, 1865, in part set aside for a parade ground, and by act of Aug. 20, 1868, discontinued.

Observatory Place, 4th to 5th av. 89th to 94th sts.

Manhattan Square, 77th to 87th St. ; 8th to 9th av. The part from 77th to 81st Sts. annexed to Central Park April 23, 1864.

Mount Morris, 120th to 124th Sts. both sides of line of 5th av.

Central Park, from 59th to 110th Sts. 5th to 8th avs. Length, 13,507½ ft. ; breadth, 2,718½ ft., including Manhattan Square, expended for land, \$6,666,381.77; for improvements, from May 1, 1857, to Jan. 1, 1871, \$6,330,732.50. Total \$11,168,849.27. The park contains 43¼ acres of water besides reservoirs, of which the new one occupies 106.726, and the old 35.289 acres. Area of land exclusive of roads, paths, water and naked rock, 536.746 acres (besides Manhattan Sq.,) chiefly fertilized and adorned with shrubbery, flowers, and lawn. Its lawns, groves, drives, rambles, museums, statuary and elegant structures are objects of admiration to the crowds who resort thither, especially on music days. In 1870, the boats on the lake were patronized by 113,082 persons. The Central Park carriages carried during the year 112,245 persons. Under an act of May 5, 1869, the Commissioners were authorized to erect a meteorological and astronomical observatory, and a museum of natural history and gallery of art. A soldiers' and sailors' monument was authorized April 27, 1869, and every year adds greatly to the beauties of this charming locality.

The Department of Parks was also at the same session authorized to cause surveys and to construct improvements in the southern part of Westchester county, on a most extensive scale.

Department of Buildings, under a Superintendent of Buildings, appointed for 5 years, at \$7,500 per annum. It includes the duties formerly enjoined upon the department for the survey and inspection of buildings and Superintendent of Buildings. In 1870, 2,189 new buildings were proposed worth \$31,731,348; alterations 1,282, worth \$3,500,000: total expenditure, \$31,231,348. In 1869, the number of the former was 2,348; value \$39,231,088: and of the latter 1,325; value \$4,228,174; total expenditure \$43,559,262. The number of unsafe buildings reported at the department in 1870, was 515; of which 49 were taken down. The number of unsafe buildings reported since the department was organized in 1862, is 2,192, and of these only 9 now remain on the record, all the others having been secured or taken down.

Department of Docks, under 5 Commissioners appointed for 5 years, who have charge of repairs and construction of all wharves, piers and slips, and may expend annually not more than \$350,000. The law relating to this department was very materially amended by the act of April 17, 1871. The exterior line beyond which docks and piers may not be run, was fixed by 5 Commissioners appointed under an act of March 30, 1855. The harbor and shores were carefully surveyed, currents examined, and records consulted to ascertain the original line of shore. These surveys were made by persons from the Coast Survey Office, and the reports of the commission embrace a large amount of historical information.. *Assem. Doc. 8, 1856; Senate Doc. 40, 126, 1857.*

The tide enters at Sandy Hook, at 7 h. 29 m. past the moon's southing, and rises at Governor's Island from 2:2 to 6:1 ft. the mean being 4:3 ft. On rare occasions the harbor is frozen over a few hours at a time, and persons cross at great hazard to Brooklyn, and even to the New Jersey shore. The latter event is however extremely rare, but happened in 1780, when loaded teams passed to Staten Island.

Most of the departments of the city government were organized April 11, 1871, under the charter of 1870.

Board of Street Opening and Improvement.—This Board, under the act of April 18, 1871, consists of the Mayor, Comptroller, Commissioner of Public Works, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the City and County, the Council of the Corporation, and the President of the Department of Public Parks. The Board has power to open, widen, straighten, extend, alter, and close streets and avenues south of 59th street, and may alter the map or plan of the city within the above limits.

The Board of Supervisors, in this co. was changed April 12, 1870, and now

consists of the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, and each of these officers is *ex-officio* a Supervisor. They are to receive no extra pay for their services in this capacity. The Mayor is President of the Board. All city elections in New York city are, by act of April 5, 1870, required to be at the general election in November, except in cases where other elections are authorized by law. Electors of President and Vice-President, General Officers, Representatives in Congress, Senators, Members of Assembly, Assistant Aldermen, School Trustees, Justices and Police Justices, and Inspectors of Election are separately elected, and 9 different boxes are provided for receiving the ballots.

The City Hall, on the Park, is 216 by 105 feet, 2 stories, with a high basement, was built of marble (except the N. side) in 1803-12, and is in the Italian style of architecture. It was formerly greatly admired for its size, symmetry, and the elegance of its details, and it is still a fine building, but of much less relative importance when compared with more modern structures.

The County Jail (known as Ludlow St. Jail) was first occupied in June, 1862, and took the place of the "Eldridge St. Jail." It is in the form of an L, 90 feet on each street, 40 feet deep and 65 high, with a court 50 ft. sq. in the inner angle. It is well lighted and ventilated, and is mostly used for commitments upon civil process, with the few arrests made by the U. S. Marshal for the District.

The Halls of Justice, (known as "The Tombs,") on Centre street, are of granite, built in the Egyptian style of architecture, in a hollow square 200 by 252 feet, with a central building, and erected in 1838. It is used for criminal commitments only, and executions for capital crimes take place within its walls.

The Hall of Records, on the Park, near the City Hall, is an ancient building, chiefly interesting on account of its historical associations, having been used by the British in the Revolution as a provost prison.

The various Departments of the City Government have extensive accommodations for their use. Of these, the Police Headquarters, 300 Mulberry street, and Fire Department, 127 Mercer street, are specially built for, and adapted to the uses for which they are applied.

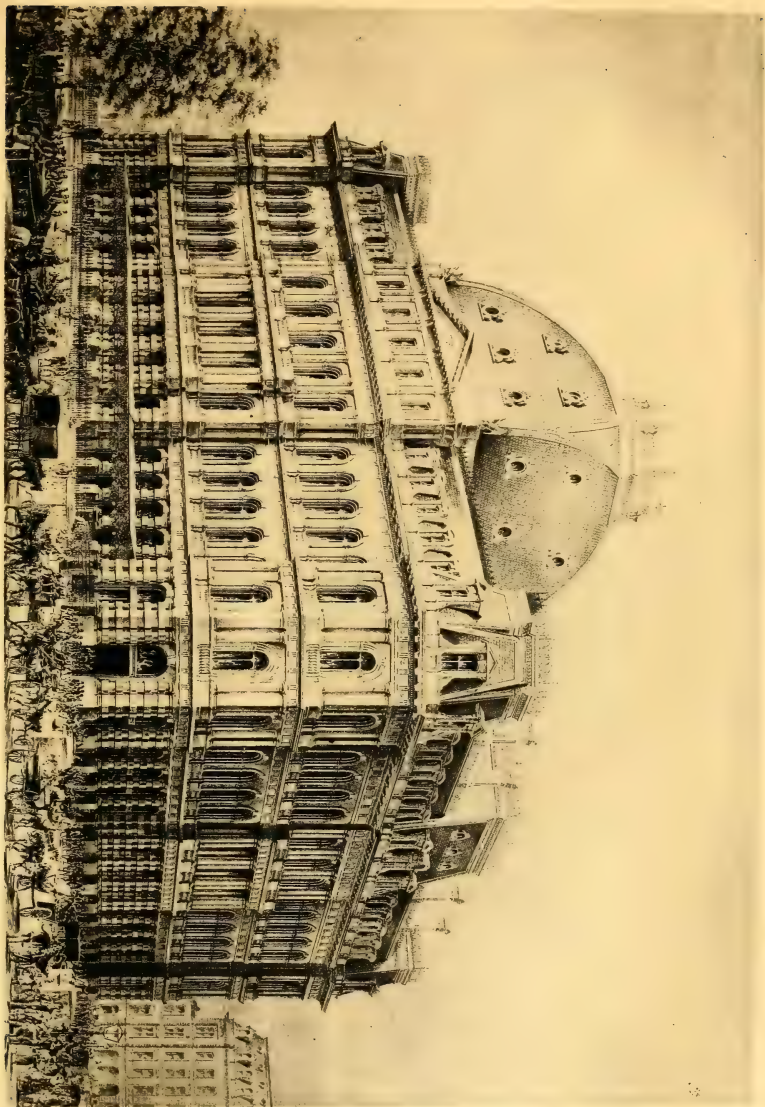
The Post Office is on Nassau street, between Pine and Liberty streets, in an old church. A new edifice was begun in Aug., 1869, on the lower point of City Hall Park, having a front of 284 ft. on Broadway, 295 on the Park, 284 on Chatham, and 100 on the S. point. A failure to appropriate money by Congress has somewhat delayed the work, but it is now under full progress, and the walls up one story. It is expected that it will be finished in 1872, at a cost of \$4,000,000. The designs are elaborate, and the structure will be highly ornamental and very substantial. It will contain rooms for the U. S. Courts, and other offices of the National Government. There are 14 branch postoffices, designated by letters from A to O, and 8 deliveries daily (except Sundays) by carriers. Letters are collected from lamp-post boxes 9 times daily. A postoffice has lately been opened at Governor's Island for the accommodation of that post.

Markets.—The markets owned and rented by the city are: *West Washington, Washington, Fulton, Franklin, Catharine, Clinton, Gouverneur, Centre, Jefferson, Essex, Union, and Tompkins*. The collections amounted to \$155,346.97 in 1863; \$171,983.71 in 1864; \$178,893.56 in 1865; \$183,186.37 in 1866; \$246,156.61 in 1867; and \$333,058.04 in 1868. By act of March 15, 1865, commissioners were appointed to build a market in the 18th ward. Other commissioners were to be appointed, under an act of March 15, 1865; continued March 15, 1866. Several market companies have been incorp. within the last four years. Of these, the "Manhattan Market Co.," incorp. March 28, 1870, had a capital of \$500,000, with power to increase to \$2,500,000, and the "East River Market Association," incorp. April 28, 1870, a capital of \$500,000.

Baths.—Free baths have been established, under an act of July 22, 1868, on the North and East Rivers. Several charters have been granted, by special act, for the incorporation of Bath Cos.

Judiciary.—The *U. S. Circuit Court* for the Southern District of New York, has within its jurisdiction the counties of New York, Westchester, Rockland, Orange, Putnam, Dutchess, Columbia, Greene, Ulster, and Sullivan. It holds two general terms, and one criminal and equity term annually. Office and rooms, 39, 41 Chamber St.

The *U. S. District Court*, holds a general term monthly, and a special term for return of



U. S. POST OFFICE, IN NEW YORK CITY, NOW BUILDING AT THE JUNCTION OF BROADWAY AND PARK ROW.

process weekly. *Eleven Commissioners* are appointed by the U. S. Circuit Court, for the 2d circuit, and besides these the clerks of the Circuit and District Courts, and their chief Deputies are *ex-officio* Commissioners for the s. Dist. of N. Y.

The courts under Statelaw are elected under the General Judiciary Laws of the State, as follows :

The *Supreme Court*, of 5 Justices; the *Superior Court*, composed of a Chief Justice and 4 Justices; the *Court of Common Pleas*,¹ composed of a First Judge and two other Judges; the *New York Marine Court*, of 6 Justices,² *Criminal Courts* of which the Oyer and Terminer is held by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the General Session by the Recorder or City Judge; *Police Courts*, for which the city is divided into 4 Districts, and Justices or District Courts, of which there are 8.

The County Court House, on the Park fronting on Chamber St., is a costly marble structure partly finished and occupied. When completed it will be a very fine structure surmounted by a dome, and adorned with porticos. The U. S. Courts will be removed to the post office building when finished. The other City and County Courts are mostly held in the new Court House, the City Hall, and other buildings on the Park. The Police Courts, are held at the Halls of Justice, Centre st.; Jefferson Market, 6th av., Essex Market, Essex St., and at 57th St. w. of 3d av.

Crime in 1870.—The Criminal Court of Special Sessions tried 5,286 cases during the year, of which 3,249 were convicted, 464 acquitted, and 1,573 discharged. Of the convictions 1,819 were for petit larceny and 1,006 for assault and battery. Sent to Penitentiary 1,285 males and 297 females; to City Prison, 158 males, and 53 females; to House of Correction 86 boys and 1 girl; fined, 556 males and 26 females. 50 cases were transferred to General Sessions.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, tried 100 prisoners of felony, of whom 86 were convicted and 14 acquitted. There were 8 convictions for homicide and 8 for murder.

The Court of General Sessions tried 985 cases of felony, of which 767 were convicted and 217 acquitted. There were 15 cases of homicide, and 11 of murder.

The arrests for the year ending, Oct. 31, 1869, were 72,984; for crimes of violence, 7,860; committed to city prisons, 42,209; lodgings furnished at stations, 135,591; lost children cared for, 5,923. During the year 1870, 5,272 complaints were made against policemen mostly trivial. A late police report states that there are in the city 525 houses of prostitution, 99 houses of assignation, 33 saloons attended by waiter girls, and 2,070 public prostitutes. Fallen women may be committed by a magistrate either on their own application or when brought by the police, to the "Prot. Ep. House of Mercy,"—the "R. C. House of the Good Shepherd," or the "Magdalen Fem. Benev. Asylum," (as such women may elect,) and the institutions if not full are to receive them, at the same rates as the city pays for support of children in the N. Y. Juvenile Asylum.—Act of April 17, 1867.

Of licensed drinking saloons there are 6,848, and the money spent at these is variously estimated at from \$38,000,000 to \$68,000,000 annually.

Of business before the Supreme Court at Chambers, some idea may be formed from the statement that the number of transactions, including motions, orders, judgments, &c., issued was 20,740.

Casualties.—The number of deaths investigated by coroners in 1870, was 1,250, of which 169 were still-births, &c. found in the street, 110 accidental drowning, 45 falls of buildings in course of erection, 43 from scalds, 42 run over by street cars, 41 falls from windows, 39 burns from clothes taking fire, and the remainder from various causes. There were 112 cases of suicide, 87 of men and 23 of women.

The Surrogate, admitted in 1870—700 wills to probate, and issued 1,400 letters of administration.

The **Commerce** of the city, is accommodated by 75 piers on the North River and 70 on the East River; many of them long and costly structures, in some cases covered with buildings, and often devoted to some special kinds of business. The interests relating to

¹ This is the oldest court in the State, having existed since 1653, under the names of "The Court of Burgomasters and Schepens," "The Mayor's Court," and the "Court of Common Pleas."

² The several acts relating to the Marine Court of the

city of New York, were by an act of May 2, 1870, consolidated into one, and the jurisdiction of the court was extended. Three additional Justices were to be appointed, making the court to consist of 6 Justices elected for a term of 6 years.

commerce are regulated by various offices of the National and State government. They will be noticed in the order which a vessel would meet them upon entering the port.

Pilots.—Vessels are sometimes boarded 350 miles from Sandy Hook light, but the master generally keeps control till within 15 miles of the entrance. The business of pilots is to keep the vessels in the channel-way, and conduct them safely to their anchorage. They are licensed, and regulated by the *Comr's of Pilots*, 5 in number, of whom 3 are appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, and 2 by the Board of underwriters. This Board acts also by act of April 16, 1857, as *Harbor Comr's*, to prevent encroachments upon or injury to the navigation of the harbor. The rates of pilotage are fixed by law, the act in force dating March 17, 1865. They depend upon the draft of the vessel, tonnage and season of the year, whether inward or outward, and the route. The number of pilots (March 27, 1871,) is 130, appointed from N. Y. and 40 from N. J.¹

Quarantine.—This is entirely under State laws, and is further noticed elsewhere in this volume.

Custom House.—Under U. S. laws, is designed to secure the payment of duties, and to regulate the licensing, enrollment, and the clearance of vessels. Connected with this branch of the revenue service, there are about 1,200 subordinate offices, in the various divisions of service.

Harbor Masters.—By act of May 22, 1862, there is appointed for three years by the Governor and Senate, a "Captain of the Port." He is assisted by 11 "Harbor Masters," who are under his direction. The port is divided into 11 districts to each of which one is assigned. They assign to ships and vessels the places they are to occupy, and have specific duties defined by law. By act of May 23, 1867, all the wharves from the E. side of Pier No. 2 to the W. side of Pier No. 10, E. River, are reserved for canal boats and barges from the State canals and North River. The owners of forwarding lines are allowed to erect derricks for loading and unloading their boats, and the occupation of these wharves by ships is forbidden.

The *Port Wardens*, have charge of examining the condition and storage of cargoes, and of goods damaged on board, and of estimating damages. They are exclusive surveyors of vessels injured or wrecked, or arriving in distress,² and have duties in relation to the sale of condemned or damaged cargoes at auctions. The Board consists of 9 members, (of whom 3 must reside in Brooklyn), and hold for 3 years. They are nominated by the Gov. and confirmed by the Senate, one third of the number annually. There are also 2 special wardens residing at Quarantine to act in regard to goods detained by the Health Officer.

Commissioners of Emigration.—Under an act of July 4, 1864, a U. S. Emigrant office was established in N. Y., and an officer appointed, whose business is to see that the provisions of U. S. Passenger act are strictly complied with. The *Commissioners of Emigration*, appointed by State law have principal charge of the landing of emigrants, and of their protection while in the city. They are elsewhere noticed.³

The *Marine Court*⁴ has jurisdiction in civil cases arising between persons engaged in maritime affairs, where the sum in suit exceeds \$500, and in certain criminal causes. It consists of 6 Justices, and opens daily excepting Sundays and legal holidays. The Justices are elected by the people, the clerks appointed by the Board of Supervisors, and the attendants appointed by the Court.

The commerce of New York during the late war, as already stated on page —, passed largely into the hands of Europeans, and has not since returned. The business of ship building, so prosperous before that event, received a severe check, and has not since recovered. The sale of sea-going vessels at New York, in 1870, amounted to \$710,000, and is steadily increasing. There are now 13 steamship lines running from ports in the United States to

¹ By act of May 2, 1870, vessels sailing under a coasting license are excused from taking a pilot on board at Sandy Hook, if they wish not to. If employed they are however entitled to full rates. The Hell-Gate Pilots have a separate office and regulations as do also the Sound Pilots. The property brought into New York annually by way of the narrows, is estimated at \$75,000,000; by way of Hell-gate, \$1,400,000,000.

² The Coast Wrecking Co., was incorp. April 16, 1860. There are two or three principal companies who have provided ample facilities for assisting vessels in distress, and of saving cargoes. They keep signal stations along the whole coast, and by telegraph obtain early information of disasters. The intrepidity and promptness with which

they bring relief, has often been remarked with admiration.

³ During the year 1870, 258,989 alien passengers arrived in New York, for whom commutation was paid or bonds executed. Of these, 54,581 were relieved, forwarded, provided with employment, etc. In the Refuge and Hospital on Ward's Island, 13,941 were cared for, the average number being about 2,000. The total expenses of the commission during the year were \$756,156.58.

⁴ There was formerly a State Court of Admiralty, but in 1789, its powers passed over to the General Government, and are now exercised by the U. S. District Courts. Suits for salvage and questions arising in the sale of wrecked property are settled in this Court, as were also cases of capture on the high seas, during the late war.

Europe. Of these, 10 are from New York, 1 from Portland, 1 from Baltimore, and 1 from New Orleans.

The lines running from New York are as follows :

NAME.	When Estab.	No. of Steamers.	Trips in year.	Aggregate Tonnage.
Cunard Line.....	1840	21	104	47,747.63
Inman Line.....	1850	14	72	32,259.00
Hamburg & American Line.....	1856	10	52	26,681.00
North German Line.....	1858	11	52	31,053.00
London & New York Steamship Co.....	1863	4	26	7,422.00
Anchor Line.....	1863	11	70	16,457.00
National Line.....	1864	9	60	23,540.00
General Transportation Line.....	1864	7	26	15,142.00
Liverpool and Great Western Line.....	1866	5	52	13,534.00
New York & Bremen Line.....	1868	1	..	1,797.00
Total.....	....	94	514	225,692.63

The Cunard line receives a subsidy of \$3,275 per trip ; the Inman line of \$2,365 ; and the General Transportation line of \$2,320.

The *Ship Owner's Association of the State of New York*, was incorp. May 10, 1869, for the purpose of promoting through general and State legislation and otherwise, the interests of ship owners.

The *American Ship Master's Association*, incorp. April 22, 1862, was formed to collect and disseminate information, encourage merit, ascertain the qualifications of persons applying for place, and to promote the security of life and property on the seas.

Arrivals of Merchant Shipping at the Port of New York from Foreign Ports in 1870 :

NATIONALITY.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.	NATIONALITY.	Steamers.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Total.
U. S. of America.....	166	243	349	487	793	2,038	Sweden .....	..	..	12	10	..	22
Great Britain.....	468	144	367	622	314	1,935	Austria .....	..	..	14	2	..	16
North Germany.....	102	42	189	41	5	318	Portugal .....	..	8	2	8	1	19
Italy.....	..	2	43	41	..	86	Spain	1	..	5	12	3	21
Denmark.....	..	..	11	19	4	34	Argentine Republic..	..	..	4	..	..	4
Russia.....	..	..	7	1	1	9	Brazil.....	..	..	..	4	..	4
Netherlands.....	..	1	10	19	9	39	Belgium.....	..	2	..	..	..	2
France.....	25	3	5	3	3	39	Mexico.....	..	..	..	2	2	4
Norway.....	..	5	76	17	..	98	Total.....	762	450	1,053	1,288	1,135	4,638

Arrivals Coastwise, in 1870, 1,419 steamers, 25 ships, 84 barques, 250 brigs, and 124 schooners. Total 14,587. Total coastwise and foreign, 19,235.

Total Arrivals during 15 years :

YEARS.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	YEARS.	Foreign.	Coastwise.
1856.....	3,809	6,109	1864.....	4,844	7,981
1857.....	3,902	6,097	1865.....	4,662	7,972
1858.....	3,483	7,213	1866.....	4,900	7,398
1859.....	4,027	7,809	1867.....	4,672	8,963
1860.....	4,424	8,415	1868.....	5,040	20,865
1861.....	5,005	6,977	1869.....	4,559	14,809
1862.....	5,458	7,148	1870.....	4,868	14,547
1863.....	5,082	7,984			

The entries at the Custom House in New York amount annually to nearly 3 millions of tons, and for a long series of years before the war the receipts from customs in New York were much more than half of those from all sources that came into the treasury of the United States. The channels of trade have become so well established, and the operations of finance so firmly fixed, that this port must hereafter continue to be, as it has been in the past, the great commercial emporium of the nation. Its first great impulse was given by the Erie Canal, and every new branch of canal or line of railroad since completed within the State, or extended from these beyond its western and northern limits, has proved a tributary to its business, and has tended to increase its commerce and its wealth. The general statistics of the commerce of New York, and a statement of some of the more important items of import and export, are embraced in the following tables :

Foreign Imports at New York.

The values in this table are those of foreign cost in coin, not including freight on duties

YEAR.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.	YEAR.	Dutiable.	Free Goods.	Specie.	Total.
1851...	\$119,592,264	\$9,719,771	\$2,049,543	\$131,361,578	1861...	\$95,326,459	\$30,353,918	\$37,088,413	\$162,768,790
1852...	115,336,052	12,105,342	2,408,225	129,849,619	1862...	149,970,415	23,291,625	1,390,277	174,652,317
1853...	179,512,412	12,156,387	2,429,083	194,097,882	1863...	174,521,766	11,567,000	1,525,911	187,614,577
1854...	163,494,904	15,768,916	2,107,572	181,371,472	1864...	204,128,236	11,731,902	2,265,622	218,125,760
1855...	142,900,661	14,103,946	455,631	157,460,238	1865...	212,206,391	10,410,837	2,123,261	224,742,419
1856...	193,839,646	17,902,578	1,814,425	213,556,649	1866...	284,033,567	13,001,589	9,578,029	306,613,184
1857...	196,279,362	21,440,734	12,898,033	230,618,129	1867...	238,297,955	11,044,181	3,306,339	252,648,475
1858...	128,578,256	22,024,691	2,264,120	152,867,067	1868...	232,344,418	11,764,027	7,065,389	251,193,834
1859...	213,640,363	28,708,732	2,816,421	245,165,516	1869...	275,779,976	14,789,235	15,788,462	306,357,673
1860...	201,401,683	28,006,447	8,652,330	238,260,460					

In the above are included goods entered for consumption, as well as those for warehousing. These with the free goods and specie make the totals. Of the specie, considerable sums were reshipped, and are found again among the exports. These sums represent about two-thirds of the whole imports of the country.

Exports from the Port of New York during three years.

	1867.	1868.	1869.
Domestic Produce.....	\$178,210,409	\$156,075,578	\$187,812,776
Foreign, free.....	436,655	600,924	408,660
Foreign, dutiable.....	8,142,961	7,389,600	7,005,270
Specie and bullion.....	51,801,948	70,841,599	32,108,448
Total exports.....	\$238,591,973	\$234,907,701	\$227,335,154

These sums represent about 40 per cent of the entire exports of the nation.

Bread Stuffs, exported from New York to Great Britain and Ireland from September 1, 1868, to September 1, 1869. Flour and meal, 588,197 bbls.; meal, 94 bush.; wheat, 13,-360,015 bush.; corn, 2,308,398 bushels.

Exports to all ports during the same year :

FROM	Flour, bbls.	R. Flour, bbls.	Cornmeal, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Rye, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.
New York.....	1,376,206	4,759	153,413	13,397,916	2,622,402	221,175	62,100	.....
Total United States.....	2,065,359	4,928	245,361	20,754,342	3,745,361	221,175	183,521	.....
Previous year.....	2,065,359	8,392	281,577	13,493,485	9,569,592	595,434	153,895	23,330

Cheese.—*Receipts and Shipments in the New York Market in 1869 and 1870.*

	1869.	1870.
Boxes of cheese received.....	1,332,017	1,592,403
“ “ “ exported.....	926,411	1,184,687
Range of prices in Liverpool.....	61 to 83s.	61 to 74s.
“ “ “ New York.....	15½ to 23c.	14 to 18c.

Coffee.—Amount, in lbs., taken for consumption during 3 years, by direct importation :

	1868.	1869.	1870.
New York.....	148,220,331	148,595,172	151,901,952
Total, United States.....	223,200,937	243,441,117	280,911,672

The total receipts and consumption during 10 years were :

YEARS.	Receipts.	Consumption.	YEARS.	Receipts.	Consumption.	YEARS.	Receipts.	Consumption.
1861..	182,244,627	187,045,786	1865..	133,574,397	128,146,357	1868..	238,012,079	223,200,937
1862..	96,558,680	88,989,911	1866..	165,392,983	159,918,881	1869..	242,600,255	243,441,117
1863..	75,269,417	79,719,641	1867..	226,322,811	203,506,671	1870..	282,540,737	280,911,672
1864..	145,304,957	109,086,703						

Cotton.—Exports for one year, ending August 31, 1869, from New York: To Great Britain, 246,311 bales; to France, 21,433; to North of Europe, 54,093; to other foreign ports, 5,863. Total, 327,700.

From above date to Jan. 3, 1871: To Great Britain, 241,282; France, none; North of Europe, 12,952; other foreign ports, 2,217. Total, 256,451.

Dry Goods.—Imports at New York during 4 years, according to invoiced value, at foreign cost in gold, freight and duties not included :

	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Manufactures of Wool.....	\$31,357,833	\$25,753,436	\$28,526,020	\$32,355,260
Manufactures of Cotton.....	15,800,894	13,561,001	17,482,213	20,977,062
Manufactures of Silk.....	18,565,817	21,708,801	24,995,838	30,004,407
Manufactures of Flax.....	12,949,561	12,501,157	15,261,355	15,580,306
Miscellaneous.....	7,589,538	7,381,439	8,460,991	10,581,488
Total	\$80,263,643	\$80,905,834	\$94,726,117	\$109,498,523

Value of foreign dry goods entered directly for consumption, and the amount entered and withdrawn from warehouses.

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Entered, for consumption.....	\$57,411,266	\$65,066,232	\$80,065,383
Entered, warehousing.....	24,376,568	29,660,185	29,433,400
Withdrawn from warehouses.....	25,593,672	26,676,303	28,998,941

The total invoiced foreign cost, gold value, (not including freights and duties,) of dry goods imported at New York during 10 years, has been : In 1860, \$103,927,100; in 1861, \$48,-636,689; in 1862, \$56,121,227; in 1863, \$67,274,547; in 1864, \$71,619,752; in 1865, \$91,-965,138; in 1866, \$126,222,825; in 1867, '8, '9, '70, as above.

Hides.—Exports in 1869, from New York : 83,011, and 296 bales, valued at \$339,136. Passed through the Customhouse during the year 1869, hides to the value of \$16,105,268. During the same year 653 bales, 96 cases, and 205 packages of skins, valued at \$356,280, were exported from New York.

The hides received in 1868 and 1869, were from the following countries :

	1868.	1869.		1868.	1869.
Africa.....	36,523	33,045	Orinoco.....	96,638	81,971
Brazil.....	11,428	50,018	Rio Grande.....	346,544	291,995
Buenos Ayres.....	674,711	935,174	Spanish Main.....	65,383	113,491
Central America.....	95,269	114,207	West Indies.....	6,125	20,007
European Ports.....	24,547	96,028	Sundry, foreign.....	6,382	11,858
East India, loose.....	1,780	890			
Mexico.....	36,426	88,558	Total	1,753,618	2,214,000
Montevideo.....	351,662	377,058			

Of 665,074 domestic received in 1869, 100,329 were from California; 157,509 New Orleans; 46,147 Southern; 350,601 Texas; 2,467 sundry coastwise; and 8,021 by railroad.

During 1869, 8,941 bales of sheep skins were received, of which 6,123 were from Buenos Ayres, 1,428 from Cape of Good Hope, and 1,290 from Europe.

Leather.—Total receipts of domestic sole leather at New York : In 1868, 1,865,991, and in 1869, 2,775,835. Of the latter, 1,178,863 by Erie R. R., 472,012 by H. R. R. R., 440,907 by North River boats and 345,146 by N. J. Central R. R. There were exported in 1869, 6,420 sides, 234 rolls, 349 cases, 21 packages, and 16 boxes, valued at \$117,229; and imported 1,134 packages, (\$222,203,) and 84 packages, patent, (\$45,454.) Total, \$267,657.

Naval Stores.—Receipts and Exports from New York for a term of years before, during and since the late war (bbls.):

YEARS.	TURPENTINE.		SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.		ROSIN.		TAR.	
	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.	Receipts.	Exports.
1856.....	85,413	81,460	118,325	37,538	479,248	383,133	61,043	31,784
1857.....	76,443	78,850	120,006	50,021	551,913	447,480	52,684	27,724
1858.....	104,851	93,066	142,324	37,657	568,291	445,311	33,125	13,518
1859.....	96,654	88,699	161,110	66,551	700,185	567,469	52,022	19,604
1860.....	69,793	54,645	158,912	71,741	621,992	500,358	54,045	28,748
1861.....	32,139	19,472	56,584	20,304	133,396	211,762	49,919	27,006
1862.....	3,101	.....	19,369	811	41,271	18,081	24,947	4,560
1863.....	3,711	16	8,981	487	13,314	4,333	12,361	8,225
1864.....	6,751	619	6,475	402	16,885	2,066	33,514	1,653
1865.....	26,739	4,870	19,607	1,110	141,384	52,731	20,156	8,834
1866.....	32,246	13,246	63,022	22,113	379,541	234,367	45,412	20,461
1867.....	11,428	827	62,644	31,125	385,505	312,441	24,238	4,633
1868.....	11,119	704	64,073	17,635	448,694	367,421	37,008	9,977
1869.....	12,303	812	64,994	17,610	550,600	458,357	71,016	35,555
1870.....	7,299	422	70,969	16,496	477,238	392,649	47,185	13,957

Petroleum.—Gallons exported from different ports :

FROM WHAT PORTS.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
New York.....	14,563,090	34,501,385	33,834,133	52,803,202	65,933,690	86,892,198
Boston.....	1,511,173	1,591,694	2,254,113	2,410,114	2,117,939	1,790,271
Philadelphia.....	12,552,882	28,811,853	29,437,429	40,505,620	33,445,552	49,414,814
Baltimore.....	973,117	2,483,419	1,515,454	2,587,707	151,423	1,729,921
Other Ports.....	142,261	42,100	900	975,107	.....	.....
Total, U. S.....	29,805,523	67,430,451	67,052,029	99,281,750	102,748,604	139,927,967

The number of vessels employed (cargoes included) in the exports were 546 from New York, 263 from Phila., and 21 from Boston. Of the quantity shipped from N. Y. in 1869, 9,456,210 gallons were crude, 52,746,590 refined, and 3,730,890 were naptha and residuum.

Sugar and Molasses.—The number of tons of sugar (of 2,240 lbs.) received at New York :

	1868.	1869.	1870.
From foreign countries.....	259,073	292,335	253,634
From Texas, Louisiana, and other coastwise ports.....	1,946	1,769	2,434

The gallons of molasses were as follows :

	1868.	1869.
From foreign countries.....	22,267,077	20,068,756
From Louisiana.....	890,728	1,377,600
From other coastwise ports.....	1,176,210	422,234
Value in gold of receipts at New York.....	\$5,090,436	\$4,969,590

Teas, imported for consumption, and exported during five years :

YEARS.	Green, bs.	Japan, lbs.	Black, lbs.	Total, lbs.
Non-consumption.				
1865.....	13,227,626	5,646,571	10,979,234	29,859,433
1866.....	13,138,226	5,848,609	11,402,703	29,889,538
1867.....	14,231,271	7,027,459	13,600,212	34,858,942
1868.....	15,577,505	7,153,304	12,584,635	35,315,444
1869.....	17,252,920	9,036,130	12,405,452	38,694,502
Exported.				
1865.....	571,780	200,000	280,000	1,051,780
1866.....	943,680	606,720	522,710	2,073,110
1867.....	1,623,776	1,102,857	423,241	3,149,874
1868.....	1,195,265	204,866	513,793	1,913,924
1869.....	2,531,459	1,851,176	640,132	5,022,767

Tobacco.—The amount of Spanish tobacco received in 1866, was 27,741 bales ; in 1867, 52,159 ; in 1868, 70,616 ; in 1869, 78,882 ; and in 1870, 59,215. Of American, there were received from Kentucky, in 1870, 25,214 hhds. ; from Va. and N. C., 284, and from Md. 6. The totals for several preceding years from these States, were 1860, 21,006 ; 1861, 29,251 ; 1862, 54,181 ; 1863, 68,003 ; 1864, 79,190 ; 1865, 48,670 ; 1866, 29,468 ; 1867, 64,020 ; 1868, 31,086 ; and 1869, 37,921.

Wool.—Total arrivals at the port of New York in 1869 :

	Bales.	Pounds.
Foreign.....	47,797	21,490,430
California.....	24,638	12,119,000
Texas.....	7,467	2,240,100
New Orleans.....	4,733	1,893,200
Savannah.....	417	166,800
Sundry, southern.....	549	164,700
Interior.....	52,287	10,457,400
Total 1869.....	137,888	48,531,630

During the five preceding years, it was :

1864.....	225,484	77,699,443
1865.....	136,023	50,460,203
1866.....	150,705	59,033,216
1867.....	123,898	39,620,979
1868.....	149,838	47,087,561

The stock in market Jan. 1, 1870, was 8,667,000 lbs. in New York, 8,850,000 in Boston, and 3,655,000 in Philadelphia, which are the three principal wool markets of the country.

Foreign Imports at New York, of certain articles in 1870, of which the values exceeded \$50,000, and for the most part not included in preceding tables.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Glass :		Fruits, &c. :	
Bottles	\$56,670	Nuts	\$662,222
Glass	872,047	Oranges	852,442
Glassware	517,020	Pine apples	148,333
Drugs and Chemicals :		Prunes	242,708
Acid	416,823	Raisins	1,375,049
Acetate of lead	55,141	Sardines	964,247
Ammonia Carb.	60,610	Sauces and preserves	437,878
Ammoniac Sal.	60,439	Instruments :	
Aniline Colors	196,679	Musical	630,823
Argols	223,918	Optical	122,233
Bark, Calisaya	118,983	Jewelry	2,937,746
“ Peruvian	336,313	Leather, Hides, &c. :	
Bleaching Powders	305,445	Hides, dressed	8,213,805
Brimstone	678,529	Manufacturer's leather	340,208
Camphor	83,490	Bristles	617,430
Cream Tartar	653,269	Liquors :	
Chickory	55,580	Ale	223,345
Cochineal	863,305	Beer	128,745
Cutch	82,124	Gin	179,120
Extr. of Madder	84,354	Porter	88,585
Gamboge	206,547	Rum	171,439
Geranium	176,589	Champagne	1,346,661
Glucose	87,975	Metals, &c. :	
Gum Arabic	318,166	Brass goods	52,175
“ Copal	100,015	Bronzes	95,067
“ Kowrie	319,394	Chains and anchors	250,302
“ Tragicanth	51,941	Cutlery	820,715
Glue	154,107	Guns	721,507
Iodine	75,098	Hardware	837,687
Liquorice paste	231,624	Iron hoops	130,486
Madder	386,347	“ other	2,920,502
Oil bergamot	81,143	“ tubes	235,136
“ coccanut	65,009	Metal goods	804,609
“ lemon	84,912	Needles	386,511
“ olive	175,191	Nickel	65,940
“ palm	67,975	Old metal	137,774
“ whale	50,143	Platina	109,506
Opium	1,713,988	Percussion caps	100,005
Oxide, Zinc	90,671	Saddlery	64,278
Paints	754,305	Steel	2,216,410
Potash bichromate	190,001	Wire	416,916
“ chlorate	53,309	Spices :	
“ prussiate	83,150	Cassia	337,613
Plumbago	145,489	Mustard	130,275
Quicksilver	154,180	Nutmegs	156,578
Regulus Antimony	176,491	Pepper	459,898
Sarsaparilla	51,655	Stationery, &c. :	
Shellac	166,455	Engravings	307,649
Soda ash	936,727	Paper	80,532
“ bicarb.	252,140	Other stationery	340,755
“ caustic	527,531	Woods :	
“ sal	204,436	Brazil	67,560
“ nitrate	705,845	Cedar	81,230
Sponges	84,257	Cork	149,056
Sumac	270,956	Fustic	61,314
Ulmariue	156,101	Logwood	296,279
Varnish	69,350	Mahogany	152,155
Vanilla beans	151,160	Rattan	109,153
Yellow berries	68,164	Rosewood	153,488
Hatters' Goods	60,789	Miscellaneous :	
Fruits, &c. :		Animals	78,876
Bananas	172,632	Baskets	153,083
Citron	166,596	Bags	192,499
Currants	392,793	Beads	158,424
Dried fruits	98,617	Boxes	106,645
Grapes	72,698	Building stone	124,256
Figs	157,682	Clay	59,068
Lemons	680,847	Cheese	309,609

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Miscellaneous :		Miscellaneous :	
Coal	\$259,259	Jute cuttings	\$90,530
Corks	87,904	Machinery	422,401
Clocks	128,822	Marble m'fac.	228,997
Cocoa	528,134	Oil paintings	532,971
Fancy goods	2,399,127	Onions	79,755
Fans	172,264	Paper hangings	111,403
Feathers	326,937	Perfumery	233,379
Fire crackers	65,443	Plaster	81,759
Fish	240,830	Provisions	286,715
Flax	312,248	Pipes	239,045
Furniture	59,900	Potatoes	58,079
Gunny cloth	527,331	Rice	551,022
Guano	1,504,635	Rope	128,200
Hair	1,240,541	Seeds unspecified	316,434
Hair cloth	295,305	Linseed	3,444,897
Hemp	2,902,494	Soap	215,193
Honey	53,075	Statuary	133,554
Ivory	346,071	Shells	98,900
Jute	715,129	Trees and plants	13,316,456
Jute butts	222,941	Toys	710,667

According to the tonnage reports of our canals it appears that much the largest amount of freight arriving at tidewater, comes from the Western States and Canada. The relative and total amount during a series of years, has been as follows :

YEARS.	Tons of freight, the produce of this State.	Tons of freight from West'n States and Canada.	Total tons of freight arriving by canals at tidewater.	YEARS.	Tons of freight, the produce of this State.	Tons of freight from West'n States and Canada.	Total tons of freight arriving by canals at tidewater.
1850.....	521,620	850,239	1,371,859	1860.....	379,066	1,896,975	2,276,061
1851.....	422,335	1,066,292	1,508,677	1861.....	291,184	2,158,425	2,449,609
1852.....	452,721	1,151,978	1,604,699	1862.....	322,257	2,594,837	2,917,094
1853.....	635,743	1,213,690	1,841,438	1863.....	368,437	2,279,136	2,647,573
1854.....	602,167	1,094,391	1,696,558	1864.....	239,493	1,907,136	2,146,634
1855.....	327,839	1,092,876	1,420,715	1865.....	173,538	1,903,642	2,077,180
1856.....	374,560	1,212,550	1,586,130	1866.....	207,948	2,235,716	2,523,664
1857.....	197,201	1,019,938	1,211,138	1867.....	222,706	2,129,405	2,352,111
1858.....	223,588	1,273,099	1,496,687	1868.....	163,350	2,215,222	2,378,572
1859.....	311,394	1,034,763	1,346,157	1869.....	229,121	2,028,568	2,257,689

The amount brought in by railroads greatly exceeds that by canals, and is increasing steadily at a more rapid rate. While the tonnage on two of the principal railroad corporations extending across the State has increased 204 per cent. within 10 years; that on canals has gained but 26 per cent.

The following statements show the amount received of two of the great staples of subsistence and luxury in the New York markets, and will convey some idea of the extent of the demand, and the magnitude of the interests that are concerned in supplying these and the other great wants of the Metropolis :

Live Stock Trade of New York.—Receipts of live stock of different kinds during four years, ending in 1870, and in 1860 :

KINDS.	1860.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Cattle.....	226,933	293,101	325,761	356,026
Cows.....	5,749	5,392	4,836	5,056
Calves.....	32,369	82,935	93,984	116,437
Sheep.....	512,366	1,479,563	1,479,563	1,463,878
Hogs.....	559,421	901,308	901,308	889,625
Total	1,386,837	2,758,552	2,805,453	2,831,036

Ice Trade.—It is estimated that 1,000,000 tons of ice pass through the New York markets, annually, most of which is used in the city, the remainder being used in adjoining cities, or is exported South. Over \$3,000,000 are invested in the business. The principal supply is from the Hudson, and houses are erected at the following places: The Knickerbocker Ice Co. at Coxsackie, for 36,000 tons; New Baltimore, 27,000; Athens, 55,000; Hamburg, 22,000; Catskill, 45,000; Eavesport, 20,000; Rondout, 8,000; Turkey Point, 33,000; Flatbush, 56,000; Rhinebeck, 16,000; New Paltz, 13,000; Clear Water, 16,000; and Rockland Lake,

80,000. The Washington Co. have storage at Rondout for 10,000; Washington and Kingston Points, 20,000; Athens, 20,000; Coeymans, 25,000; Glasgow, 15,000; Milton, 10,000; and new structures are built every year. The National Co. has storage for 150,000 tons, and others have large houses, as one at West Camp for 70,000, and many of less extent.

Manufactures.—No returns of the recent census have been officially given, showing the amount and kind of manufactures within the city of New York, and from the difficulties attending this class of inquiries, and the blended character of the manufactures themselves, none will probably be given, that in any way approximate the true amount. The amount of capital employed would be many millions of dollars, and the number of establishments several thousand, large and small.

Mercantile Trade.—Of this no official statistics have ever been published by official authority. The amount may be, in some degree, inferred from the statistics of commerce already given, and from those of Internal Revenue below.

Banking.—The last report of the State Banking Dep., show that there were at date of its preparation, 25 banks, doing business under State laws, and having a capital of \$13,940,850. There were 3 closing business, having made a final deposit of stock for redemption. Of National Banks, there were Oct. 8, 1870, report 54, with a capital of \$74,435,000, and resources amounting to \$375,152,095.08.

In 1870, 32 Savings Banks reported resources amounting to \$113,804,467; amount due to depositors, \$105,679,472; excess of costs over liabilities, \$8,109,135, and number of open accounts, \$355,978.

Of Trust and Safe Deposit Companies, Fire, Life, Marine, and other Insurance Companies, and Indemnity and Guaranty Associations and Cos., there are great numbers, formed under special or general laws, or depending upon the responsibility of those conducting them.

New York Clearing House.—This Association began operations Oct. 11, 1853, and consists of 60 banks, who report their daily transactions for the purpose of ascertaining the total amount of exchanges, balances, and other leading items of finance. Its transactions up to May 1, 1870, have been as follows :

	Exchanges.	Balances.		Exchanges.	Balances.
Oct. 11, 1853 to Oct. 1, '54.	\$5,750,455,987 06	\$297,411,493 69	Oct. 1, 1863 to Oct. 1 '64.	\$24,097,196,655 92	\$885,717,204 93
" 1, 1854 " '55.	5,362,912,098 38	289,694,147 14	" 1864 " '65.	26,032,384,341 89	1,035,765,107 68
" 1855 " '56.	6,406,213,328 47	394,714,489 33	" 1865 " '66.	28,717,146,914 09	1,066,135,106 35
" 1856 " '57.	8,333,226,718 06	365,313,901 69	" 1866 " '67.	28,675,159,472 20	1,144,963,451 15
" 1857 " '58.	4,756,664,306 09	314,230,910 60	" 1867 " '68.	29,484,288,636 92	1,125,455,236 68
" 1858 " '59.	6,448,005,956 01	363,984,622 56	" 1868 " '69.	37,407,023,986 55	1,120,318,307 87
" 1859 " '60.	7,231,143,056 69	380,693,438 37	May 1, 1869 to May 1 '70.	16,455,364,431 48	2,536,657,957 07
" 1860 " '61.	5,915,742,758 05	353,383,944 41	Total.....	\$262,312,975,167 66	\$10,757,606,183 59
" 1861 " '62.	6,871,443,591 20	415,530,331 46			
" 1862 " '63.	14,867,597,848 60	677,626,482 61			

Total Exchanges and Balances \$273,070,581,351.25.

The average transactions *daily* in the years ending Oct. 1, have been as follows :

YEARS.	Exchanges.	Balances.	YEARS.	Exchanges.	Balances.
1860.....	\$23,401,757 47	\$1,232,017 60	1866.....	\$93,541,195 16	\$3,474,752 79
1861.....	19,269,520 38	1,151,067 77	1867.....	93,101,167 11	3,717,413 80
1862.....	22,237,681 53	1,344,759 35	1868.....	92,182,163 87	3,642,249 95
1863.....	48,428,657 49	2,207,252 39	1869.....	121,451,392 81	3,637,397 10
1864.....	77,796,040 20	2,866,405 19	1870 1.....	92,445,867 59	3,295,831 22
1865.....	84,796,040 20	3,373,827 71			

The condition of banks, with reference to *liabilities*, including their capital, net profits, circulation, sums due, deposits, sundries, and total, and with reference to *resources*, their loans and discounts, stocks, bonds and mortgages, real estate, sums due from other banks, cash items and bank notes, specie, legal tender, and sundries, are reported, and published, at frequent intervals.

Exchanges.—To facilitate trade various corporations have been formed. The "Merchants' Exchange," one of the oldest and most prominent of these, was sold to the United States for a Customhouse, under an act of April 21, 1865. The "N. Y. Produce Exchange," Whitehall street, between Water and Pearl, the "Gold Exchange," "Real Estate Exchange,"

"Traders' Exchange," "Public Exchange," "Cotton Exchange," &c., have been incorp. at various times, and have each of them specific objects and interests to serve. The transactions at some of these Exchanges are on a most extensive scale, and the prices there established, in the value of gold and stocks, in a great degree regulate those of the Nation.¹

Assay Office.—By an act passed March 3, 1853, the Sec. of the Treasury was directed to establish an Assay office at New York. A site was purchased Aug. 21, 1854, on Wall St., at a cost of \$530,000, and up to Sept. 30, 1868, \$712,358.75 had been expended upon the premises. Its officers are a supt., treasurer, assayer, melter, and refiner, with their assistants and clerks.²

The total amount of transactions from the organization of the office, Oct. 10, 1854, to April 1, 1870, have been as follows:

Bullion deposits, gold.....	\$281,220.182
“ “ silver.....	18,038.449
Silver parted from gold.....	1,724.734
Fine silver bars manufactured.....	4,979.763
Fine gold bars.....	177,760.217

During this period, \$129,70,016 in gold, and \$10,567,877 were sent to the Mint in Philadelphia for coinage.

Deposits at the New York Assay office during the year ending June 30, 1869.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
United States bullion.....	\$8,343,157 65	\$497,417 01	\$840,574 66
“ “ coin.....	108,486 29	94,622 70	208,108 99
Jewelled bars.....	345,371 48	152,286 65	497,658 13
Foreign coin.....	72,222 79	114,460 73	191,683 52
“ bullion.....	395,930 62	20,652 14	416,482 76
Total.....	\$9,365,168 83	\$379,439 62	\$10,144,606 06

¹ Fluctuations in the Currency Price of Gold in the New York Market during each Month and Year since the Suspension of Specie Payments in January, 1862:

MONTHS.	1862.		1863.		1864.		1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		1869.		1870.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
January..	Par	103½	133½	160½	151½	159½	197½	234½	136½	114½	132	137½	138½	142½	134½	136½	119½	123½
February	102½	104½	152½	172½	157½	161½	196½	216½	135½	140½	135½	140½	139½	144½	139½	136½	115½	121½
March....	101½	102½	139½	171½	159½	169½	148½	201½	136½	133½	140½	137½	141½	139½	141½	130½	110½	116½
April....	101½	102½	145½	157½	166½	184½	143½	154½	125½	129½	132½	141½	137½	140½	131½	134½	111½	115½
May.....	102½	104½	143½	154½	168½	190½	128½	145½	125½	141½	134½	138½	139½	140½	134½	144½	113½	115½
June.....	103½	106½	140½	148½	188½	250½	135½	147½	137½	167½	136½	138½	139½	141½	137½	139½	110½	114½
July.....	103½	120½	123½	145½	222½	265½	138½	146½	147½	155½	138½	140½	140½	145½	134½	137½	111½	122½
August...	112½	116½	122½	129½	231½	261½	140½	145½	146½	152½	139½	142½	143½	150½	131½	136½	114½	122½
Sept....	116½	124½	126½	143½	191½	254½	142½	145½	143½	147½	141½	145½	141½	145½	130½	162½	112½	116½
October...	122½	133½	140½	156½	189½	227½	144½	149½	145½	154½	140½	145½	139½	140½	122½	131½	111½	114½
Novemb'r	129½	133½	143½	154½	210½	245½	148½	137½	148½	138½	140½	132½	137½	121½	128½	110½	113½	118½
Decemb'r	128½	134½	148½	152½	212½	243½	144½	148½	131½	141½	133½	137½	134½	136½	119½	124½	110½	111½

Exports of Specie from the Port of New York for 19 Years.

YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.	YEARS.	Amount.
1852.....	\$24,912,345	1859.....	\$69,648,528	1865.....	\$30,325,683
1853.....	26,753,356	1860.....	42,161,909	1866.....	62,553,700
1854.....	37,157,238	1861.....	4,216,250	1867.....	51,801,943
1855.....	27,571,813	1862.....	59,437,021	1868.....	70,641,599
1856.....	37,226,297	1863.....	49,754,066	1869.....	32,015,569
1857.....	44,360,174	1864.....	50,825,621	1870.....	58,699,194
1858.....	25,973,006				

² The question of establishing a Mint in New York has been proposed at various times, but nothing has been effected. The following statistics give the general results of the Assay office during the last ten calendar years:

YEARS.	BULLION DEPOSITS.		Silver parted from Gold.	Fine Silver bars manufactured.	Fine Gold bars manufactured.	YEARS.	BULLION DEPOSITS.		Silver parted from Gold.	Fine Silver bars manufactured.	Fine Gold bars manufactured.
	Gold.	Silver.					Gold.	Silver.			
1860..	\$16,942,272	\$536,163	\$107,309	\$253,741	\$11,276,419	1865..	\$7,042,449	\$408,108	\$73,737	\$337,312	\$7,065,551
1861..	63,060,187	2,414,354	259,234	339,181	27,698,695	1866..	14,336,689	518,963	139,335	406,233	13,831,467
1862..	2,548,362	290,999	32,462	191,637	3,010,957	1867..	6,067,327	477,261	63,450	440,041	5,629,335
1863..	1,449,722	262,293	22,732	161,639	1,415,345	1868..	9,267,442	687,486	92,867	602,514	8,175,723
1864..	3,041,031	227,560	40,367	132,101	2,779,961	1869..	8,150,313	1,122,338	98,047	600,823	7,555,475

During the year fine bars of gold, valued at \$9,221,914.30, and of silver, valued at \$642,-100.55, were made. Of the gold received, \$4,199,736.35 were from California, \$2,670,499.70 from Montana, \$830,029.47 from Colorado, \$284,470.43 from Wyoming, \$145,479.57 from Idaho, \$59,939.48 from New Mexico, \$56,893.86 from North Carolina, and the remainder from other sources. Of the silver, Nevada furnished \$198,438.64, Colorado \$99,587.53, Lake Superior \$22,305.72, Montana \$16,568.77, and California \$13,839.95.

The U. S. Assistant Treasurer, occupies the marble building corner of Wall and Nassau Sts., built for a Custom House. This is one of the most important financial offices in the United States, and its receipts in 1870 were \$126,137,209.

Internal Revenue.—As a means of comparison of the amount of business of the city as compared with the State of New York and the United States, the following table is given:

Internal Revenue Paid in the City of New York, as compared with the State of New York, and the United States, for the year 1870:

SUBJECT OF TAXATION.	City of New York.	State of New York.	United States.	SUBJECT OF TAXATION.	City of New York.	State of New York.	United States.
Spirits.....	\$1,083,179 19	\$5,255,871 25	\$5,581,599 18	Total coll. on spe'l			
Tobacco.....	986,439 67	7,922,396 93	31,350,707 88	Taxes not else-			
Fermented Liq'rs	527,953 97	2,029,262 43	6,319,126 90	where enumerat'd	\$805,055 60	\$1,762,884 10	\$9,620,960 26
Banks & Bankers	1,331,599 37	1,604,581 00	4,419,911 13	Incomes.....	5,728,838 43	10,420,035 50	36,666,347 20
(Bridges.....		18,097 15	64,416 65	Legacies.....	306,247 30	488,315 12	1,672,582 93
Canals.....			6,857 21	Successions.....	162,133 00	329,107 53	1,419,242 57
Express Cos.....	327,394 15	338,974 52	459,406 58	Articles in "Sched-			
Ferries.....	18,611 15	68,124 59	154,501 65	ule A".....	101,011 58	256,615 87	907,442 09
Insurance Cos.	461,679 03	543,145 60	1,324,454 90	Passports.....	110 00	150 00	565 00
Lotteries, &c.....	12,099 53	17,569 40	160,956 93	Gas.....	561,994 04	651,430 73	2,313,417 00
Railroads.....	429,557 59	702,315 54	3,732,209 24	Coll. not otherwise	42,072 19	78,769 09	728,105 30
Ships, Barges,				provided for.....			
&c.....	28,280 27	28,358 67	31,932 33	Penalties, &c.....	113,726 97	175,338 64	827,904 72
Stage Coaches	38,081 94	45,956 48	159,057 79	Total Rec'pts 1870.	19,831,845 83	36,361,550 38	167,560,107 49
Steamboats.....	40,276 59	50,635 85	293,601 83	" " 1869	30,383,753 67	36,716,423 18	143,027,988 76
Telegraph Cos.	232,359 57	232,502 57	456,216 39	" " 1868	22,386,739 53	39,356,787 64	175,257,250 86
Theatres, Ope-				" " 1867	32,394,751 53	58,825,159 04	248,124,761 33
ra's, &c.....	57,665 14	77,881 62	261,187 49	" " 1866	39,853,082 18	71,922,529 11	280,931,115 20
Total on Gross				" " 1865	29,645,113 77	53,708,375 16	197,112,393 08
Receipts.....	1,646,032 37	2,123,591 99	6,894,799 99	" " 1864	12,203,128 66	27,215,720 62	109,526,788 21
Sales.....	2,363,156 83	3,063,210 05	8,837,394 97	" " 1863	4,445,614 41	9,241,038 60	36,158,792 43

Insurance.—The number of Fire Insurance Companies having their central office in the city of New York, is 81: Of Marine Insurance Companies, 9: and of Life Insurance Companies, 38. Their names, and other facts concerning them are given in our general article upon Insurance.

The *New York Board of Fire Underwriters*, incorp. May 6, 1867, consists of the Presidents of fire insurance cos. named in the act, and others who might join them, and is designed to establish just and equitable principles, and maintain uniformity among the members, in policies or contracts of insurance, and to acquire and disseminate valuable information relative to the business in which they were engaged.

The *Insurer's Indemnity Soc.* was incorp. April 22, 1868, and amended May 1, 1869.

Colleges.—*Columbia College*, chartered as "Kings College," Oct. 31, 1754, and aided at first by a lottery and donations from England. A site between Murray, Barclay, Church and Chapel Sts. was given, the corner stone laid July 23, 1756, the building finished in 1760, and college course established. In the Revolution the building was used as a hospital. A medical school was sustained from 1792 until 1813, when it was merged in the Coll. of Ph. & Surg. By an act passed March 19, 1857, the trustees were allowed to sell the old site, which brought \$596,650, the College still retaining many lots in the vicinity, rented for a long period. The old site of the Inst. for Deaf and Dumb (49th St. 4th Av.) with 4 other lots were purchased for \$75,366.10, and fitted up at a total cost of \$114,336.01. The college owns a large amount of property, formerly Dr. Hosack's botanical garden, and has a fund scarcely equalled by any in the country. Its Faculty of Arts, has 11 professors: its School of Mines, 8; its School of Medicine (College of Physicians and Surgeons with an independent Board of Trustees) 10; its School of Law, 4. A grammar school maintained through many years, was given up in 1864. The erection of the Free Academy into a college, has been noticed as an incident unfavorable to Columbia college, and its removal to some point in an adjacent county has been suggested as a desirable measure. The whole number of officers connected

with the College in its various departments, is about 70. The report of Regents in 1870, showed 147 undergraduates, 93 in School of Mines, 204 in Law Dep. and 309 in Medical Dep.

University of the City of New York, E. Washington Sq. was incorp. April 18, 1831, has a Faculty of 10 Professors, of which 6 are endowed with \$25,000 each. It has also a Preparatory Department, and School of Art, *Medicine, Law, Civil Engineering and Practical Chemistry*. The several professional schools are in a manner separate, the terms being fixed and collected by their Faculties or agents. These several departments number nearly 50 professors and instructors. The report of 1870 showed 131 in the Preparatory Dep.; 76 in Science and Letters; 270 in Medical; 7 in Art; 31 in Civil Engineering; 19 in Chemical, and 22 in Law Departments. Its libraries number 6,278 volumes, and its buildings are estimated worth \$300,000.

The *College of the City of New York*, Lexington Av. cor. 23d St. was established May 7, 1857, as the "Free Academy," being part of the common school system of the city. The popular vote upon its erection was 19,404 to 3,409. It was made a college by law in 1866. The style of the building, is that of the Town Halls of the Netherlands. Its course of study is most thorough, and it confers the degrees usually granted by colleges. It is under the Board of Education. It has over 30 professors and instructors, 429 students in the introductory classes and 359 in the college course. Value of building \$150,000; library, 15,000 vols; apparatus worth \$17,500. Total value of all property \$262,000. Receipts \$137,518.41.

College of St. Francis Xavier, (R. C.) 15th St. between 5th and 6th Av. Incorp. Jan. 10, 1861, by the Regents. Its Faculty includes 10 professorships, and the whole number of its officers is about 30. Its Faculty and Board of Government belong to the Jesuit Order. In Grammar class, 246; Commercial, 77; Preparatory, 136. Total, 459. College property worth \$200,000. Total property, \$458,000.

Manhattan College, cor. Broadway and 131st St. (Manhattanville,) was incorp. by the Regents April 3, 1863, and is under the care of Christian Brothers. It has 18 professors, 62 students in the undergraduate classes, 112 in commercial, and 514 in preparatory departments.

De La Salle Institute, Nos. 46, 48, 50, 2d St., and the *Manhattan Academy*, No. 213 w. 32d St. belong to this college and are used by its preparatory department. The property is together valued at about \$200,000.

Rutger's Female College, 487, 489, and 491, 5th Av. was incorp. April 11, 1867, having existed from 1838 as "Rutger's Institute." Its Faculty numbers 16 instructors. Total No. of students, 189; and value of buildings and property \$307,000. A site has been selected a little above the Central Park, with the design of removal, preparatory, to which a branch has been established at Harlem, at cor. 2d Av. and 124 St.

Medical Colleges.—*College of Physicians and Surgeons*, (Medical Dep. of Columbia Coll.) E. 23 St. cor. 4th Av. Incorporated March 12, 1807, under an act of March 71, 1791. Constituted the Med. Dep. of Columbia College, June 1860. It has 2 courses of lectures annually.

Bellevue Hosp. Medical College of City of New York, was incorp. April 3, 1861, and is a flourishing institution with the annual courses of lectures.

Med. Dep. of the University of the City of New York, under the charter of that University, located at 426. 126th St, opposite Bellevue Hospital. Founded Feb. 1837. Opened 1840.

N. Y. College and Hosp. for Women, cor. 187th St. 2d Av. cor. 12th St. was incorp. April 4, 1863. It has 11 professors and instructors, and reported in 1869, 32 students and 10 graduates. A Dispensary is connected with the College.

The N. Y. Free Medical College for Women, was incorp. April 12, 1871.

Women's Med. Coll. of N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children, was incorp. April 13, 1864, and occupies a leased house 130 2d Av. It has 11 professors, and had in 1869, 17 students attending full course.

The N. Y. Homœopathic Med. College, 151 E. 20th St. cor. 3d Av. was incorp. by law April 12, 1860, and has a Faculty of 11 members. The premises are leased, and the college property is valued at about \$10,000. Its name was changed from "Hom. Med. Coll. of State of N. Y. in N. Y." April 14, 1869.

Eclectic Medical College, 223 26th St. was incorp. April 22, 1865; has 9 professors, and reported in 1869, 52 students; graduates 16, during the year.

College of Pharmacy, chartered Apr. 25, 1831. Has annual courses of lectures, and grants diplomas to regular students.

New York College of Dentistry, cor. 23d St. and 6th Av. was incorp. March 31, 1865, and had, according to report of 1869, 31 students. By act of April, 1867, it was allowed to confer the degree of "Fellow Coll. of Dentistry," (F. C. D.) for valuable contributions to science, with consent of the Regents.

N. Y. College of Veterinary Surgeons, 179 Lexington Av. incorp. April 3, 1857, and amended April 19, 1862, has 8 professors, and is open for instruction and treatment of diseases of the horse and other domestic animals.

Med. Soc. of the Co. of New York, org. July 1, 1806, under the general rules of laws for the formation of County Med. Societies meetings monthly (except July and Aug.) at Coll. of Ph. & Surg.

N. Y. Med. & Surgeon Soc. org. Jan. 1834; reorg. Oct. 1836; meets semi-monthly.

N. Y. Pathological Soc. org. June 1844; meets at Coll. of Ph. & Surg. semi-mon.

N. Y. Academy of Medicine, org. Jan. 7, 1847, incorp. July 23, 1851, meets monthly at College of Ph. & Surg. It sends delegates to the State Med. Soc.

N. Y. Med. Asso. org. Jan. 1849, meets semi-mon.

N. Y. Medical Union, org. Oct. 1853, meets monthly.

N. Y. Ophthalmological Soc. org. March, 1869, meets monthly.

N. Y. Medico-Historical Soc. org. May 10, 1864, meets monthly.

Med. Lib. and Journal Asso. of N. Y. org. Dec. 14, 1864. Rooms 64, Madison Av.

N. Y. Obstetrical Soc. org. Jan. 1865, meets semi-mon.

East River Med. Asso. org. Nov. 21, 1865, meets at Eastern Dispensary.

N. Y. Medico-Legal Soc. org. June 1866, incorp. June 20, 1866.

Alumni Associations, have been formed among the graduates of the several Medical Colleges in N. Y. City, for meetings and discussions.

Yorkville Med. Asso. meets semi-mon.

N. Y. Hermatological Soc. org. May 18, 1869.

N. W. Med. & Surg. Soc. of N. Y. org. Oct. 18, 1867.

Law Schools, are instituted in *Columbia College*, and in the *University of the City of New York*, with able faculties and ample facilities for instruction.

The Department of Public Instruction, as provided by April 18, 1871, is under a Board of twelve Commissioners appointed by the Mayor, but recognizing the principle of minority representation as under chap. 437 of the laws of 1869, by which the 12 Commissioners were elected all at one time, but only 7 upon one ballot. The Commissioners to be appointed within ten days after the passage of the act, were to hold office until 1877, and vacancies were to be filled for the unexpired term. Trustees and Inspectors of Schools were to be in like manner appointed by the Mayor. Of the former there are 5 to each ward, and of the latter 3 to each of the 7 districts.

The provisions for schools comprises the following:

Grammar Schools. Of these there were 58, Jan. 1, 1869, in various parts of the city.

Primary Schools. Of these there are 40.

Colored Grammar Schools. Of these there are 6.

Industrial Schools. Of these there are 17.

Of Corporate Schools, participating in the School Fund, there are 11, viz: "N. Y. Orphan Asylum," Bloomingdale Road; "Protestant Half Orphan Asylum," 67 W. 10th St.; "Soc. for Ref. Juv. Delin.," Randall's Island; "Leake and Watts' Orphan House," Manhattanville; "Colored Orphan Asylum," Carmansville; "Am. Fem. Guardian Soc.," 32 E. 30th St.; "Ladies' Home Missionary Soc.," 6 Park St.; "Five Points House of Industry," 155-9 Worth St.; "N. Y. Juv. Asylum," 175th St.; "R. C. Orphan Asylum," (boys) 5th av. 51st St.; (girls) Prince, cor. Mott St.; "Children's Aid Soc.," 8 E. 4th St.; and "Nursery and Child's Hosp.," Lex. av., E. 51st. These are further noticed elsewhere.

The School Tax in New York city in 1869, amounted to \$1,089,889.16. There were employed 172 male and 2,390 female teachers, and had 217,973 scholars in attendance. Total day's attendance 21,123,931. Vols. in school libraries, 10,075. There were 104 brick, and 1 stone school building, worth, together with site, \$6,020,000. Expenses \$4,108,217.61.

Besides 38 daily Industrial Schools, of various kinds, there are in connection with many

of the churches and missions, weekly sewing schools for instructing girls in sewing, in the various mission rooms of the city.

Libraries, and Scientific and Literary Societies. *New York Society Library*, founded in 1700; incorp. 1752, No. 67 University Place, maintains a library for circulation and reference, and a reading room.

New York Historical Society, 2d av., cor. E. 11th St., founded in 1809, has a library of great value, and extensive collections of antiquities, paintings and other works of art. It holds monthly meetings, and publishes an annual volume of collections.

Astor Library, founded on a bequest of John Jacob Astor, and org. under Trustees, in May, 1848, and opened Oct. 31, 1855. It is organized on a magnificent scale, and is free to the public, the books being used only in the library.

Mercantile Library Association, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, had acquired May, 1869, 136,326 volumes. It spent in 1868-9, \$38,014.82, besides, for lectures and classes: has a very extensive reading room, &c.

American Institute, Cooper Union Building, maintains a library, lectures, an annual industrial fair, weekly discussions on subjects relating to rural affairs, and in various ways aims to promote mechanical industries and the arts. Its Transactions are published annually by the Legislature, in large editions. The powers of the American Inst. were enlarged by act of April 24, 1866, and a Board of Regents constituted, with power to receive property to the amount of \$1,000,000, and to erect buildings, maintain professorships, lectures, &c.

Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, at Cooper Institute, Park Place, established by Peter Cooper. It maintains an immense free reading room, schools of art for women, lectures, and other means of intellectual and scientific advancement.¹

The American Geographical Society occupies a suite of rooms in the Cooper Institute. It has a valuable library of books, maps, and documents relating to geography and statistics. Its name was changed by act of April 8, 1871, from the "Am. Geographical and Statistical Soc." under which it was first formed.

Lyceum of Natural History of the City of N. Y. Incorp. April 20, 1818. Rooms 64 Madison Av.

American Microscopical Soc. of the City of N. Y. Org. April 15, 1865; incorp. Jan. 8, 1870.

The Lenox Library, incorp. Jan. 21, 1870, with power to receive the library of James Lenox, and funds for a building near Central Park. It is said to be one of the largest collections upon American history ever formed.

The Dyckman Library, incorp. April 12, 1868, to be established at Tubby Hook.

The Mott Memorial Medical and Surgical Library of the City of N. Y. was incorp. March 23, 1867.

Apprentice's Library, 472 Broadway, estab. Nov. 25, 1820, by the Gen. Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and under a committee of that body. About 45,000 vols. in its library, free to apprentices of mechanics.

The Masonic Library Asso. incorp. April 21, 1862, for the purpose of founding a library of Masonic and Kindred Works, and a Museum of articles of interest illustrative of the history of Masonary, etc.

The New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, incorp. 1869. Rooms at 64 Madison av.

The N. Y. Law Institute, incorp. Feb. 22, 1830, and amended May 13, 1867; rooms 160 Broadway, has 13,500 bound and 500 unbound vols. It is expected that rooms will be provided in the new postoffice building for this library.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, 63 William St., cor. Cedar. Instituted April, 1768; has a small library upon statistical and commercial subjects.

The New York Institute of Architects, has a small library upon its special subjects of interest.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York, was incorp. April 28, 1871, for the purpose of maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of the law, of cultivating

¹ Mr. Cooper, on the 12th of Feb. 1871, his 80th birth day, set apart \$100,000 as a fund, one-half for a reference and lending library for workmen and mechanics, and the other half for such other purposes as the Trustees of the

Cooper Union might direct. He further directed his representatives, in case of his death, to add the further sum of \$50,000 for the formation and arrangement of the library.

social relations among its members, and increasing its usefulness in promoting the due administration of justice.

Fine Arts.—Several associations have been formed for the promotion of the Fine Arts. Of these the oldest is the *National Academy of Design*, instituted in 1826, and located in a fine building, cor. of 3d St. and 4th av. Its collections are large and valuable.

The *Studio Art Building Asso.*, was authorized Feb. 27, 1865, and the capital fixed at \$100,000.

The Art Collections of the N. Y. Historical Society, and in other libraries and galleries, are of great interest. The *Metropolitan Museum of Art*, incorp. April 13, 1870, is designed for the formation of a library, and museum, and art, and measures to this end are in progress on a liberal scale.

Industrial Exhibitions, have been held annually for many years by the American Institute. The "*Indust. Exhib. Co.*" was incorp. April 21, 1870, cap. \$2,000,000, and authorized to erect buildings for exhibition of machinery, products and inventions, with picture galleries, &c. The "*Polytechnic Asso.*" incorp. May 5, 1870, was designed for a similar object.

Natural History.—The *N. Y. Soc. of Nat. Hist.*, has for many years been devoted to the Promotion of Natural Science. The *American Museum of Natural History*, has established a museum at Central Park, and purchased large collections.

Public Charities.—The Commissioners of Charities and Correction, have under their care, in Hospitals, Asylums, Nurseries, Alms Houses and Prisons, about 8,000 persons constantly. Those present at a greater or less time in hospitals, in 1869, were 18,202; in asylums, 3,356; in nurseries, 3,605; in alms houses, 4,203; in city prisons, 42,537; in work-houses, 17,232; in penitentiary, 2,065; at their homes, 708; out-door sick, 17,050, and relieved by out-door superintendent, 51,320. Numbers of these are counted two or more times. The value of property under care of the Commissioners, is estimated at \$5,611,066, for charitable, and \$2,793,251 for correctional purposes. The separate objects of care will be concisely stated.

Sick Room. The city is divided into 11 Med. Districts, in each of which is a physician, who attends when called, and may secure aid as needed. In 1869, 17,050 patients were visited, and 70,653 prescriptions administered.

Ambulances, 4 in number, each with surgeon and attendant always ready on call by telegraph. They are fitted up with every article of probable need, and can carry 2 patients each.

Reception Hospital, below Canal St., ordered in 1869, but by defect in the printing of the law not prepared. A building on the Park grounds is now used for reception of sun-struck patients and cases of accidents, and ambulance convenient for ready use.

3 *General Hospitals*, viz.: Bellevue, 800 beds; Charity Hosp., 1,000 beds; Children's Hosp., 500 beds. *Bellevue* is an old hospital, (estab. Nov. 1826,) and defective in some of its arrangements. The main building is 350 feet long, the central part 5 and the wings 4 stories high. Admitted in 1869, 6,008; discharged, cured or relieved, 5,566; died, 899. Remaining at end of the year, 709. Expended in 1870, \$115,015. Over 700 Medical Students attend clinical instruction at this hospital from the half dozen medical colleges in the city. A *Maternity Hospital* has been recommended from the increasing demand for such an institution, and to relieve the wards of Bellevue so as better to accommodate surgical cases. The *Morgue*, for receiving dead bodies for identification, in 1869, had 149 corpses, of which 70 were recognized.

Charity Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, received in 1869, 6,191 cases; 542 died, 5,471 were discharged, and 1,007 remained at the end of the year. Two wards are devoted to treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, and several to venereal cases, which form a large part of the whole number. Cost of support in 1870, \$104,114.

Fever Hospitals. These consist of two pavilions each 100 feet long, one for each sex, situated on the westerly end of Blackwell's Island. Admitted in 1870, 1,218; died, 68; remaining at end of year, 33. Cost of support in 1870, \$6,112.

Smallpox Hospital, at the lower point of Blackwell's Island, built in 1854, of stone quarried on the island, and in gothic style. Admitted in 1870, 977; died, 100; discharged, 933; remaining, 28. Cost of support in 1870, \$6,772.

Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, established 1867. These are pavilions on the e. end of

Blackwell's Island. Cost of support in 1870, \$50,103. Present Jan. 1, 1871, 96. Admitted the year previous, 118; died, 26; discharged, 112.

The *Hospital for Incurables*, established Jan. 1, 1867, consists of 2 pavilions on the Almshouse grounds, on Blackwell's Island. Cost of support in 1870, \$14,343. Remaining Jan. 1, 1871, 93. Admitted the year previous, 95; discharged, 23; died, 76.

The *Infant Hospital*, on Randall's Island, was first occupied in Aug., 1869, having previously occupied apartments in the Inebriate Asylum building. Children admitted in 1870, 923; died, 429; discharged, 553; remaining Jan. 1, 1871, 195.

Blind Asylum, Blackwell's Island, occupying 2 wards in Female Almshouse. Received in 1869, 67; discharged, 67; died, 1; remaining, 84. The number of each sex supported is nearly equal. Cost of support in 1870, \$11,424.

Lunatic Asylum, on the upper end of Blackwell's Island. Admitted in 1869, 680; discharged, 412; died, 122; remaining, 1,181. Cost in 1870, \$122,982. The buildings having proved inadequate, an appropriation of \$300,000 was made in 1869, and \$400,000 in 1870, and a new building on Ward's Island is nearly or quite completed, sufficient for 2,000 patients. A report made January, 1871, represents the structure as arranged upon the most approved plan.

Inebriate Asylum, on Ward's Island, was authorized by act of April 8, 1864. It received in 1869, 178 paying, and 1,463 non-paying patients, most of the latter having been committed for intoxication and disorderly conduct to the workhouse, and transferred from thence to this asylum. Admitted in 1869, 1,641; discharged, 1,460; eloped, 96; remaining, 85. Of pay-patients present during the whole or a part of the year, 147 were male, and 31 female. Of the free patients, 842 were male, and 621 female. The friends of this system of treatment of the inebriate would like to claim it a success. That it may aid those earnestly desirous of reform, there can be no doubt; but in cases where there is no moral control or desire to amend on the part of the patient, the institution may secure reform so long as it keeps them within its walls, and in most cases no longer. Cost in 1870, \$19,737.

Colored Home. This institution receives aid from the Commissioners.

Soldiers' Retreat, Ward's Island. A ward in the Inebriate Asylum has been prepared for such infirm soldiers, with an honorable discharge, as needed support. They perform such light duties as they are able. About 190 are supported.

Nurseries, Randall's Island. Received in 1869, 1,784; discharged, 975; transferred to hospital, 735; remaining, 567. The inmates are mostly children abandoned by their parents, and taken up by the police, and those whose parents cannot support them. Cost in 1870, \$63,137.

Nursery Hospital, Randall's Island. Received in 1869, 735; discharged, 655; died, 28; remaining, 194. The hospital consists of two buildings, one for each sex.

Idiot Asylum, connected with the Nursery Hospital. Received in 1869, 39; discharged, 12; died, 5; remaining, 115, of which 70 were males, and 45 females. Cost of Nursery Hosp., Infant Hosp., and Idiot Asylum, in 1870, \$53,338. An idiot school has been established with fair success.

Almshouses, on Blackwell's Island, for the support of paupers who are not able-bodied persons. There were on the 1st of Jan., 1871, 1,303 supported. Cost during the year, \$78,501. There are 2 separate structures 650 feet apart, and entirely separate; one for males, and the other for females.

School Ship. A ship of 1,200 tons (the "Mercury,") has been provided, and over 200 boys from 14 to 17 collected, who are taught the business of practical seamanship under experienced officers, besides the common branches of school education. The ship makes short voyages, and has proved very successful. Cost in 1870, \$44,600. On board Jan. 1, 1871, 267. The ship usually lies off Hart's Island when not on a cruise. In January, 1871, the ship sailed for the mouth of the Amazon, and was to visit the coast of Africa.

Labor Bureau and Intelligence Office, opened June 15, 1869, for the purpose of aiding the poor to find labor. Up to January 1, 1870, employment had been found for 3,965 men, and 11,813 women. The Bureau cost in 1870, \$17,708.

City Prisons. The prisons under the care of the Com'rs. of Charities, are the Tombs, Jefferson Market Prison, Essex Market Prison, and 57th Street Prison. In 1869, there were confined in the Tombs 50 persons charged with murder, 323 with burglary, 10 with arson, 59

with forgery, 16 with rape, and 82 with highway robbery, and at the end of the year 133 persons were in confinement for these crimes. The first two prisons are too small, and others, or an enlargement of these, is necessary. The cost in 1870, \$57,976, for the above prisons.

Penitentiary, on Blackwell's Island. Received in 1869, 1,563; discharged, 1,597; died, 7; remaining, 1,604. Cost in 1870, \$65,922. Of those remaining Jan., 1870, 377 were males, and 84 females. No regular manufactures are carried on, but the convicts are employed in quarrying, road making, grading, stone cutting, &c., and in various domestic occupations. The utmost attention is given to neatness of appearance. A night school is taught in the winter months. The removal of the Penitentiary to Hart's Island has been strongly recommended.

The *Industrial School*, on Hart's Island, Westchester co., reduces truant and incorrigible boys, under strict discipline. The island had been used for military purposes during the war, and the temporary buildings left were occupied. The boys, besides attending school, are employed in gardening, and at work in the cemetery, which receives for burial the dead of the various charitable institutions. In 1869, 1,875 burials occurred. In 1869, 504 boys were received, 242 discharged, 9 eloped, 261 transferred, and 42 remained. Besides these, there are 17 industrial schools under the Board of Education.

The *Workhouse*, on Blackwell's Island, received in 1869, 6,396 men, and 9,743 women; 149 men and 201 women eloped, and 36 men and 29 women died. Remaining Jan. 1, 1870, 647 men, and 718 women. Cost of support in 1870, \$49,642.

Besides these municipal charities, there are a great number of others wholly or in part supported by private subscriptions, and managed by Boards of Trustees. The number of religious and charitable societies of various kinds in 1870, was about 315, of which 40 reported the year previous an expenditure of \$6,412,987.54. They will be mentioned in the following pages.

The *National Guard* of New York City are organized into 16 regiments of Infantry, 2 regiments and 2 independent troops of Cavalry, and 4 batteries of Artillery. They belong to the 1st division. The armories of the various regiments are in some instances fitted up with great elegance, and the appearance of the citizen soldiery upon reviews is often commended by those best qualified to judge as very commendable.

The State Arsenal, on 7th Avenue, is the Head Quarters of the Commissary General of Ordinance. The State Arsenal cor. of White and Elm St. is the other principal edifice in the city, devoted to military purposes under State control.

The City of New York holds a memorable place in the history of the late war, from its being the point at which several of the great expeditions to the Southern coast were fitted out, and from which vast quantities of war material and supplies were sent. The troops raised in this and the New England States mostly passed through, and some of them tarried for a time, on their way to the seat of war. In August, 1863, a most fearful riot broke out with an attempt to prevent the draft then in progress; but by the aid of veterans from the field, and the militia of the city hastily recalled from the campaign, it was quickly suppressed, and the draft was enforced.

By General Orders No. 28, (May 1, 1861,) New York was designated as one of the three recruiting depots for volunteers in the State of New York, and Brig. Gen. Yates was assigned to the command. Temporary barracks were erected on the southern end of the City Hall Park, on the site now assigned for the new postoffice, and numerous rendezvous were opened in various parts of the city, for the enlistment and organization of troops.

Of the two years volunteers first organized for the service of the United States, the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 36th, 37th and 38th regiments; and of those for three years the 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 65th, 66th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 78th, 79th, 82d, 83d, 88th, 90th, 95th, 99th, 102d, and 103d, Infantry; Serrell's Engineer Corps, the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th Cavalry, and the 1st and 2d battalions, and 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9 Batteries of Artillery. 1st Marine Artillery were organized and mostly enlisted in the city of New York during the year 1861. The 39th, 40th, 41st and 42d Infantry regiments were organized by the Union Defence Committee. Subsequently the 119th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 145th, 162d, 174th, 175th, and 176th Infantry; 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 20th, 21st, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st and 32d Batteries of Artillery were organized; and portions of the 17th, 17th (re-organized) 35th, 43d, 101st, 127th, 155th, 163d, 164th,

165th, 170th, 178th, 120th and 190th, Infantry; 2d, 7th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th, 18th, 23d and 25th Cavalry; 2d, 4th, 5th, 15th regiments of Artillery were at various times raised in the City of New York, for the service of the United States during the war. Large numbers of sick and destitute soldiers returning from the army, were relieved and cared for by the city and State authorities, while in the city, and on their way thither. The amount of voluntary donations in aid of the war was immense, and at the Metropolitan Fair held in the spring of 1869, over a million of dollars were raised in aid of the Sanitary Commission.

Hospitals.—*New York Hospital*, founded 1770; chartered July 13, 1771; corner stone laid July 27, 1773; burned Feb. 28, 1775; opened Jan. 3, 1791. Located at 319 Broadway. The building was vacated Feb. 19, 1870, and the hospital is suspended. It has a business office at 13 W. 11th street, and the old site is mostly built over and used for other purposes.

Bloomington Asylum for the Insane. A branch of the New York Hospital, at 117th street, between 10th and 11th avs. A farm at White Plains, consisting of about 300 acres, has been bought, and suitable buildings will be erected. Present accommodations for 175, and nearly full.

St. Luke's Hospital, W. 54th street, cor. 5th av. The spacious buildings of this charity were erected in 1854, and the arrangements throughout are very complete. By act of April 15, 1870, authorized to hold all property that has been, or might be, bequeathed to it, and its property was exempted from taxation or assessments.

Mt. Sinai Hospital, 232 W. 28th and W. 66th streets. Changed April 17, 1866, from "The Jews Hospital," and first established Jan. 5, 1852. Building erected in 1855, but a new one being built on Lexington av., 66th to 67th streets, at a cost of \$300,000. It affords relief to the out-door poor, and some of its inmates are paying patients.

The Roosevelt Hospital was incorp. Feb. 2, 1864, for the purpose of carrying into effect the will of James H. Roosevelt, who died Nov., 1863, leaving the bulk of his estate to found a hospital. Located 9th av., cor. 56th street. Under construction on an extensive scale.

The German Hospital, in the City of New York, was incorp. April 13, 1861, and its charter amended March 26, 1866. Fourth av., cor. 77th street.

St. Francis' Hospital, (under the charge of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis,) Nos. 407, 409 5th, and No. 173 6th streets. Incorp. by act Feb. 16, 1866. Opened in fall of 1865.

St. Vincent's Hospital, 11th street and 7th av., under Sisters of Charity; had 700 patients last year. Org. 1849; reorg. April 13, 1857.

The Presbyterian Hospital, in the City of New York, was incorp. Feb. 28, 1868, under 36 managers. Site between Madison av. and 4th av., 70th to 71st street. Not fully organized, but under construction.

Women's Hospital of the State of New York, for Surgical Treatment of Cases peculiar to Women, 49th street, between Lexington and 4th avenues. It has a beautiful edifice, built in 1865-7, and excellent arrangements. It was org. in 1855, and incorp. April 18, 1857. Property valued at \$220,500. Expenses about \$22,000.

New York Asylum for Lying-in Women, 85 Madison street. Estab. in 1822. Has 6 wards, and is 50 by 70 feet, and 3 stories high. Property worth \$26,000. Expenses last year, \$4,502.67. 81 women admitted last year, and 25 attended at their homes.

New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, E. 42d street, cor. Lexington av. Incorp. April 13, 1863. Privileges increased April, 1867. It has a fine building, well provided, and furnishes medical treatment and bandages for every curable deformity. Free to the poor. Supported by receipts for services and subscriptions.

New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 126 2d av.

The New York Homœopathic Infirmary for Women was thus changed, from "The New York Woman's Infirmary Association," April 3, 1868.

The Hahnemann Hospital was, by act of April 27, 1870, empowered to lease from the city certain lots N. of 66th street, for the purpose of erecting buildings.

Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, 2d av., cor. St. Mark's Place. Opened May 1, 1870. Patients have not hitherto been received into the hospital for board and lodging, but these are to be provided. It has been aided by the State.

Metropolitan Medical and Surgical Institute, incorp. March 16, 1867. To be located either in New York or Brooklyn.

Stranger's Hospital, organized 1870; opened Jan. 12, 1871. Av. D, cor. 10th street. Capacity for 200 patients, in 4 departments—medical, surgical, lying-in, and one for genito, urinal, and cutaneous diseases.

Eye and Ear Infirmaryes.—*The New York Eye and Ear Infirmary*, founded in Aug., 1820; incorp. March 29, 1822; was changed April 30, 1864, from the "N. Y. Eye Infirmary." At 2d av., cor. 13th street. In 1870, treated 9,500 patients, of whom 7,500 had diseases of the eye, and 2,000 of the ear. 700 operations performed.

Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, incorp. May 6, 1869. 233 E. 34th street. A course of instruction in Ophthalmology and Otology is given annually at this institution.

New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 387 4th av., cor. 28th street. Incorp. April 21, 1852. (Homœopathic.) Property valued at \$8,600 over indebtedness. Expenditures in 1869, \$6,520.58.

New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, 46 E. 12th street. In 1870 about 650 patients treated, of whom 286 were in-door.

Dispensaries.—Of these, the city has 7. They supply gratuitously to the poor, medicines and medical and surgical attendance, and are mainly supported by subscriptions and gifts from the legislature.

The New York Dispensary, N. W. cor. Centre & White Sts. estab. 1790; incorp. April 8, 1795, and re-incorp. May 5, 1869; has 4 districts, and supplies all below a line from the Hudson through Spring, Broadway, 14th, 1st Aves., Allen and Pike Sts. In 80 years it has attended nearly 3,500,000 patients. Averages about 40,000 patients and \$10,000 of expenditure. A dental infirmary is connected with it.

Central Dispensary, 794 8th Av. Its dist. extends from 48th to 86 St., w. of 6th Av.

The Demilt Dispensary, cor. 2d Av. and E. 23d St.; incorp. May 7, 1851, on bequest of Miss Demilt, and first cost about \$30,000. Its two districts extend from 6th Av. to the East River between 14th and 40th Sts.

Eastern Dispensary, 57 Essex St.; incorp. April 25, 1832; org. June 16, 1834. Its 3 districts lie east of Pike and Allen Sts. and 1st Av. as far as 14th St.

Manhattanville Dispensary, cor. 131st & 10th Aves., incorp. May 1862, and May 6, 1870. Its district extends from 86th St. to Kingsbridge, and from the Hudson to the East River.

Northern Dispensary, Waverly Place, cor. Christopher St., incorp. Nov. 28, 1828; opened in 1829. Its district extends from Spring to 23d Sts. w. of Broadway.

North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.; near 3d Av. incorp. Feb. 18, 1862.

North Western Dispensary, 9th Av. cor. w. 36th St.; incorp. May 29, 1852. Its districts embrace all w. of 5th Av. from 23d to 86th Streets.

Western Dispensary for Women and Children, 218 9th Av. near 25th St.; incorp. April 19, 1869.

Yorkville Dispensary, 3d Av. between 83d and 84th Sts.; incorp. March, 1867.

Harlem Dispensary, 4th Av. between 124 and 125 Sts. A Dispensary is connected with the N. Y. Med. Coll. for Women, 187 2d Av. cor. 12th St.

Hoffman Dispensary.

German Dispensary, No. 8, 3d St. under trustees of Germ. Hosp. cor. 4th Av. & 77th St. incorp. March 26, 1866. Has 70 beds.

The Orthopædic Dispensary, was incorp. May 1, 1868, at 1,299 Broadway.

Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, 101 E. 30th St. cor. 4th Av.

Bond Street Homœopathic Dispensary, 59 Bond St. was established in 1855. It has a branch at 194 E. 17 St.

New York Homœopathic Dispensary, 109 w. 34th St.

Hom. Med. Coll. Dispensary, in connection with the college elsewhere noticed.

Metropolitan Hom. Dispensary, at 54 Bleecker St. cor. of Mulberry.

N. W. Hom. Dispensary, at 307 E. 55th St.

Western Hom. Dispensary, 433 w. 37th St.

Western Dispensary for Women and Children, at 433 w. 37th St.

Eclectic Dispensary, 228 E. 26th St.

Deaf and Dumb.—*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb*, incorp. 1817, and at first opened in rooms assigned to it in the old almshouse. Removed in 1829 to 50th Sts. (now the site of Columbia College), and Dec. 4, 1856, to the present site, erected for its use,

between 162d and 165th Sts. between Broadway and the Hudson River; $37\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land which this site embraced, $9\frac{1}{2}$ have been sold for \$265,279, to relieve it of a mortgage and create a fund, leaving 18 acres, for its use. The buildings are in all 650 feet in length, cover 2 acres, and has accommodation for 450 pupils. There is but one institution of the kind of older date in the country. It is strictly an educational Institution.

Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 230, E. 14th St. It was by an act of April 12, 1870, entitled to certain benefits provided by law for and to the deaf and dumb, which had previously been restricted to the N. Y. Inst. for the deaf and dumb.

Blind.—*New York Institution for the Blind*, 9th Av. between 33d and 34th Sts. It receives pay pupils, and others at the charge of the State, upon certificate of the Overseers of the Poor of the towns where they reside, and upon the appointment of the State Sup. of Pub. instruction. The expense, exclusive of clothing, is \$300 per an. Beneficiaries are also received from N. J. upon order of the Government of that State based on certif. of Board of Chosen Freeholders of the Co. The objects of this institution were defined, and provision was made for its management, by act of April 24, 1867.

The *Blind Mechanic's Association*, was incorp. April 21, 1862, to promote the welfare of adults of this class by procuring employment and enabling them to support themselves. Their building is at 432, w. 26 St., and from 20 to 50 blind are employed.

The *Holy Light Home for the Blind*, 567, 7th Av. for the support of the aged and infirm, blind, without regard to religion or nationality.

Religious, Educational, and other R. C. Organizations.—*Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross*, 215 W. 29th St.

Convent of the Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis, 407 and 409 5th St. near Av. B. Incorp. March 22, 1866.

Convent of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, 127 2d St. Estab. 1866, incorp. 1869. It has a charity week-day school, in which over 800 girls are taught, with an industrial department.

Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame, 257 W. 49th St.

Convent and Acad. of the Sisters of Notre, Dame, 165 3d St.

Institution of Mercy, 81st, between 4th and Madison Av. Founded June, 1849. Comprises St. Catharine's Convent, occupied by the Sisters of Mercy, and the House of Mercy occupied by desititute young women.

Third Order of St. Theresa, Reformed penitents who remain for life, 58 Magdalen.

Cong. of the Most Holy Redeemer, 173 3d St.

St. Alphonsus' Conv. of the Most Holy Redeemer, 6 Thompson St.

Society of the Fathers of Mercy, 120 W. 24th St.

Cong. of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, 9th Av., 49th St.

House of the Franciscan Fathers, 135 W. 31st St.

House of the Franciscan Fathers, 106 Sullivan St.

House of the Capuchin Fathers, 211 Stanton St.

House of the Capuchin Fathers, 208 W. 31st St.

House of the Order of Preachers, 144 E. 66th St.

De La Salle Inst., 46, 48, & 50 Second St., under the Chr. Bros.

Manhattan Academy, 213 W. 32d St.

St. Louis French Inst., 48 W. 24th St.

Convent of the Missionary Sisters of the 3d Order of St. Francis, 143 W. 31st St.

Convent of the Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic, 227 W. 13th St.

St. Catharine's Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Houston & Mulberry Sts. The "Inst. of Mercy," includes 6 branches, viz: (1.) *St. Catharine's Convent of Mercy*, 35 E. Houston St. (2.) *House of Mercy*, 33 E. Houston St, has accom. for 100 inmates. (3.) *St. Catharine's Acad. of Our Lady of Mercy*, 35 E. Houston St. (4.) *St. Tobin's Acad. of Our Lady of Mercy*, 128 E. 59th St. (5.) *St. Joseph's Ind. School*, Madison Av. and E. 81st, completed in 1869, intended to receive 400 to 500 female children. (6.) *St. Agnes' Acad. of Our Lady of Mercy*, Mad. Av. and E. 81st St., in aid of the Indus. School. The usual branches of education are taught in these schools.

Convent and Acad. of the Sisters of Notre Dame, 89th St. & 1st Av., has 18 sisters and 150 orphans.

Convent and Acad. of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, has 320 boarding, and 300 day pupils. Founded in 1848, incorp 1851.

St. Vincent de Paul's Society, is estab. in N. Y., having a Superior Council, and Partie Councils, with Conferences in almost all the city, and some country churches.

The Soc. of the Rosary, the Purgatorian Soc.; the Asso. for the Preparation of the Faith; the Asso. of the Holy Infancy; the Apostleship of Prayer, Harp Soc., and various sodallittes exist in almost all the R. C. churches.

The Catholics have over 20 select schools in N. Y., averaging 1,600 pupils, and about 50 parochial schools, with over 20,000 pupils.

The Sisterhood of Grey Nuns of the State of New York, was incorp. by act of April 6, 1871.

Benevolent Societies, mostly for mutual aid and relief in want, with place of meeting, or residence of a principal officer.

Ancient Briton's Benefit Soc., 101 Hester St.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, 215 Hester St.

Bank Clerk's Mutual Benefit Asso., N. Y. & Brooklyn, Org. 1869; has 900 members.

Blind Mechanics Association, 432 W. 36th St.

Bloomigdale Catholic's Association, 779 8th Av.

Bnai Jesharus Benevolent Society, 145 W. 34th St.

Cremeaux, 56 Orchard St.

Daughters of American Benevolent Society, 195 Bowery.

Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benefit Society, 401 2d Av.

Franklin German Benevolent Society, 26 Delancy St.

Franklin Widow and Orphan Society, 136 Canal St.

Friendship, 56 Orchard St.

French Benevolent Association, 67 Water St.

German Society, 5 Battery Place.

German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans, 22 Frankfort St.

German Ladies Aid Society, 350 Broome St., corner Elizabeth.

German's Benevolent Society, 10 Stanton St.

Hebrew Relief Society, 33 Water St.

Hibernian Benevolent Society, 195 W. 17th St.

Hungarian, 56 Orchard St.

Irish Emigrant Soc., 51 Chambers; Soc. org. 1841; incorp. 1844.

Italian Benevolent Society, 69 Fulton St.

J. R. Scotch, 193 Bowery.

Life Saving Benevolent Association, 51 Wall St.

Longshoreman's Benevolent Association, 21 Wall St.

Machinists, 195 Bowery.

Montefiori Widow & Orphan Benevolent Society, Broadway corner 29th St.

New York Benefit Society of Operative Masons.

New England Society, 80 Wall St. Org. May 6, 1805.

New York Ocean Steamship Seaman's Society, 193 Bowery.

New York Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Med. Men, instituted Nov. 26, 1842; incorp. April 18, 1843, 37 W. 47th St.

New York Physician's Mutual Aid Society, org. June 27, 1868, incorp. Nov. 30, 1863.

New York Typographical Society, 3 Chamber St.

Protective War Claim Association, 20 Exchange Place.

Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society, 85 Roosevelt St.

St. Andrew's Society, 432 Broome St.

St. Bridget's Mutual and Burial Society.

St. David's Benevolent Society, 101 Hester St.

St. David's Benefit Society, 101 Hester St.

St. George's Society, 432 Broome St.

St. Nicholas Society, 4 Irving Place.

Segar Packer's Benevolent Society, 189 Bowery.

Social Furrier's Benevolent Society, 37 Bowery.

Steamship Boiler Maker's Benevolent Society, 193 Bowery.

Swiss Benevolent Society.

Titonia Benevolent Society, 10 Stanton St.

United Brothers, 56 Orchard St.

United Hands, 56 Orchard St.

Varnisher's and Polisher's Benevolent Association, 15 Delaney St.

Working Women's Protective Union, 48 Bleecker St. Incorp. May 5, 1868.

Y. M. Roman Catholic Benevolent Society, 327 Bowery.

Of *Trades Unions*, many of them of the nature of Mutual Benefit Societies, there are about 50, and of *Secret and Benefit Societies*, Masons, &c. about the same number.

General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, 472 Broadway, formed Nov. 17, 1785, and designed to protect and aid its members. First chartered March 14, 1792. Extended in 1811, and since at various times amended. In 1820, it established a school, which long held a high position. In 1858, it was changed into a school for young mechanics in architectural, machine, and freehand drawing, mathematics, &c. Receipts about \$30,000 annually.

Institutions for Theological Education, and for Religious and Moral Improvement.—The *Gen. Theological Sem. of the Prot. Ep. Ch. in the U. S.*, was founded in 1817, and incorp. April 5, 1822. The act was amended March 20, 1868; its objects defined, and its powers regulated. 1st between 9th and 10th Aves.

The *Union Theological Seminary*, (Presbyterian) was founded Jan. 18, 1836, and is located on University Place, between Waverly Place and 8th St. It has 6 professors, 130 students, and a lib. of 30,000 vols.

Religious Educational Societies. The "Board of Education of Presb. Ch." has its office at 23 Centre St.; the "Board of Education of the Reformed Ch." at 34 Vesey St.; the "Board of Education of the Prot. Epis. Ch." at 5 Cooper Union; the "Soc. for Collegiate Ed. at West," at 42 Bible House; the "Presb. Com. for Education," at 30 Vesey St.; and the "House of the Evangelist," at 622 Seventh Av. The latter was incorp. May 6, 1870, for the purpose of receiving, boarding and educating suitable persons to be employed as missionaries. It has power to hold property worth \$100,000.

The *Young Men's Christian Association*, incorp. April 3, 1866, has a splendid building with Library and Reading Room on 4th Av. cor. 23d St. and 4 branches in different parts of the city, of which 1 is for colored persons.

Bible Societies. Of these there are 6, having their office in N. Y. city, viz.: *Am. Bible Soc.* Bible House; "*Am. & For. Bible Soc.*" 76 9th St.; "*Am. Bible Union*," 32 Gt. Jones St.; "*N. Y. Bible Soc.*" Bible House; "*N. Y. Bible & Com. Prayer Book Soc.*" 5 Cooper Union, and "*Female Bible Soc.*" 6 Bible House, Astor Place. Most of these are regularly incorporated and have expended large sums in printing and distributing the Bible.

Missions. There are 140 Protestant Missions in N. Y., where Sabbath School, preaching and other religious and moral services are held. Of these 43 are permanently established in church-like buildings, with ministry and church ordinances. More than \$1,000,000 are invested in these objects.

Training House for Christian Workers, 315 2d Av.

Home Missions. The following Societies have their seat of business in N. Y. City:

Am. Home Missionary Soc., 11 Bible House; *Presb. Com. of Home Missions*, 30 Vesey St.; *Missionary Soc. of the Meth. Ep. Ch.*, 805 Broadway; *Am. Ch. Missionary Soc.*, Prot. Epis. 3 Bible House; *Am. Freedmen's Union Commission*, 30 Vesey St.; *Am. Bap. Home Mission*, 39 Park Row; *Am. Congregational Union*, 49 Bible House; *Am. & For. Chr. Union*, 27 Bible House, and *Am. Christian Commission*, 27 Beekman St.

City Missionaries. The total number in the city is estimated at 266, who make about 800,000 visits a year. Besides there are tract distributors, visitors of the poor, and numerous agents of churches and societies devoted to religious and charitable services.

Domestic Missions. The "Board of Domestic Missions of Reformed Church, has its office at 734 Vesey St.; the "Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions," at 23 Centre St., and the "Domestic Mission of the Prot. Epis. Ch." at 17 Bible House.

New York City Mission and Tract Society, office 30 Bible House, instituted 1827—reorg. and incorp. Feb. 19, 1866. Most Protestant sects represented in its Board. It employs about 40 missionaries, has 7 mission stations, holds 100 meetings weekly, sustains Sabbath

Schools, reading rooms, etc., and gives popular lectures and social entertainments to the people. Expended in 1870, \$53,188.26.

City Missionary Soc. of the Prot. Reformed Church, is engaged in establishing mission churches.

N. Y. Prot. Epis. City Mission Soc., incorp. April 9, 1833, and in 1866; employs 8 Missionaries and Bible readers, chiefly in charitable institutions, prisons, etc. It has a *House of Refuge*, 304 Mulberry St., for friendless women, a *Mission Chapel*, at 406 Mulberry St., and a *Free Reading Room*, at 54 Bleeker St. Receipts last year, \$17,382.65. *Missionary Soc. for Seamen*, at College Place.

N. Y. City Committee of the Am. Ch. Missionary Soc., 3 Bible House, is engaged in establishing Mission Chapels, and sending out city missionaries in connection with the Prot. Epis. Church.

Tract Societies.—The following Tract Societies have offices in N. Y. City :

Am. Tract Soc. 150 Nassau St. and 4th Av., cor. 23d St.; *Prot. Epis. Tract Soc.*, 5 Cooper Union; *Tract Soc. of the M. E. Ch.*, 805 Broadway; *R. C. Tract Soc.*, 126 Nassau St.; *Am. Tr. Soc. (Boston)*, 13 Bible House, and *Baptist Tract Soc.*, 76 E. 9th St.

Ladies' Christian Home Association, 28-29 Washington Sq. The *Women's Library*, 48 Bleeker St.; *Women's Home*, 45 Elizabeth St.; *Churchmen's Reading Rooms*, 1255 Broadway, and *German Young Men's Rooms*, 69 Ludlow St. are religious associations for intellectual and moral improvement.

The *N. Y. City Sunday School and Missionary Soc. of the M. E. Ch.*, has 6 permanent Mission Chapels, and 6 others leased; employs 5 pastors in this labor, and received last year, \$28,946.05. It was incorp. April 14, 1866.

Temperance Societies.—The "National Temp. Soc." has its office at 172 William St.; the "Metropolitan Temp. Asso." at 208 Broadway; and the "Marine Temp. Soc." at 72 Madison St. Of "Sons of Temperance," "Good Templars" and other Temperance Orders, there are 70 lodges, and of "Father Mathew Temp. Societies," 30. The "National Temperance Soc. and Publication House" was incorp. April 20, 1866.

Sunday Schools on Manhattan Island.

The Sunday School Teachers' Reading Room and Exchange, at 15 Bible House, have furnished the following table :

DENOMINATION.	Schools.	Scholars on roll.	Average in attendance.	Teachers.	DENOMINATION.	Schools.	Scholars on roll.	Average in attendance.	Teachers.
Episcopal	89	20,373	14,124	1,542	Catholic	39	24,258	15,765	1,650
Presbyterian	66	18,673	11,933	1,715	Unitarian	7	710	474	78
Methodist	61	16,581	9,789	1,631	Universalist	6	1,069	802	141
Baptist	44	9,953	6,137	1,033	Hebrew	7	1,147	933	47
Union	32	7,392	4,306	369	Swedenborgian	2	225	150	25
Reformed	22	5,731	3,392	529	Infidel	1	180	150	6
Lutheran	15	5,169	3,400	418					
United Presbyterian	8	1,118	1,093	177	Total	62	27,589	18,274	1,947
Reformed Presbyterian	5	1,022	641	92					
Congregational	7	1,537	962	146	General Total	418	115,826	74,441	9,669
Friends	2	518	128	53					
Moravians	2	260	162	19					
Total	356	88,237	56,167	7,722					

Among the societies devoted to the promotion of Sunday Schools are the *Am. S. S. Union*, 8 Bible House; *N. Y. S. S. Union*, 15 Bible House; *Prot. Episc. S. S. Union*, 713 Broadway; *M. E. S. S. Union*, 805 Broadway, cor. 11th street; *City S. S. and Missionary Soc. of the M. E. Church*, 805 Broadway; *N. Y. S. S. Teachers' Association*, 15 Bible House; *Baptist S. S. Union*, 76 E. 9th street; and *R. C. S. S. Union*, 126 Nassau street.

Churches.¹—There are 482 churches in the city of New York, and their number is steadily increasing with the growth of population. The churches, chapels, missions, and halls for worship, of all denominations, afford about 350,000 sittings. The average attend-

¹Of these, 46 are Baptist, 9 Cong., 5 Friends, (meeting houses) 1 Greek, 27 Jews, (Synagogues,) 20 Lutheran, 57 Meth. Episc., 5 African Meth. Episc., 1 Meth. Prot., 1 Free Meth., 1 Calvinistic Meth., 2 Moravian, 70 Presb., 8 United Presb., 7 Reformed Presb., 92 Prot. Episc., 24 Reformed, 41 Roman Catholic, 13 Union or Undenominational, 5 Unitarian, 7 Universalist, and 40 miscellaneous. Besides

these, there are 11 missions of various kinds, and 10 churches for seamen. *St. Patrick's Cathedral*, 4th and 5th avs. 51st and 52d streets, will be the largest and most costly structure in America. Length, 322; breadth, 174; towers, 328 ft. high. Cost to be \$2,000,000. Corner-stone laid Aug. 15, 1858. Now under construction.

ance is estimated at 150,000. Of 240 regularly incorp. Protestant churches, the average number of members is 300. Total, 72,000 communicants.

Other Benevolent and Charitable Institutions.—*Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents*, House of Refuge, Randall's Island, opposite 115th and 120th streets. Incorp. Nov. 29, 1824. The two principal structures are nearly 1,000 feet long, in the Italian style of architecture. The grounds are enclosed by a stone wall, and are kept in the finest order. In the rear are several other buildings. The department for boys is entirely separate from that for girls. Croton water is brought by a 3½ inch lead pipe under the river. The workshops are each 30 by 100 feet, 3 stories high. The school and dining room building 70 by 138 feet. By act of April 22, 1869, allowed to establish a schoolship for instruction in seamanship.

New York Juvenile Asylum, org. in 1851, to receive and care for truant, disobedient, and friendless children of both sexes, committed by courts or entrusted by friends. Its house of reception is a 4 story building, at 61 W. 13th street, with dormitories, &c., for 100. The asylum finished in 1856, is on 176th street, near 10th av. It is 200 by 45 feet, of stone, substantially built, and can accommodate 500 inmates. Property worth \$260,000. Expenses last year, \$81,596. The city pays \$110 per annum for each child supported. Admitted from first, 14,622, of which 12,108 were boys, and 2,414 girls. In the first 18 years it cared for 14,622 children, and expended about \$1,000,000, of which a fifth part was from donations, and the rest from the public treasury.

Children's Aid Society, org. in 1853, and incorp. Jan. 1, 1855; is designed to aid friendless children of both sexes, and secure for them, as far as possible, homes in country families. Located at 19 E. 34th street. It maintains 6 lodging houses, 19 industrial schools, 8 evening schools, and 5 free reading rooms for young men. It receives aid from the city and State, and distributes gifts of clothing, &c., as the wants of deserving poor require. In 17 years 17,142 children were provided for, at a cost of \$767,105.15. A report of the expenditure of State aid is made annually to the Superintendent of Public Instruction. About 7,000 scholars are taught in its industrial schools, and great numbers of homeless boys and girls are lodged. At the annual meeting of Trustees, Nov. 27, 1871, it was stated that this society, in common with many others, had suffered from the frauds and misappropriation of funds by city officials. The amount withheld, or stolen, was upwards of \$30,000. There were 19 day and 12 evening schools, with 9,429 pupils, being an increase of 2,331 in the last year. Average attendance, 2,847. There had been rescued from vagrancy 1,018 boys, who had been placed in good permanent homes; 53,214 meals and 53,005 lodgings had been furnished. Since the news-boys' lodging house had been organized 71,108 boys had been furnished with permanent homes and employment.

The New York Catholic Protectory, (changed to this name March 8, 1871, from "Society for the Protection of Destitute R. C. Children in the City of New York.") Org. in 1862, and is located at Westchester. Office at 25 Chambers street. Separate buildings on an extensive scale have been erected at Westchester. The Catholic Protectory is an institution org. by the Legislature for co-operating with the civil authorities in the work of correction and reform. It receives those *intrusted* for protection or reformation; those *committed* as idle, vicious, or homeless; and those *transferred* by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections.

N. Y. Juvenile Guardian Society, org. 1848, and incorp. Jan. 6, 1866, has 2 week-day schools, and several Sunday schools. Property worth \$37,500. Expenses in 1870, \$26,476. Its schools are at 101 St. Mark's Place, and 207 Bowery. Number of children aided and instructed, 1,775.

Orphan Asylum Soc., N. Y., org. in 1806, incorp. 1807; building erected in 1836; 73d and 74th sts. near Hudson River, sufficient for 256 inmates. A lot of 37 acres at Hastings has been bought, and the institution will be removed there. Real estate worth \$208,500; investments, \$251,470. Expenses last year, \$196,408, of which \$19,556 were for support, and \$120,670 for real estate and improvements.

Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, org. in 1835, located at 65 W. 10th St. Building erected in 1857. Property worth \$91,500, and \$5,000 invested. Expenses last year, \$21,894.04. It receives children of both sexes, and charges a small sum for board in certain cases. Has about 300 inmates.

Nursery and Childs' Hospital, org. in 1854, cor. Lexington Ave. and 51st. It has 4 departments: Nursery, Hospital, Foundling's Home and Lying-in Asylum. It is under a board of lady managers, and an advisory board of gentlemen. Property worth \$34,000. Expenses last year, \$54,196.38. Beneficiaries last year, 688. An act of 1866 allowed \$60 for each child under 2 years; \$75 from 2 to 5; and \$100 if 10; to be paid out of city treasury. A country nursery in connection with the above is established on Staten Island.

Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Prot. E. Church, estab. in 1851, incorp. 1859. Building erected in 1851, on s. w. cor. of Lexington Ave., 100 by 50 ft., 3 stories. Property worth \$85,000; investments, \$43,000. Expenses last year, \$200,817.45. It has about 150 inmates.

Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Soc., org. in 1822, and incorp. Feb. 22, 1832. Its benefactions were long dispensed as private aid, but in 1860 an asylum was opened, and in 1863 the present building (3d Ave. and 77th Sts.) completed. Property worth \$215,000. Expenses last year, \$54,691.02, of which \$13,510 was for temporary relief. The children attend the public schools, and of these last year 85 were in the primary, and 58 in grammar department. Average number supported, 194.

The Association for Relief and Protection of Friendless Children of German origin, was incorp. April 29, 1869, to apply the funds left by Philip Stopplebein, in trust for this object.

Ladies Benevolent Soc., (B'nai Jeshuran,) org. Nov. 21, 1848, incorp. March 13, 1866. It has charge of the *Home for Aged Hebrews*, 217 West 17th St. Founded May 24, 1870, and has a lying-in department.

The St. Joseph's Asylum, E. 89th St., cor. Ave. A., incorp. by act of Nov. 15, 1859. For support of half orphan, destitute, and neglected children, chiefly of German origin. It has a large, but plain 5 story building.

St. Patrick's Male Orphan Asylum, 5th Ave. and 51st and 52d Sts. under Sisters of Charity, has 550 children. It is 4 stories, 200 by 100.

St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Prince and Mott Sts., under Sisters of Charity, has 168 orphans.

St. Patrick's New Female Orphan Asylum, Madison Ave. and E. 51st, has 200 orphans.

St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, org. in 1858, at E. 89th St. and 1st Ave., under charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame, has 150 orphans. Building erected in 1860, and cost \$36,000.

St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, 215 W. 39th St., under the charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, has 60 orphan and half orphan girls, and 25 boys.

St. Stephen's Home for Destitute Children, 138 E. 28th St., under Sisters of Charity, has 50 boys and 85 girls. Established in 1867. Property worth \$36,500. Expenses last year, \$8,807.

The Colored Orphan Asylum, was founded in 1836, and incorp. in 1838. The premises were destroyed by a mob in August, 1863, but a new one of brick, 3 stories, 125 feet sq., was finished and occupied in 1868. It is on 143d St. and 10th Ave. Property valued at \$200,-463.64; invested fund, \$102,100. Expenses last year, \$52,182.70. There have been 1,625 children admitted. Average attendance, 260.

Sheltering Arms, founded in 1864, and designed for children not otherwise cared for, including the blind, crippled, sick, and otherwise needy. Building on 129th St. 10th Ave. Value of property, \$66,000. Expenses for support last year, \$8,000. Average number, about 100. It is under the Sisters of St. Mary of the Prot. Epis. Church.

Leake and Watts' Orphan Home, 11th and 12th Sts. between 9th and 10th Ave. It is intended for children deprived of both parents and destitute, but mentally and physically sound.

St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christain Females, founded in 1851, opened May 1, 1852, and incorp. Jan. 12, 1854, at 487 Hudson St. Building 36 by 40 ft., 3 stories, and under lady managers of various Prot. Epis. Churches. Property worth \$17,000. Expenses last year, \$10,450.65.

St. Luke's Retreat. A piece of ground deeded by the Com'rs of Emigration, on Great Barn, or Ward's Island, to Robert B. Minturin, Nov. 1854, and conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital, May 5, 1865, was, by act of April 23, 1867, allowed to be applied in aid of St. Luke's Retreat, a corporation formed under the general law.

Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with small Children, founded 1798, incorp. April 5,

1810; amended April 22, 1862, and entitled to hold property to value of \$100,000. Its operations extend from Canal St. to 45th St. Spent in 1870, \$11,813.77.

The *N. Y. Infirmary for Women and Children*, No. 128 3d Av., had in 1870, 120 patients, and 500 more have been visited in their homes. Building worth \$25,000. The "Woman's Med. Coll." in an adjoining building has an endowment fund of \$30,000. Org. Dec. 13, 1853. Expenses in 1869, \$9,095.75. It is conducted by female physicians.

Ladies' Union Aid Society of the Meth. Ep. Church in the City of N. Y. for the benefit of aged and infirm members, 255, w. 42d St. near 8th Av. Org. June 8, 1850; incorp. June 19, 1851. Its lady managers are chosen from the several city churches.

The *Ladies' Aid Soc. of the City of N. Y.* was incorp. March 25, 1870, for the purpose of affording aid to the indigent sick and disabled.

The "*Ladies' Home Soc. of the Bap. Churches in the City of N. Y.*" were by act of March 21, 1870, allowed to lease from the city a site for erecting buildings for their institution.

Ladies' Union Relief Association, org. Nov. 1865, incorp. Jan. 12, 1867. It was formed to aid disabled soldiers of the Union Army, and the families of those who fell. Supported by gifts and city grants. Expenditures \$13,158.31.

Homes for Women, 304, 306, Mulberry St.; 55 Amity St.; 41 7th Av.; 273 Water St.; for girls, 86 w. 4th St.; for young women, 28, 29 Washington Square; for working women, 45 Elizabeth St.

N. Y. Female Assistance Soc. org. Nov. 8, 1843, incorp. May 6, 1840; is managed by Lady Directors, and has received money from the city treasury. Object to afford relief and religious instruction to the sick poor. The "N. Y. Dorcas Soc." cor. 29th St. and 5th Av. is auxiliary to it.

Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 73d St. between Madison and 4th avenues. A new building just finished; will accommodate about 100 persons.

Industrial Home for Jewesses, 145 w. 34th St.

The *Noah Benevolent Widows' and Orphans' Asso.* incorp. May 6, 1870.

The *Ladies' Helping Hand Association*, was incorp. May 5, 1870, for the purpose of advancing the social and moral condition of women who were debarred in many ways from obtaining a livelihood and in aiding them to obtain work.

Women's Prison Asso. of N. Y. (the "Isaac T. Hopper Home,") 215 10th Avs., incorp. 1835, and has for its object the restoration of women discharged from prisons. It has from 30 to 40 persons, who remain till they can find places of employment.

The *Ladies' Christian Union*, incorp. April 5, 1866, having been formed Jan. 3, 1864, has a Home at 27, 28 N. Washington Sq. and provides shelter, food and employment for destitute females. Has about 90 inmates.

N. Y. Soc. for the Employment and Relief of Poor Women. Receives application every Thursday at 421 Fourth Av. Gifts amounted in 1870 to \$1,016.71. Applicants, 65.

Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, org. 1813, and incorp. Feb. 1814, is the oldest institution of its kind in the State. A home was opened in 1838, at 159 E. 20th St. and will accommodate 90 inmates. Value of real estate, \$40,000. Investment, \$202,000 as a fund. Expenditures last year, \$19,500.82. Besides those in the home 100 old ladies were aided in their homes. It was allowed by act of April 25, 1868, to acquire an estate not exceeding \$500,000.

St. Joseph's Home for Aged Women, under Sisters of Charity, Nos. 203 to 209 w. 15 St. cor. 7th Av., was opened May 11, 1868, and has had 100 inmates.

House of the Good Shepherd, 89th St. and East River. A convent and chapel were built in 1861, and in 1864 and 1868, other buildings, costing together about \$200,000. It was commenced in 14th St. on the 2d of October, 1857. It has now about 500 inmates, comprised in four classes; Magdalen penitents, leading a religious life; penitent women for conversion; children in danger of falling from bad parents, and girls committed by magistrates. It is under the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd.

House of Protection, under Sisters of Mercy, Houston and Mulberry Sts.

Asylum for Foundlings, under Sisters of Charity, 3 N. Washington Place. City allowed by act of March 11, 1870, to lease a site on 4th Av., 68th, 69th Sts.

House of the Good Shepherd, under Sisters of the Good Shepherd, 89th to 90th, and E. R.

incorp. 1868, and designed as a home for the fallen. It has 4 distinct departments. Expenditures last year, \$102,420.84. No. of inmates about 550.

House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Home for Poor Old Men, and Poor Old Women, 445, 447, 449 w. 32d St.

Home for Aged Men, 9th Av., cor. 14th St.

The Presbyterian Home for Aged Women in the City of New York, was incorporated April 29, 1869.

The Asylum for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, was thus changed from the "Benevolent Dramatic and Musical Association," April 1, 1868. It was first incorp. April 10, 1866.

The Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm of the City of New York, was incorp. May 1, 1869, and allowed to take and hold property to value of \$500,000. They have leased of the city 12 lots on 66th and 67th Sts., between 3d and Lexington Aves., worth over \$100,000, and have raised over \$20,000, (intended to be \$100,000,) for building.

The Samaritan Home for the Aged of the City of New York, was incorporated March 23d, 1867, and May 10, 1869. Its property, not exceeding \$50,000, was to be exempted from taxation so long as used for charitable purposes. Home opened May 1, 1867, at 409 W. 14th street.

The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund, temporarily located at Masonic Hall, E. 13th St. It divides the city into districts, in each of which a trustee has charge of all cases needing care. It pays moderate pensions to widows, has a permanent fund of \$100,000, and 2 free scholarships in the N. Y. University.

The Colored Home, was founded in 1839, incorp. May 8, 1845, and is located between 64th and 65th Sts., below 1st Av., near the East River. It is the principal public charity for this class, and is aided by the city. It has 4 departments: a hospital, a home for aged and indigent, a lying-in hospital, and a nursery. Of these, the first is most important. It is under lady managers and an advisory board of gentlemen. Value of property, \$40,000, and an invested fund of about as much more. Receipts, \$30,316.86, of which \$17,180.07 was from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections. It has about 250 inmates, and has relieved over 18,000.

American Female Guardian Society, Home for the Friendless, 32 E. 30th St., between Madison and 4th Aves. Besides a home school, it has 9 industrial schools, provides homes for the destitute, etc. Has 4,793 children under instruction.

Home for Homeless Girls, first opened in W. Houston St., now 86 4th St., in a leased house, sufficient for 50 inmates. Property worth \$4,500. Expenditures last year, \$7,130.57. Designed as a refuge for penitent fallen women. Opened in 1865, since which time 371 have been received.

House of Mercy, for Fallen Women and Girls. Established 1854, and incorporated Feb. 25, 1855, is on 86th St., near North River. Its building will receive 40 persons, and another is under construction. Founded by Mrs. Wm. Richmond, and in 1863 placed under the Sisters of St. Mary, of the Prot. Episc. Ch. Property worth \$60,000; expenses \$37,837 last year. It receives women convicted in courts, and others.

Magdalen Benevolent Society, 89th St., near 5th Av. A home for erring women seeking to reform. Under a board of lady managers from churches of various denominations in New York and Brooklyn. Incorp. 1851; building erected in 1854 for \$40,000; total value of property, \$72,000. Has about 120 inmates.

The Midnight Mission, 23 Amity St., for Rescue of Fallen Women. Its objects are made known to those for whom intended, by visiting agents, tracts and Christian invitation.

Five Points Mission, founded in 1850; incorp. March 20, 1856, and located at 61 Park St. Building erected in 1853, and worth \$78,000. Its object is to provide food and clothing for the poor; to provide for destitute children, and to furnish temporary shelter and aid to the homeless. The schools have about 1,000 on the rolls, and an attendance of over 400. Supported by bequests, subscriptions, and some aid from the city and State.

Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St. Incorporated 1854. Supported by contributions.

Ladies' Home Missionary Society, at the Five Points, is under charge of lady managers from the several Methodist churches of the city.

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery. Never turns a

hungry or homeless child from its doors; neither asks or receives aid from the Legislature, city, or school fund, and is sustained by voluntary subscriptions. In 1870, 1,859 children were taught in its day and Sunday schools. It assists destitute families, supports Bible classes, visits the needy, distributes clothing, bedding, and bread to the poor, and is not denominational in its charities.

The German Mission House Association of the Port of New York, incorp. April 12, 1867, for benevolent and religious aid to German emigrants, sailors, and others speaking the German language.

Wilson's Industrial School and Mission, 127 and 129 Av. A. Organized in Feb. 1853, and incorp. May, 1854, as the "W. I. S. for Girls." It embraces day schools, where dress making, etc., are taught, a mission church, Bible classes, mothers' meetings, a night refuge for homeless girls, etc. It is under managers of various religious denominations.

The Wayside Industrial Home in the city of New York was incorp. April 27, 1869.

St. Barnabas Home for Women, 304 Mulberry St., was established in 1863 by Mrs. Wm. Richmond. Managed by the Prot. Episc. City Mission Society, and designed as a refuge for homeless women and children. Average number about 50.

The Union Home and School for the Education and Maintenance of the Children of Volunteers. Org. May, 1861, incorp April 22, 1862, and amended March 30, 1866. House on 11th Av. and 151st St., and sufficient for 250 inmates. Property valued at \$55,200. Expenses for support last year \$20,194.36. Children of both sexes are received. About 175 supported. By act of April 21, 1870, allowed to receive \$60 per annum from the city for every child under 5 years, \$75 from 5 to 10, and \$100 if over ten years.

The Soldier's Home, was incorp. April 24, 1863, with a long list of corporators and extensive powers, but this project was never carried into effect.

The Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, were incorp. April 21, 1864, for the purpose of building a hall, and from the rents thereof, to maintain one or more asylums or more schools, for indigent widows and orphans.

New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Bible House. Organized 1842, incorp. Dec. 11, 1848. This covers, by a minute division of labor and responsibility, the whole city. It has 22 districts, which are sub-divided into 369 sections, in each of which a visitor is appointed, to give personal attention to all the needy therein. It, in 1870, expended about \$60,000, and relieved 6,000 families. In the 26 years of its operation, it has relieved 178,612 families, and disbursed \$1,149,838.

The New York Port Society, corner Madison and Catharine Sts. Incorp. April 13, 1819, has for its object the promotion of the Gospel among seamen, in the port of N. Y.

The American Seamen's Friend Society, formed May, 1828, office 8 Wall St., aims to promote the Gospel among seamen in other ports than New York. It operates in harmony with the above, but is entirely separate. It loans ship's libraries, provides sailor's homes, and maintains religious services under various religious denominations.

The Sailors Home, 190 Cherry St; *Seaman's Exchange*, 187 Cherry St.; *Mariner's Family Industrial Society*, 72 Madison St.; *Mariner's Guide and Wanderers Aid Society*, Oliver St., cor. Henry, all designed for relief of sailors.

The New York Seamen's Association, was incorp. May 7, 1860, and is intended to elevate the moral, mental, and social character of seamen, and protect them from abuse at home and abroad. Building on Cherry St., valued at \$90,000.

The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was incorp. April 10, 1866, at 696 Broadway cor. 4th St., with numerous branch societies, and a vigilant class of officers.

By the will of Louis Bernard, who died Feb. 20, 1871, after a life spent in apparent poverty, this society received \$100,000. The sum of \$200,000 from Quakers and other large bequests, will greatly advance the purposes of the society. An act for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals, passed April 12, 1867, imposed many restraints under penalties, and empowered the agents of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to make arrests, and prosecute for the violations of the act.

NIAGARA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Genesee, March 11, 1808. Erie was taken off April 2, 1821. It lies upon the w. border of the State, in the angle formed by the junction of Niagara River and Lake Ontario. It is centrally distant 255 mi. from Albany, and contains 558 sq. mi. The surface is mostly level or gently undulating. It is divided into two distinct parts or terraces by a ridge extending E. and W. The lake shore is a bluff 10 to 30 feet high, and from its summit the lower terrace slopes gradually upward to the foot of an elevation known as the "mountain ridge," where it attains an elevation of 100 to 150 ft. above the lake. This ridge extends E. and W. through the N. part of Royalton and Lockport, and

near the centre of Cambria and Lewiston, and forms the N. declivity of the S. terrace. At its W. extremity it has an elevation of 250 feet above the lower terrace, and is nearly perpendicular. This height gradually declines toward the E., and upon the E. line of the co. it has an elevation of 80 to 100 ft. Through the central part of the co., the ridge is divided into two declivities, separated by a plateau from a few rods to a half mi. in width. The upper range is limestone, and for many mi. presents the face of a perpendicular cliff. Throughout the co. the ridge is too steep for cultivation. The S. half of the co., extending S. from the summit of this ridge, is very level. It has a slight inclination towards the S., and terminates in the Tonawanda Swamp. The whole inclination of the slope within the limits of the co., however, does not exceed 30 feet. The lake ridge—supposed to have been the ancient shore of the lake—extends W. from Orleans co., through Hartland and Newfane, thence turns S. W., and appears to terminate near Lockport Village. It appears again further W., and at Cambria it is divided into two parts, the N. extending N. W. about 3 mi. and gradually declining to a level of the general surface, and the S. extending S. W. and uniting with the mountain ridge 4 mi. E. of Lewiston. This ridge or ancient beach is composed of sand and gravel. It varies from 5 to 25 feet in height, and is 20 to 150 feet in width. The N. descent is generally slightly longer and steeper than the S. The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone, which crops out in the ravines along the lake. It is the underlying rock of the W. half of the co., and extends to the foot of the mountain ridge, which is composed of the sandstone and limestone of the Niagara and Clinton groups, the heavy masses of compact limestone appearing at the top. The Onondaga salt group occupies a narrow strip along the S. border of the co. Nearly the entire surface is covered with deep deposits of drift, the rocks only appearing on the declivities of the mountain ridge and in ravines.

Springs of weak brine are found in the ravines in Medina sandstone, throughout the N. half of the co. This rock at the foot of the mountain ridge has been quarried at several places for paving and flagging. Above the sandstone is a layer of impure limestone, about 4 feet thick, from which water cement is manufactured. The Niagara limestone furnishes an excellent building material and a good quality of lime. The principal quarries are situated in the vicinity of Lockport, and from them were obtained the stone for the construction of the canal locks at that place, and for other public works. A stratum of this stone filled with fossils admits of a high polish.

Niagara River forms the W. and a part of the S. boundary of the co. It flows almost due W. from the E. extremity of Grand Island to the Falls, and thence nearly due N. to Lake Ontario. It contains several small islands belonging to this co., the principal of which are Tonawanda, Cayuga, Buckhorn, and Goat Islands. From Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, a distance of about 30 miles, the river descends 334 feet, mostly between Schlossar and Lewiston, the current being gentle and easily navigated, above and below. The Tonawanda Creek forms the southern boundary of the co. and is a part of the way bordered by a swamp. About 12 miles of this stream is used as the canal, and the water from the lake flows through it, reversing the natural course of the current. The other principal streams in the co. are Four Mile, Six Mile, Twelve Mile, and Eighteen Mile Creeks,—named from their respective distances from the mouth of the Niagara River,—Fish and Golden Hill Creeks, all emptying into Lake Ontario; Mud Creek and East Branch, tributaries of Tonawanda Creek, and Cayuga and

Gill Creeks, tributaries of Niagara River. The streams that flow n. have all worn deep ravines in the drift deposits; and they are frequently interrupted by falls, furnishing abundance of water-power.

A strip of land extending from the summit of the mountain ridge about 2 mi. s. is covered with a sandy loam, and the remainder of the upper terrace is clayey, largely intermixed with muck along the s. border. The soil between the mountain and lake ridges is a clayey loam, and along the lake ridge and n. of it is a sandy and gravelly loam. The people are principally engaged in grain raising, for which the co. is most admirably adapted; barley, oats, corn, and potatoes are the staple agricultural products. Manufactures are largely carried on at Lockport, and the manufacturing facilities of the Niagara River are immense.

The co. seat is located at Lockport city. The courthouse is a stone building in the w. part of the village with the jail annexed. The co. clerk's office is a stone fireproof building contiguous to the courthouse, rebuilt in 1856, at a cost of \$13,000. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 120 acres 2 mi. n. w. of the city of Lockport, and of stone, 3 stories high, including basement, 20 by 40 feet, with one wing 28 by 56, and another 30 by 45 feet, the latter being used for the lunatic asylum. The farm and buildings are valued at \$40,000.

The Erie Canal enters the e. border of the co. near the n. line of Royalton, and extends s. w. through the city and town of Lockport, and town of Pendleton, to the Tonawanda Creek, the bed of which it follows to the mouth of that stream. The canal descends the mountain ridge in Lockport by 5 combined locks, a distance of 56 feet. Several projects for a ship canal around the falls have been proposed and some surveys have been made, but without result.¹ The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. has a line from Rochester to Suspension Bridge, passing through Royalton, Lockport (city and town), Cambria, a corner of Wheatfield, and Niagara; with a branch from a point in Cambria, w. of Lockport, directly to Buffalo, passing through the towns of Cambria, Pendleton, and Wheatfield. The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Branch passes through the s. w. border of Wheatfield and Niagara, with an extension to Lewiston. The Erie Railway have also a branch recently constructed from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge, and another branch has been projected by the same company from Tonawanda to Lockport. The Ontario Lake Shore R. R. has been projected through the northern border of the co. terminating at Lewiston; but no part of this road has yet been opened. It will follow the lake ridge already described, and cross the Niagara River near Lewiston.

The county is included within the Holland Land Company's Purchase, except a "mile strip" along the Niagara, which was reserved by the State, and afterwards sold in parcels. In early colonial times, the importance of the Niagara River and portage, as a channel of Indian trade, attracted the notice of the French in Canada, who established a trading post at Niagara in 1678. In the following year the first vessel on the upper lakes, the Griffin, of 60 tons, was built above the fall by La Salle, who had obtained extensive grants with right of discovery in the far west. A more substantial fort was erected in 1687, but after a time it was abandoned. The French fort at Niagara was reduced in the summer of 1759, by Gen. Prideaux, and Sir Wm. Johnson, who succeeded him, and it remained from this period in the hands of the British, until surrender under Jay's treaty, in 1796. It has ever since been in possession of the United States, except for a brief period in December, 1813, when the fort was reduced, and the whole of the Niagara frontier was ravaged and burned by the British, in revenge for the burning of Newark, in Canada. Fort Niagara was attacked, or rather entered at 4 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 19th, so silently that the garrison was not alarmed until the enemy were within the gate. The American force within the fort was about 400, of whom about 350 were able to bear arms. Of these, about 80 were killed, mostly by the bayonet; about 20 escaped, and the remainder were taken prisoners, as were also quite a number of citizens living in the vicinity. A detachment proceeding to Lewiston, killed numbers of the citizens, took some prisoners, and put the rest to flight, the enemy plundering and burning everything that came in their way. Three or four days after, a party was sent out with orders to proceed down the lake, as far as Eighteen Mile Creek, and burn every tenement, a prominent object being to destroy the mills of Judge Van Horne, where there was some flour destined for the American army. These orders were executed without wanton cruelty. The attack

¹The Niagara Ship Canal Co., incorp. April 24, 1866, is authorized to build a canal around Niagara co., not less than 105 feet wide at the surface, 90 at the bottom, and 13 feet deep, with locks at least 275 by 46 feet. Capital, \$6,000,000.

upon Buffalo was made by the enemy crossing the river below Black Rock, on the night of December 29th, under the command of Gen. Riall. They returned the afternoon of the next day, but subsequently, other buildings along the frontier which had been spared, were fired by scouting parties from the Canada shore.

The fort at Niagara was rebuilt several years after. Settlement was begun about the present century, the first settlers finding their way into the county by new and difficult roads, encountering their full share of hardship, in first reclaiming the wilderness. They felt with peculiar severity, the invasion of the enemy in 1813, and were to some extent relieved by the State, by grants of money and loans, to repair these losses. The prosperity of this region may be fairly dated from the location and completion of the Erie Canal; first by the employment of a large number engaged in the construction, and then in the immense facilities which it offered for communication. In 1837-8, the county became the seat of great excitement from the operations of the "Patriot War," so called. A rendezvous was established upon Navy Island, in British territory, a little above the falls, and on the night of Dec. 29, 1837, the steamer Caroline, which had been employed in conveying men and supplies to the Island, was boarded while tied to the dock at Schlossar, on the American shore, by an armed party from Canada, cut loose, set on fire, and sent over the falls. This event occasioned a long diplomatic controversy between England and the United States, which for a time threatened to involve the two countries in a serious difficulty, but was finally adjusted in a peaceable manner.

In the late war, this frontier again became a scene of anxiety in consequence of the number of disloyal persons who took refuge on the Canada side, and there plotted schemes of mischief for execution within the United States. The 28th N. Y. Vols. was principally, and the 49th and 105th were partly enlisted in this co. in 1861, as also a part of the 7th and 8th Cavalry and 1st Artillery regiments.

Niagara Falls was designated by G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for those enlisted in the 29th Senatorial District. The station was subsequently changed to Lockport, where the 129th Vols., [8th Artil.,] and 151st Regt. Vols. were organized in the fall of that year, by enlistments from Genesee and Niagara cos. The 164th and 194th Infantry, 9th Artillery and 2d Mounted Rifles, were also in part enlisted in this co.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Lockport) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor, at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Cambria.....	2,308	2,115	2,145	298	133	252	160	286	145	262	148	279	174	249	149
Hartland.....	3,256	3,445	3,226	442	245	380	263	428	264	436	248	453	313	392	290
Lewiston.....	3,373	2,998	2,959	295	232	267	217	298	218	262	199	277	257	243	215
Lockport.....	13,523	13,937	13,032	1,223	1,044	999	1,133	1,281	1,222	336	202	356	256	296	256
" (city).....	.....	12,428	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,077	970	1,135	1,232	1,219	1,161
Newfane.....	3,363	3,246	3,097	385	282	328	339	368	335	355	347	273	327	335	277
Niagara.....	6,603	6,186	6,832	378	512	251	735	322	549	334	447	377	552	454	503
Pendleton.....	1,832	1,731	1,772	153	149	147	147	163	170	150	143	163	176	146	180
Porter.....	2,353	2,366	2,042	273	146	230	143	223	156	236	151	259	196	226	155
Royalton.....	4,793	4,691	4,726	545	359	417	418	479	485	466	468	515	513	448	472
Somerset.....	2,132	1,787	1,863	345	104	278	98	300	128	286	113	303	126	273	91
Wheatfield.....	3,484	3,517	3,406	417	209	336	213	199	376	135	335	274	364	192	323
Wilson.....	3,372	3,264	2,912	233	326	148	364	448	129	381	218	382	268	318	259
Tuscarora I. R.	.....	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	50,399	49,655	50,437	4,992	3,741	4,080	4,028	4,845	4,176	4,716	3,989	5,067	4,765	4,791	4,312

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN NIAGARA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	313,409	\$11,775,392 ²	\$1,999,382	\$13,774,764	\$12,822,822	\$15,045.37	\$53,764.62	\$9,617.87	\$22,441.69	0.73
1860..	313,409	11,775,382	1,999,382	13,774,764	12,822,822	15,045.37	53,764.62	9,617.87	39,540.11	0.92
1861..	310,520	11,587,503	1,784,967	13,372,470	12,823,822	13,203.41	30,616.38	9,617.97	40,074.44	0.73
1862..	305,981	14,416,629	1,656,217	16,072,845	15,414,219	12,708.18	26,344.40	11,560.66	61,656.85	0.73
1863..	312,601	11,387,538	1,962,111	13,349,649	15,265,475	17,010.15	41,795.74	11,464.11	64,965.27	0.90
1864..	306,405	11,640,828	2,401,019	14,041,847	15,762,110	34,526.78	308,981.98	11,821.58	70,929.50	2.70
1865..	308,437	11,689,069	2,101,342	13,790,411	14,652,746	50,035.48	188,615.34	10,989.56	57,328.87	2.09
1866..	304,968	11,709,933	2,090,316	13,800,249	14,575,766	27,250.98	186,052.29	10,931.82	70,145.88	2.02
1867..	310,579	11,564,062	2,077,236	13,641,363	14,600,249	20,370.22	127,459.67	18,250.31	92,711.58	1.70
1868..	306,414	12,011,037	2,009,949	14,020,986	14,641,563	22,186.96	153,531.44	18,301.95	66,619.18	1.78
1869..	304,905	12,210,634	2,081,938	14,292,572	14,770,966	24,868.26	144,069.98	18,463.73	64,623.07	1.70
1870..	305,374	12,000,504	1,881,825	13,882,329	15,081,938	21,828.77	155,641.97	18,852.42	90,684.99	1.90

CAMBRIA,—was formed from "*Willink*," (now Aurora, Erie co.,) March 11, 1808. Hartland, Niagara, and Porter were taken off in 1812, Lewiston in 1818, and a part of Lockport in 1824. It is an interior town, w. of the centre of the co. The mountain ridge² crosses through the centre of the town and divides it into two nearly equal portions. In the n. and s. the surface is level or undulating. The lake ridge crosses the n. part of the town. The principal stream is Twelve Mile Creek. The Niagara Falls Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and a branch of the same to Buffalo, are in part located in this town. **Pekin**, (p. o.,) lies partly in Lewiston, but principally in this town. **North Ridge**, and **Cambria**, in the n. part of the town, are p. offices. **Sanborn**, (p. o.,) is a small village on N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. with a cheese factory. **Warrens Corners**, (p. o.,) in the extreme n. e. corner, is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Philip Beach, from Le Roy.³

HARTLAND—named from a town in Vt.—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812. Royalton was taken off in 1817, Somerset in 1823, and a part of Newfane in 1824. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, the greatest inequality being along the lake ridge, which crosses the s. part of the town. The principal streams are Eighteen Mile and Johnsons Creeks. **Johnsons Creek**, (p. o.,) located on the creek of the same name where it crosses the lake ridge, contains 1 church and has a population of about 125. **Hartland Corners**, (Hartland p. o.,) on the ridge in the w. part of the town, contains about 25 dwellings. **North Hartland**, (p. o.,) is in the n. part. **Middleport**, (p. o.,) is partly in this town. The first settlement was made in 1803, by John and David Morrison.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was organized at Johnsons Creek in 1817.

LEWISTON—named from ex-Gov. Morgan Lewis—was formed from Cambria, Feb. 27, 1818. It is the central town upon the w. border of the co. The mountain ridge extends through the town, dividing it into two nearly equal portions. Along the base of this ridge the surface is broken or rolling, but elsewhere it is level. Gill and Six Mile Creeks, and several smaller streams, take their rise in this town, and Niagara River forms its w. boundary. The Devil's Hole—a dark chasm, 150 ft. deep, upon the high bank of the Niagara, in the extreme s. part of the town—was the scene of a sanguinary affair in 1763.⁵ Five mi. above

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 308,662. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	178,664	102,128	280,792
1855	207,044	101,110	308,154
1860	231,865	71,796	303,661
1865	224,911	68,474	293,385

² Upon the verge of this ridge, in the e. part of the town are an ancient fortification and burial places, occupying about 6 acres.

³ John Forsyth and Walter Neal settled in the town in 1804, and Chapman Hawley, Daniel Howell, Joseph Hewett,

James Prentice, and Amariah Stoughton soon afterward. The first birth was that of Philip Beach, jr., in 1803; and the first death, that of Nehemiah Street, a traveler, who was murdered in 1790. Philip Beach opened the first inn, in 1800, and Joshua Sheppard the first store, in 1815. Joseph Hewett built the first sawmill, in 1806, and Christian Howder the first gristmill in 1815. The first school was taught by Mrs. Neal, in 1808.

⁴ Zebulon Barnum, Jedediah Riggs, Isaac Southwell, and Dan'l Brown moved into town the same year, and Abel Barnum and Oliver Castle in 1805. The first death was that of Isaac Southwell, in 1806; the first inn was opened by Jephtha Dunn, in 1809, and the first store, by Dan'l Van Horn, in 1816. The first school was taught by Nancy Judson, in the summer of 1818. ⁵ See note on next page.

Ft. Niagara, bordering upon the river, is a plat of several acres, about 65 ft. lower than the surrounding country. It is called Five Mile Meadow: it was here that the British forces landed the night before the capture of Fort Niagara, in Dec., 1813. The Tuscarora Indians occupy as tenants in common, a tract in all of 6,249 acres, not originally reserved to them in the first treaties of cession, but subsequently bought with monies coming from the United States, from the proceeds of the lands they had given up in North Carolina. These people were originally from the South, and came North to gain the protection of the powerful Iroquois in 1712, of whom they became the sixth member of their confederacy. They first settled near Oneida Lake, but in 1780, under the influence of British agents, they removed to the vicinity of Fort Niagara, where they were for a time subsisted by the English Government. Missionary labors commenced among these people in 1805. A school was established, and a meeting house built by the Board of Missions. The village was burned in 1813 by the British, but soon afterwards, missionary labors were resumed. In 1831, the first framed school house was built, and there are now 2 schools supported by the State, at which 116 pupils are registered, with an average attendance of 26. One of the teachers is of the white, and one of the Indian race. \$524.22, were expended last year by the State, and \$65 raised from other sources. **Lewiston**,¹ (p. o.,) incorp. April 17, 1822, was reserved by the State and patented by single lots. It is situated on Niagara River, at the base of the mountain ridge, and the head of navigation from Lake Ontario. It contains 4 churches, and has a pop. of 770. A suspension bridge formerly connected it with Queenston, in Canada. It was 849 feet long, and cost \$58,000. **Dickersonville**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. **South Pekin**, is in the s. e. part. **Pekin**, lies partly in this town. The Seminary of our Lady of Angels, a Catholic institution, is situated on the river bank in the s. w. part of the town. The site of the village of Lewiston was occupied by the French at different times previous to and during the old French War; but the first permanent settlements were made about the year 1800.² The first church is said to have been founded by Brant, at the Mohawk settlement, a little e. of Lewiston.³



LOCKPORT CITY,—was formed from the town of Lockport, April 11, 1865, and is divided into 4 Wards, with a population of 12,436, distributed as follows: 1st Ward, 3,631; 2d Ward, 2,734; 3d Ward, 3,936; and 4th Ward, 2,125. Of the total, 8,937 were of native, and 3,489 of foreign birth; and of the former, 221 were colored. The population of the city is estimated at considerably more than the above returns. The city is located on the edge of the Mountain Ridge, and consists of the upper and lower town. Through this ridge the Erie Canal passes, by a deep rock cut, and a series of 5 combined locks, having together 66 feet lift. The Canal brings the waters of Lake Erie through a channel which to

the head of the rock cut, 3 mi., is 62 ft. wide at the surface, and 60 ft. at the bottom, and 9 ft. deep, and above this, still wider. The supply of water for hydraulic purposes over the wants of the canal for lockages, is immense, affording extraordinary facilities for manufactures, which have been largely improved.⁴ The city has 3 national banks with \$500,000 capital, a private bank, and a savings bank. It has 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly, 2 weekly, and one semi-monthly newspapers.⁵

On the 20th of June, 1763, a convoy of 25 wagons guarded by 50 soldiers, was surprised at this place, by Seneca Indians, and driven off the precipice. Only two of the whole number escaped.

¹ Incorp. April 20, 1863.

² Among the settlers who were in the town in 1800 were Joseph and John Howell. — Middaugh, Henry Hook, Henry Mills. — McBride, Thos. Hustler, Wm. Gambol, and Fred'k Woodman. Geo. Howell was the first child born in the town and in the co., in 1799. Middaugh kept tavern in 1788, and McBride built a tannery about 1799. The first sawmill was built by Jos. Howell, in 1808, and the first gristmill by John Gray, in 1815. The Tuscarora Reservation is in this town.

³ This was probably some time during the Revolutionary War. Brant was an Episcopalian; and the services were usually conducted by some one attached to the British garrison at Ft. Niagara. The church was built of logs and had no belfry. The bell was hung upon a cross-bar resting in the crotch of a tree near by.

⁴ Among the principal manufactures of Lockport, are flour, Holly pumps for city water works, merchant iron, castings and machinery in great variety, edge tools, agricultural implements, smut machines, gargling oil, glass jars, brick, tile, plaster, waterlime, and common lime, dressed stone, woolen cloths, hosiery, clothing, mittens and gloves, whips, wrapping paper, sash and blinds, barrels and staves, shingles, furniture, canal boats and boat repairing, and other mechanical trades in great variety. The surplus waters of the canal are conducted by an elevated race down the s. bank a long distance. There is an iron bridge of 1 span of 224 ft. over Market St., and a s. e. bridge about 100 ft. high, over the canal.

⁵ *Lockport Daily Journal*, (Rep.) M. C. Richardson & Co., props. Size 27 by 40. Terms, \$9. Begun in 1857. *Niagara Journal*, weekly issue of the above newspaper. Terms, \$2.

The Lockport Daily Union, (Dem.) R. M. Skeels, ed. Size 27 by 40. Terms, \$8.

The city government is organized under a Mayor and Common Council, 2 Aldermen being elected from each Ward; a City Clerk, a Police Justice, a Surveyor, a City Attorney, a Treasurer, a Tax Receiver, a Chief of Police, 8 Policemen, an Overseer of the Poor, a Supt. of Streets, a Chief Engineer and 2 Assistants of the Fire Department, a Fire Marshal, and a City Physician. For fire-purposes, &c., it is supplied by a powerful force pump from the canal. It has a graded school system, the Lockport Academy, having been incorp. as its academic department. The amount of city taxes for ordinary expense of the City Government, is about \$29,000. The city has 14 churches, (2 Presb., 2 Meth. Ep., 2 Prot. Ep., 2 R. C., and of Cong., Luth., Reformed, Free Meth., Universalist, and Zion Af., each 1.) St. Joseph's Acad. and Indus. Fem. School of Lockport, was incorp. Feb. 19, 1866, and is under the Sisters of Mary.

Lockport dates its origin from the construction of the Erie Canal. It was incorp. March 26, 1829, and became the co. seat of Niagara co. on the separation of Erie co., in 1821, the old C. H. of Niagara co. being included in the new co.

LOCKPORT—This town was formed from Cambria and Royalton, Feb. 2, 1824, and was divided on the erection of the city of Lockport, in 1865. It quite surrounds the city, and embraces the rural portions of the former town. The mountain ridge crosses it leaving the upper and lower portions level. It affords valuable quarries of building and flagging stone, and is fertile and productive. The Tonawanda, Mud, and Eighteen Mile Creeks, are its principal streams. **Rapids**, in the s. e. part, **Wrights Corners**, on the n. border, **Hickory Corners**, near the w. border, are p. offices and hamlets. **Millardville**, is a settlement in the n. e. part. The first improvements were made in 1805, and in common with the rest of the county it received a great impulse from the canal, which afforded a local demand for farm produce during its construction, and an easy route to market upon its completion.

NEWFANE—was formed from Hartland, Somerset, and Wilson, March 20, 1824. It extends from near the centre of the co. to the lake shore. The surface is level. Eighteen Mile Creek crosses the town, dividing it into two unequal portions. **Olcott**, (p. o.,) on the lake shore, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile Creek, contains 3 churches and about 30 dwellings. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R., will cross this town. **Charlotte**, (Newfane p. o.,) on Eighteen Mile Creek, near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches and about 25 dwellings. **Hess Road**, and **Ridge Road**, in the e., and **Coomer**, in the w. part, are p. offices. There are two woolen factories in this town, one employing about 5, and one 30 hands. The first settlement was made in 1807, by Wm Chambers¹ and John Brewer, from Canada.² The first religious services were conducted in 1811, by a colored Methodist minister from Canada.

NIAGARA—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812, as "*Schlosser*," its name was changed Feb. 14, 1816. Pendleton was taken off in 1827, and Wheatfield in 1836. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., occupying the angle made by the abrupt northerly bend of Niagara River. Its surface is level. Cayuga and Gill Creeks are its principal streams. Goat Island, and the American part of Niagara Falls, are in this town. **Niagara Falls**, (p. o.,) was incorp. July 7, 1848, has a population of 3,006, and is located on the Niagara River, at the cataract. It is regularly laid out, has very ample hotel accommodation for the multitudes that annually visit the falls, and direct r. r. communication by branches of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. with Lewiston and Buffalo. A hydraulic canal was built some years since, but has not been brought into full use. It is $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. long, 70 ft. wide, and 10 deep; the company incorp. March 22, 1853. Cap. \$500,000. The village has a weekly newspaper.³ There are considerable manufactures of paper, flour, cabinet ware, &c., but is chiefly noted for the wonderful cataract, which attracts crowds of summer visitors, and occasions large expenditures for their accommodations. The falls occur about 2 mi. below the beginning of the first rapid, in the course of which the river descends about 60 feet. The channel is divided by Goat

¹ There is a semi-weekly and a weekly issue of this paper, the latter known as the *Niagara Democrat*.

² The *Lockport Daily Times*, (Ind.)

³ *Masonic Tidings*, semi-monthly, John Ransom, ed. & pub. 8 pages, size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$1. Estab. in 1865.

⁴ Chambers removed to Grand Island, and about the year 1825, attempting to cross Niagara River above the cataract in a skiff, he was drawn into the rapids and carried over the falls.

⁵ — Cotton settled in the town the same year, Burgoyne, Kemp, and Peter Hopkins in 1808, and Wm. and James Wisner in 1810. Levi Ellis built the first saw and grist mill in 1811, for James Van Horn. Asa Douglas opened a store at Olcott, in 1812. The first school was taught by Bezael Smith, in 1815.

⁶ *Niagara Falls Gazette*, (Repub.) Wm. Pool, ed. and pub. Size 23 by 33. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1854.

Island, leaving the Canadian branch 2,000, and the American 900 feet wide. The vertical descent of the former is 154, and of the latter, 163 feet.

Since the beginning of the time when the waters flowed in their present channel, the falls have receded about 7 miles; and during the earlier part of the period, the rate of wearing must have been much more rapid, because much of the precipice was of shale, which would easily wear away under the limestone, and the channel was narrower, and erosive action more concentrated. The strata appear to have been crushed and broken at the whirlpool, where the erosive action must have been very rapid. Above this, when the falls were at the place of the suspension bridges, they were at their greatest height, and being in one unbroken sheet of vast depth and force, must have presented a scene of grandeur, perhaps even greater than at present. The cataract is at present near an abrupt angle in the river, and the limestone being of greater thickness, the recession is so slow as scarcely to be noticed in a lifetime. The average depth of water in the river below the falls is said to be about a hundred feet, and the broken rock at the bottom may be as much more. Goat Island has an area of about 70 acres, and is connected with the American shore by a bridge of stone and iron. Several small islands occur near the fall on the American side, some of which are accessible, and others not. The first bridge was built in 1817, and the present one in 1857. Numerous other improvements have been made, among which are a stairway and inclined plane near the American fall, a stairway and a tower on the island, and a suspension bridge, for foot passengers and carriages, from the lower part of the village to near the Clifton House on the Canada shore. Below the falls is a boat ferry, and a few years since a small but powerful steamer, named the *Maid of the Mist*, was accustomed to make trips across the river and boldly up towards the falls. This boat was passed safely down the rapids to Lake Ontario, on the afternoon of June 6, 1861.

Although generally visited in summer, the winter scenery is peculiarly grand, as the spray freezing upon the trees and shrubbery present a spectacle of wonderful beauty and magnificence. It has several times happened, in very cold winters, that the ice below, increased to immense thickness by the frozen spray, has formed a bridge, across which hundreds of people have passed to the other shore. In 1827, 1829, and 1841, old vessels were towed into the rapids to be sent over the falls as a spectacle, and in 1860, a fearless acrobat performed feats of daring on a cable stretched across the chasm below the falls, which drew great crowds of spectators. **Niagara City**, (Suspension Bridge p. o.,) was incorp. June 8, 1854, and is 2 mi. below the falls. Pop. 2,276. A branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. runs from this place direct to Lockport, and of the Erie Railway to Buffalo. The suspension bridge at this place was built in 1852-5, and has 2 floors: the upper for a railroad, and the lower for teams and foot passengers. The railroad has tracks for 3 gauges of road, and a vast amount of travel and freight crosses. It is 821 feet long, 247 feet above the water, and cost about \$400,000. It was built under the direction of the late John A. Roebling. **La Salle**, is a p. o. at the mouth of Cayuga Creek.

There are several institutions in this town.¹ A newspaper is published at Suspension Bridge.² Permanent settlement was made about the beginning of this century, although the falls had been known nearly two centuries before, and the portage had been guarded by military posts at each end of the line, through the later years of colonial occupation. Judge Augustus Porter settled at Schlosser in 1806, at the foot of the upper navigation. Several brothers, named Stedman, had lived at this place some fifty years before, and went off in 1795. A school was first taught in 1807, by Ezekiel Hill.

PENDLETON—named from Sylvester Pendleton Clark, of Grand Island, was formed from Niagara, April 16, 1827. It is the central town on the s. border of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating. Tonawanda Creek forms the s. bounds of the town, and Sawyers Creek crosses the w. part. **Pendleton**, (p. o.,) on Tonawanda Creek, contains 1 church and 214 inhabitants. **Pendleton Centre**, and **Beach Ridge**, are post

¹ The *De Vaux College*, founded by Samuel De V., for orphan and destitute children, was opened May 20, 1857; has 325 acres of land attached, and receives boys from 8 to 12 years old. It is in charge of the Prot. Episc. Church. It reports annually to the Legislature. Below Suspension Bridge.

The *Jerauld Institute*, N. F., for the education of young ladies, was incorp. April 24, 1863. The trustees must be

communicants of St. Peter's church, (Prot. Episc.,) at the Falls.

The *Academy of Our Lady of the Cataract*, N. F., was incorp. April 10, 1866.

² *Suspension Bridge Journal*, weekly. Andrew G. Liscomb, ed. and publisher. Size 21 by 30. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

offices. **Mapleton**, (Maple Street p. o.,) is on the n. border. **Halls Station**, is a wood station on railroad. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Jacob Christman.¹

PORTER, named from Hon. Augustus Porter—was formed from Cambria, June 1, 1812. Wilson was taken off in 1818. It is the most westerly town on the lake shore. Its surface is level. Four Mile and Six Mile Creeks, and the w. branch of Twelve Mile Creek, cross the town in a northerly direction, and Niagara River forms its w. boundary. It is well adapted to fruit and grain. **Youngstown**,² (p. o.,) incorp. Aug. 22, 1854, is situated on Niagara River, about one mi. from its mouth. It contains 3 churches and has a pop. of 476. **Ransomville**,³ (p. o.,) in the s. e. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a few shops, &c., and on the line of the proposed Lake Shore R. R. **East Porter**, is a p. o. **Fort Niagara**, is situated on the lake shore, at the mouth of Niagara River. It is a Government work intended for a garrison of 300 men. Transient settlements were made at very early periods by the French at Ft. Niagara; but no permanent settlement was made until the early part of the present century.⁴ There are 7 churches in town; 2 Meth., Bap., Presb., Wesleyan Meth., Luth. and R. C.

ROYALTON—named from a town in Vt.—was formed from Hartland, in 1817, and a part of Lockport was taken off in 1824. It is the s. e. corner town of the co., and is generally level or gently undulating, except where the mountain ridge crosses the n. part. Johnson's Eighteen Mile and Mud Creeks rise in this town, and the Tonawanda forms its s. boundary. **Middleport**, (p. o.,) was incorp. in 1858, and has 731 inhabitants in this town, and 120 in Hartland. It is on the canal and R. R., and contains 5 churches. **Casport**, (p. o.,) is named from a natural spring of inflammable gas, and is on the canal near Eighteen Mile Creek and R. R. It has a patent fruit house, 2 flouring mills, cheese fac., dry dock for repairing boats, &c. Pop. 300. **Orangeport**, (p. o.,) on the canal in the n. w. part has 250; **Royalton**, (p. o.,) in the central part, about 170, and **Reynales Basin**, (p. o.,) on the canal, 130. **Locust Tree**, **South Royalton** and **McMallis Corners**, are small places. **Wolcottsville**, (p. o.,) is a new Prussian village of 756 inhabitants, with 2 churches. Settlement was begun in 1803, by Thos. Slayton and Gad Warner.⁵ There are 13 churches in town.⁶

SOMERSET—was formed from Hartland, Feb. 8, 1823, and a part of Newfane was taken off in 1824. It is the most eastern town upon the lake shore. The surface is level. Golden Hill and Fish Creeks cross the town in a n. e. direction. Near the mouth of Fish Creek is a small salt spring, from which salt was formerly made. The line of the proposed Lake Ontario Shore R. R. will cross this town. **Somerset**, (p. o.,) n. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches and about 35 dwellings. **County Line**, on the line of Orleans co., and **Lake Road**, and **West Somerset**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Jacob Fitts and Zacharias Patterson.⁷ The first religious services were conducted by Daniel Shepardson, in 1816, and the first church (Bap.) was organized in 1820.

WHEATFIELD—was formed from Niagara, May 12, 1836. It is the most southerly town in the co., and lies partly on Niagara River and partly on Tonawanda Creek. The surface is level or gently undulating. Cayuga and Sawyers Creeks cross the town, the former in the western part and the latter in the eastern. About a mi. e. of Tonawanda is a sour spring, and about 2 mi. n. a sulphur spring. The greater proportion of the population consists of immigrants from Prussia and other parts of Germany.⁸ This town was included in

¹ Among the first settlers were Martin Van Slyke and John and Adam Fulmer. The first death was that of Martin Van Slyke, in 1814. S. P. Clark kept the first inn, in 1822, and Jerry Jenks the first store the same year. The first school was taught by — Dawson, in the winter of 1816.

² Named from John Young, the first merchant at the place.

³ Named from Clark Ransom, one of the early settlers.

⁴ John Lloyd, who was a soldier stationed at Fort Niagara, in 1759, settled in town in 1801, 3 mi. from the fort. Silas Hopkins settled in 1802, Thos. Brown, Elijah Doty, John Clement, and John Waterhouse, in 1803, and John Brown, in 1805. Robert Gurnsett kept the first inn, and John Young the first store, in 1808. John Clapsaddle built the first sawmill, in 1816, and the first gristmill, in 1817. The first school was taught by Wm. Cogswell, in the winter of 1806.

⁵ Joshua Slayton, — Elsworth, Louden Andrews, and Alex. Haskins settled in town in 1804, Stephen Bugby, Stephen Hoyt, and Samuel Capon, in 1805, and Barnum Tread-

well in 1806. The first birth was that of Daniel Vaughn; the first marriage, that of Henry Elsworth and Polly Cornish, in the spring of 1810; and the first death, that of — Elsworth, in 1804. Gad Warner built the first sawmill, in 1817. The first tavern was opened in 1809, by — Fisk.

⁶ 3 M. E., 2 Luth., 2 R. C. Cong., Presb., Prot. Ep., Bap., Christian, and Universalist.

⁷ Archibald Whitton, Philip Fitts, and Truman and David Mudgett settled in the town the same year. The first birth was that of Deilah Fitts, in 1811; the first marriage, that of John Sherwood and Rebecca Mead, in 1817; and the first death, that of Philip Fitts, in 1814. Josiah S. Bailey opened the first inn, in 1817, and Jos. M. Carpenter the first store, in 1823. The first sawmill was built by John Randolph, in 1822, and the first gristmill, by Archibald McDowell, in 1826. The first school was taught by Marston Sherwood, in the winter of 1817.

⁸ They nearly all cultivate the soil; but their farms are usually very small, consisting generally of not more than 5 to 10 acres. They retain in a great measure their own manners, customs, and nationality.

the Niagara Frontier Police District, established in 1866, but lately superseded. **Berg-holtz**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains 1 church, about 80 houses; **Martins-ville**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, 1 church and about 60 houses; **Saint Johnsbury**, (p. o.,) in the central part, 1 church and about 50 houses; and **Walmore**, in the n. w. corner of the town, 2 churches and 12 houses. These are straggling German villages. **Saw-nee**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner of the town, contain 1 church and 15 houses. **Tona-wanda**, (p. o.,) on the line of the Erie co., lies partly within this town, the population in this co. being 687. The first settlement was made by Geo. Van Slyke, in 1802, at the mouth of Tonawanda Creek.¹

WILSON—named from Reuben Wilson an early settler—was formed from Porter, April 10, 1818, and a part of Newfane was taken off in 1824. It is situated on the lake shore, n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is level. The e. branch of Twelve Mile Creek² crosses the town near the centre, and the w. branch in the n. w. part. **Wilson**, (p. o.,) incorp. June 25, 1858, is situated on the e. side of Twelve Mile Creek, near its mouth. It contains 3 churches and the Wilson Union School. The harbor at this place has been somewhat improved, and a co. was formed May 9, 1869, cap. \$30,000 to construct further improvements. The creek is open for small vessels 1½ mi. from its mouth. The Lake Ontario shore R. R. is projected across this town. Pop. 661. **East Wilson**, and **South Wilson**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1810, by Stephen Sheldon, Reuben Wilson, — Goodman, John Eastman, and Gilbert Purdy.³ The first church (Presb.) was organized Jan. 18, 1819.

ONEIDA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Herkimer, March 15, 1798. Lewis and Jefferson were taken off in 1805, and a part of Oswego in 1816. Portions were annexed to Clinton in 1801 and to Madison in 1836. A portion of Chenango was annexed in 1804. The county is named from the Oneida Indians, who had their principal seat within its borders, when the country was first explored by Europeans. This county lies near the centre of the State, 100 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,215 sq. mi. A broad valley, nearly level, extends e. and w. through the centre of the co., and from it, both n. and s., it rises into a broken and hilly region. The highlands which occupy the s. part are arranged in ridges extending n. and s.

the highest summits, on the s. border, being 600 to 1,000 ft. above the valley of the Mohawk. North of the central valley the surface mostly rises abruptly to a height of 800 to 1,200 ft., and spreads out into a nearly level plateau, broken by the ravines of the streams. The e. part of the central valley is drained by the Mohawk, flowing e., and the w. part by Wood Creek, flowing w. This valley afforded a natural route from the Hudson to the great lakes, and is the lowest pass through the Appalachian Mountain system. The Mohawk rises a short distance beyond the n. border of the co., and flows in a southerly direction to Rome, and thence s. e. to the e. border of the co. Its principal tributaries from the n. are Nine Mile Creek and Lansing Kil, and from the s. Sauquoit and Oriskany Creek. Black River flows across the n. e. corner of the co. West Canada Creek forms a portion of the e. boundary; the head branches of the Unadilla and Chenango drain the s. border, and Oneida,

¹ John Harvey and — Walton settled in the town in 1807, and Geo. Burgher, Jacob Stoner, and Wm. Scott, in 1809. James Field kept the first inn, in 1808, and Judge Wilkinson the first store, in 1822. The first sawmill was built by Col. John Sweeney, in 1825.

² In 1811, about 4 mi. from the mouth of the creek, in the lake, a few rods from the shore, Mr. Goodman found a 4 lb. French swivel loaded with a ball and 3 grape shot. A

large pile of bullets and considerable quantities of ballast iron were subsequently found on the shore near by.

³ The first birth was that of Orrin Wilson, in 1811. Joshua Williams and Daniel Sheldon built the first saw-mill, in 1815, and Reuben and Luther Wilson the first grist-mill, in 1824. Benj. Douglas opened the first store, in 1817, and T. T. Upton, the first inn, in 1818. The first school was an evening school for adults, taught by Luther Wilson during Jan. and Feb.

Wood, and Fish Creeks drain the w. part. Oneida Lake, extending several mi. along the w. border, is the only large body of water within or adjoining this county. This lake is about 19 miles long, and at its widest part 6 miles wide, with shallow margins, and at most but about 60 feet in depth. Its margin is overgrown in many places to a considerable distance from the shore, with grass or weeds. It has two small islands, of alluvial formation. The banks of the outlet are low, as well as where it unites with the Seneca River. The area of Oneida Lake is computed at 57,000 acres. In the extreme n. e. corner on the border of the great wilderness, there are several small lakes and ponds.

The rocks of this co. include nearly the whole series lying between the gneiss, which covers the n. e. part, and the Hamilton group, which outcrops on the s. hills. The Trenton limestone, Utica slate, Oneida conglomerate, and Clinton group, have received their names from being so distinctly developed in this co. Of useful minerals the co. has the lenticular clay iron ore of the Clinton group, bog ore in the swamps near Oneida Lake, and, perhaps, magnetic ore in the n. e. part, although the latter has never been mined, and is known only to exist from the abundance of iron sand. Marl and peat have been found in some places. Waterlime and gypsum quarries have been wrought to some extent. Building stone in great variety and of superior quality has been extensively quarried. Mineral springs are found in several places. The soil in the n. e., derived from the disintegration of the older crystalline rocks, is light and sandy, and is capable of producing only a scanty vegetation. This region, which in this country is quite limited, is sparsely settled, and is not capable of supporting many inhabitants. The central valley is one of the most fertile portions of the State. The soil is a fine quality of sandy and gravelly loam and alluvium. The highland region s. of the river has a soil composed of clay and sandy and gravelly loam, and is best adapted to pasturage. The richness and diversity of the soil make this co. one of the best agricultural regions of the State. The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture, the principal branches of which are grain raising in the valleys and dairying upon the hills. In 1869, 87 cheese factories were reported in this co., of which 71 received the milk of 31,546 cows. In 1865 the census reported 80 factories, 79 of which received the milk of 27,176 cows, and made 8,107,018 pounds of cheese the year previous. Hops are largely cultivated in the s. towns. The manufactures of the co. are extensive.

The county is half-shire, the county buildings being located at Utica and Rome. The courthouses and jails at both places are well built and conveniently arranged. The clerk's office is at Utica, and has been recently rebuilt at a cost of over \$45,000, under an act passed April 9, 1870. It is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the State, and besides the several record offices of the county, it has rooms for the meeting of the Board of Supervisors, and for other public purposes. The poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 120 acres, about 2 mi. s. w. of Rome. It was rebuilt in 1866, and is one of the best in the State. It is of brick, 3 stories above the basement, with 2 wings, each 2 stories high. It is well arranged, and the inmates are classified according to their condition. A lunatic asylum was built in 1862, and is of brick, 2 stories, 120 by 35 feet. The premises are well kept, and are creditable to the county.

The Erie Canal extends through Utica, Whitestown, Rome, and Verona. The Chenango Canal extends s. from Utica, up the valley of Oriskany Creek, through New Hartford, Birkland, Marshall, and a corner of Augusta, connecting with the Susquehanna River at Binghamton. The Black River Canal extends n. from Rome along the valleys of the Mohawk and Lansing Kil through Western and Boonville, connecting with Black River above Lyons Falls, in Lewis co. The Oneida Lake Canal, formerly built by a company, was bought by the State in 1840, and connected the Erie Canal at Higginsville with Fish Creek. It fell into decay in a few years, and was given up. More recently its construction has been begun on a new line about 5 mi. further west, from Durhamville to Oneida Lake, but it is unfinished, and work upon it is at present suspended. The descent to the lake is about 60 feet, and it is to have 7 locks. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends through Utica, Whitestown, Rome, and Verona. The Utica & B. R. R. extends from Utica n. through Marcy, Trenton, Remsen, Steuben and Boonville. The Rome, W. & O. R. R. extends from Rome n. w. through Annsville and Camden. The N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. passes around the e. end of Oneida Lake, in Vienna and Verona. The Utica Division of the D., L. & W. R. R. (built as the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R.) extends from Utica through New Hartford,

Paris, a corner of Bridgewater, and Sangerfield, with a branch from Clayville through Paris and Bridgewater to Richfield Springs. The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R. (leased to Del. & Hud. Canal Co.) has a road from Utica through New Hartford, Kirkland, and Marshall. The Rome and Clinton R. R. is in Rome, Westmoreland, and Kirkland. A wooden tramroad for lumbering purposes has been built in Forreestport. A R. R. route has been proposed from Trenton Falls down the valley of West Canada Creek, to meet a road under construction southward from Ilion, but this is not definitely determined. A route eastward from Oswego, or some other point, towards Troy and the Hoosick Tunnel, has been proposed, and when built will cross the northern part of this county. A more direct line of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. from Utica to Syracuse has been formerly proposed. A Street R. R. from Utica to Frankfort has been authorized and partly built, and another from Utica into the town of Deerfield is proposed. The Street Railroads of Utica will be noticed in our account of that city.

At an early period of the English occupation of New York the colonists became acquainted with the wonderful natural channel of navigation that extended through this co., and which, with a short and easy portage, connected the Mohawk with the great lakes and the fertile regions of the West. Early in the last century, plans were proposed for improving this route and for fortifying the most important points upon it. The portage at Rome, from the Mohawk to Wood Creek, was occupied as early as 1725; and a fortification known as Fort Bull was built upon Wood Creek soon after. On the 27th of March, 1756, this fort was surprised by a party of French and Indians, under M. De Lery, who had penetrated through an interior route from the French post at La Presentation, now the site of Ogdensburgh city, at the mouth of the Oswegatchie on the St. Lawrence. The garrison were unprepared; yet they made a spirited but ineffectual resistance, and nearly every person perished. Alarm was carried to Fort Williams, on the Mohawk, 4 mi. distant, and a force was hastily sent, but arrived too late to render assistance. The enemy, after wasting the stores and provisions, retired with their prisoners and plunder toward Black River, by route they came. Oswego was besieged by the French during the summer of 1756, and was surrendered on the 14th of Aug. Alarmed at the success of the French, and greatly in fear for his personal safety, Col. Webb, then commanding on the Mohawk, destroyed Forts Williams and Craven, and hastily retreated down the valley to Albany, leaving the frontiers to the mercy of the savages.

Fort Stanwix, named from Col. John Stanwix, of the British army, was erected in the summer of 1758, on the site of the present village of Rome. It was heavily armed; but the war ended without furnishing occasion for its use, and upon the peace it was allowed to fall into ruin. In June, 1776, Col. Dayton was sent by the Continental authorities to rebuild this fort, which was from this time named Fort Schuyler. Col. Peter Gansevoort was ordered hither in April, 1777, with the 3d Regiment, and while still unfinished, the fort was besieged by the Tories and Indians under St. Leger, who hoped by this movement to call off part of the forces operating to oppose the march of Gen. Burgoyne by way of Lake Champlain. To relieve this post, Gen. Herkimer was sent with a detachment of troops chiefly raised in "*Tryon*" co. This army fell into an ambuscade at Oriskany, where a memorable battle was fought on the 5th of Aug. 1777, resulting in the defeat of the Americans, and the mortal wounding of Gen. Herkimer. While most of the savages were absent from their camp, a well conducted sortie from Fort Schuyler, by a party under Col. Willett, attacked the camp of the enemy and took a large quantity of baggage and storage, 5 British standards, and the papers of most of the officers. The discontent which this incident occasioned among the Indians was increased to insubordination by the mysterious reports brought in by the emissaries of the Americans; and on the 22d of Aug. the siege was raised, and the enemy retreated to Oswego. The fort was destroyed by fire and flood in May, 1781. Through the influence of Rev. Samuel Kirk. land and others, most of the Oneidas were induced to remain neutral or join the American cause, and were awarded by liberal concessions at subsequent treaties. The Oneidas reserved a large tract of land in the treaty of 1780, but ceded portions in 1796, 1798, 1802, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1815, 1817, 1824, 1826, 1827, and 1840, when they finally ceded the last of their lands held in common and received individual portions. Most of them have emigrated to Wisconsin; but a few families still reside at the ancient seat of their ancestors. They hold their lands as their individual property, and not as tenants in common, after the manner of remnants of other Indian tribes in the State.

Settlement had extended into the borders of the co. before the Revolution, but every vestige of agricultural improvement was swept away during the war. Civilization reappeared with peace; and before the beginning of the present century the hardy pioneers of New England had pressed into nearly every town. The completion of the Western Inland Navigation Co.'s improvement in 1796, and of the Seneca turnpike and other early thoroughfares for emigration, and the construction of the Erie Canal, and the 3 lateral canals which here join it, and of the railroads which cross it, have formed marked eras in the improvement and prosperity of the co. In wealth, population, and enterprise, it now ranks among the first cos. in the State. Its greatest element of prosperity within the past few years has been its manufactures, which have increased to a large extent, and now embrace a great variety of objects, and employ a vast amount of capital.

The central location of Utica has led to the location of the State Agricultural Fair, upon several occasions.

The troops raised in this co. in the late war were as follows: The 14th Regiment, (organized at Albany,) and the 26th, (org. at Elmira,) were mostly raised in this county in the early months of the war, for two years. The 2d Heavy Artillery was also organized at Utica, in 1861, being principally from Oneida, New York, and Herkimer counties.

A regimental camp was established at Boonville, Sept. 23d, 1861, under Col. Charles Wheelock, who raised the 97th Regiment in the autumn of 1862, and winter following. It left March 13, 1862, for the seat of war, reorganized at the expiration of its three years' term, and was mustered out of service July 18, 1865.

A regimental camp was ordered to be formed at Utica, Oct. 26, 1861, under Gen. H. R. White, but the project of forming a regiment under this order for the time failed.

A regimental camp was formed at Rome in the fall of 1861, under Col. O. B. Pierce, and a part of the 81st Regiment was raised there. Rome was designated by G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous of the 19th Senatorial District, and the 117th and 146th Regiments N. Y. Vols. were organized there in the summer and fall of 1862. The 57th, 189th, 192d, and 193d Infantry, 3d, 8th, 15th, and 24th Cavalry, and 1st and 14th Artillery, were in part enlisted from this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860 and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Anneville.....	2,337	2,685	2,716	322	308	250	294	304	356	302	322	279	352	266	326
Augusta.....	2,213	2,061	2,068	317	192	275	166	317	197	311	204	524	317	295	193
Ava.....	1,260	1,121	1,169	136	112	113	127	145	148	144	120	131	126	122	103
Boonville.....	4,212	4,228	4,106	641	340	476	383	582	426	584	467	620	433	593	447
Bridgewater.....	1,261	1,252	1,253	209	113	176	106	195	108	198	105	189	199	169	100
Caunden.....	3,187	3,533	3,637	515	232	435	255	496	297	589	296	553	303	553	322
Deerfield.....	2,249	2,071	2,045	258	207	270	240	290	235	269	242	244	241	227	181
Florence.....	2,402	2,467	2,398	185	333	113	362	125	422	137	424	159	391	168	346
Floyd.....	1,440	1,227	1,209	147	117	111	172	140	180	143	168	148	156	136	152
Forest Port.....	.....	1,276	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	158
Kirkland.....	4,185	4,044	4,912	530	396	411	372	497	423	528	436	531	478	518	471
Lee.....	2,796	2,714	2,656	351	357	286	334	353	366	353	357	317	352	309	330
Marcy.....	1,687	1,517	1,451	203	157	167	181	234	189	182	202	170	182	182	142
Marshall.....	2,134	2,141	2,145	281	146	231	190	290	214	294	192	296	214	266	194
New Hartford.....	4,395	3,654	4,037	575	218	492	244	557	261	590	272	563	272	492	266
Paris.....	3,762	3,585	3,475	517	263	482	248	530	287	557	296	515	318	478	294
Remsen.....	2,670	2,650	1,184	409	213	332	313	376	252	402	247	401	241	260	62
Rome.....	9,830	9,478	11,000	837	948	596	1,061	770	1,240	804	1,195	858	1,309	860	1,302
Sangerfield.....	2,343	2,357	2,513	265	230	232	260	246	285	253	317	284	339	256	330
Steuben.....	1,541	1,416	1,261	255	81	203	97	234	101	236	112	221	84	102	89
Trenton.....	3,504	2,199	2,156	690	194	533	20	590	225	612	201	626	199	578	201
Utica (city).....	22,529	23,686	28,804	2,147	2,000	1,803	2,156	2,183	2,473	2,313	2,731	2,413	2,911	2,575	2,666
Vernon.....	2,908	2,931	2,870	429	225	387	212	427	250	432	260	459	253	424	246
Verona.....	5,967	5,964	5,780	693	346	499	530	667	622	639	608	647	511	532	584
Vienma.....	3,460	3,408	3,180	414	328	350	330	438	392	356	368	379	340	379	316
Western.....	2,497	2,352	2,423	250	298	284	311	257	287	253	302	251	310	215	327
Westmoreland.....	3,166	2,978	2,852	464	214	351	276	434	278	490	263	420	267	426	266
Whitewater.....	4,367	3,984	4,339	567	327	419	322	519	364	544	336	547	364	520	368
Total.....	105,202	102,713	110,069	12,508	9,031	10,143	9,662	12,075	10,923	12,431	11,121	12,555	11,295	12,149	10,819

1 Changed from a town to a city, Feb. 23, 1870.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ONEIDA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	736, 164	\$ 13, 619, 654	\$ 3, 021, 453	\$16, 641, 107	\$.....	\$ 41, 250.76	\$82, 447.52	\$19, 229.54	\$44, 868.91	1.13
1860..	736, 164	13, 619, 654	3, 021, 453	16, 641, 107	25, 639, 379	41, 250.76	82, 447.53	19, 229.53	44, 868.91	0.86
1861..	735, 612	13, 432, 035	3, 967, 197	16, 498, 841	25, 639, 379	67, 444.20	62, 225.93	19, 229.53	80, 123.06	0.89
1862..	735, 612	13, 432, 035	3, 967, 197	16, 498, 841	24, 709, 962	67, 444.20	62, 225.93	18, 532.40	98, 839.85	1.00
1863..	734, 516	13, 499, 488	2, 844, 131	16, 343, 619	24, 709, 962	80, 065.05	214, 617.95	18, 532.47	105, 017.34	1.69
1864..	737, 279	13, 531, 181	2, 955, 584	16, 486, 765	24, 956, 504	72, 897.56	478, 594.66	18, 716.69	112, 300.13	2.73
1865..	732, 967	13, 644, 076	3, 420, 953	17, 065, 029	25, 674, 054	59, 926.27	753, 768.22	19, 235.54	106, 449.73	6.59
1866..	734, 430	13, 753, 821	2, 265, 859	16, 019, 680	24, 357, 046	179, 762.25	110, 014.50	18, 642.73	119, 624.54	1.70
1867..	734, 430	13, 883, 921	2, 268, 860	16, 152, 651	26, 519, 630	152, 738.76	33, 607.38	33, 149.60	168, 399.96	1.69
1868..	735, 453	14, 223, 168	2, 174, 566	16, 347, 734	27, 152, 651	161, 030.89	86, 869.29	33, 940.81	123, 544.59	1.49
1869..	737, 439	14, 581, 949	2, 166, 411	16, 748, 360	27, 397, 734	160, 875.96	80, 368.41	34, 247.17	119, 865.08	1.44
1870..	737, 439	14, 581, 949	2, 166, 411	16, 748, 360	28, 748, 360	160, 875.96	80, 368.41	35, 935.45	172, 858.73	1.57

ANNSVILLE—named from the wife of J. W. Bloomfield, the first settler, was formed from Lee, Florence, Camden, and Vienna, April 12, 1823. A small part was annexed to Lee in 1867. It lies on the N. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is broken with ridges or swells, running E. and W., gradually increasing in height toward the N. The E. branch of Fish Creek² forms a part of the E. boundary, and flows through the S. E. part; and the W. branch of the same stream forms a part of the S. boundary. Several small streams are tributaries of the E. branch, the principal of which are Furnace and Fall Creeks. On the latter near its mouth, are three falls, of 14, 20, and 60 ft. respectively. The town is best adapted for dairying, and has many fine dairy farms. **Glenmore**, (p. o.), near the centre, contains 2 sawmills, 1 gristmill, and 15 houses. **Taberg**, (p. o.) in the S. part, contains 3 churches, (Bap., Meth., and Presb.), 3 sawmills, 1 gristmill, tannery, and several small manufactories. Pop. 400. **Blossvale**, (p. o.) (Taberg sta.) is in the S. part. The first settlement was commenced in 1793,³ by John W. Bloomfield, from N. J. There are 4 churches in town, (Presb., Bap., Meth. Epis., and R. C.)

AUCUSTA—was formed from Whitestown, March 15, 1798. A part of Vernon was taken off in 1802, and a part of Stockbridge (Madison co.) in 1836. It lies on the W. border of the co., S. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland. Two ranges of hills extend N. and S. through the town on opposite sides of Skanandoa Creek, affording limestone of excellent quality for lime and building purposes. Oriskany Creek flows through the extreme S. E. corner, and Skanandoa Creek flows N. through near the centre. **Augusta**, (p. o.) near the centre, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, and 147 inhabitants. **Knoxboro**, (p. o.) N. W. of the centre, contains a church, several mills and shops, and 208 inhabitants. **Oriskany Falls**, (p. o.), in the S. E. corner, contains a church, a saw and 2 gristmills, machine shop, and 628 inhabitants, of whom 599 are in this town, and 29 in Marshall. The first settlement was made by — Gun, in 1793.⁴ This town is a part of a tract leased from the Oneidas by Peter Smith, in 1794, and afterwards assumed by the State, and he received certain lots for his interest in the lease. Part of the Oneida Reservation purchased in 1795, and sold at auction in 1797, was included in the north part of this town. The first religious services were held at the house of — Fairbanks, in 1794.⁵

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 794,740. The area of the city and villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	476,669	189,572	666,241
1855	435,901	286,595	722,396
1860	446,692	186,087	632,779
1865	460,690	219,230	679,920

²Called by the Indians Te-go-ro-ken, "between the mouths." A branch of the creek was called A-on-ta-gillon, "Creek at point of rocks." In the neighborhood of Fall Creek are several ravines with very picturesque scenery.

³The first settlement was made at Taberg. Among the

early settlers were Elias Brewster, Adam P. Campbell, Nicholas Armstrong, and Squire Fairservice.

⁴Among the early settlers were Benjamin Warren, David Morton, John Alden, Ichabod Stafford, Joseph and Abraham Forbes, Isaac and Benjamin Allen, Amos Parker, Thos. Cassaty, Ozias and Lemuel Hart, James Reynolds, Abel Prior, Thomas Spafford, Ezen Saxton, Abiel Lindsey, and Francis O'Toole. The first birth was that of Peter Smith Gunn; the first marriage, that of Daniel Hart and Catherine Putnam; and the first death, that of Eleazer Putnam, in 1795. T. Cassaty built the first sawmill, in 1795, at Oriskany Falls. A gristmill was built the next year.

⁵There are 4 churches in this town: Cong., at O. Falls; Presb. and Prot. Epis., at Augusta; a Union ch., and preparations for a Meth. Ep. at Knoxboro.

AVA—was formed from Boonville, May 12, 1846. It is the central town on the n. border of the co. Its surface is a moderately uneven upland, 700 to 1,000 ft. above the Rome level. It is drained by Fish Creek, the e. and w. branches of the Mohawk, Point Rock, and Blue Brooks. It is mostly a dairy town, for which business it is well adapted. **Ava Corners**, (Ava p. o.) w. of the centre, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was commenced by Ebenezer Harper, in 1798.¹

BOONVILLE, named from Gerrit Boon, agent of Holland Land Co.—was formed from Leyden, (Lewis co.,) March 28, 1805. Ava was taken off in 1846. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, 800 to 1,000 ft. above the canal at Rome. Black River flows through the n. e. part, and Lansing Kil rises near the centre and flows s. to the Mohawk. The town is underlaid by Trenton limestone, mostly covered with deep deposits of drift, and in some parts the surface is thickly strewn with boulders, some of which occur of great size. **Boonville**, (p. o.) in the n. w. part, was incorp. in 1855. It contains 5 churches, a bank, a printing office,² several manufactories, and 1,418 inhabitants. The village is steadily increasing in population and business. It is a sta. on the U. & B. R. R., and is on the summit level of the Black River Canal, and has within its limits most of the navigable feeder which supplies this summit with water. **Alder Creek**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, contains a church and 15 houses. It is a mi. e. of the R. R. station of this name. **Hawkinsville**, (p. o.) n. w. of the centre, contains several small manufactories, and 150 inhabitants. The first settlement commenced in 1795.³ The first church was formed in 1805.⁴

BRIDGEWATER—was formed from Sangerfield, March 24, 1797. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is uneven. The valley of the w. branch of the Unadilla and its tributaries, locally known as "Bridgewater Flats," in the n., is about a mi. wide, but decreases to about half that width in the s. The excavation which forms the valley has been filled to an immense depth with drift; and rock cannot be found within a great distance below the surface. Cedar swamps extend along several of the streams. The hills rise, on the e. and w. borders, 300 to 500 ft. above the valley, their declivities being often steep. The w. branch of the Unadilla⁵ flows s. through the town. A branch of the D., L. & W. R. R. extends through the town, and there is prospect of a R. R. down the Unadilla to New Berlin. **Bridgewater**, (p. o.) in the s. part, contains 3 churches, R. R. sta., and 250 inhabitants. It is at the height of land at the head of the w. branch of the Unadilla. **Bridgewater Centre**, is a R. R. station. **North Bridgewater**, (p. o.) is a small village and flag station on R. R. **Babcock Hill**, (p. o.) is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1788,⁶ by Joseph Farwell. There are 3 churches in town: Cong., Episc., and Univ.

CAMDEN, named from Camden, N. J.—was formed from Mexico, March 15, 1799. Florence was taken off in 1805, Vienna in 1807, and a part of Annsville in 1823. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of Oneida Lake, and near the n. w. corner. Its surface is rolling, gradually rising toward the n., where it is broken by hills whose summits are several hundred feet above Oneida Lake. The w. branch of Fish Creek flows diagonally through the town toward the s. e. Mad River from the n. unites with it near Camden Village; and Little River, a tributary, forms part of the s. boundary. The town is best adapted for grazing and dairying. **Camden**, (p. o.) in the e. part, was incorp. in 1834. It contains 3 churches, a newspaper office,⁷ saw and gristmills, a sash and blind manufactory, pump factory, 2 tanneries, several other manufactories, and 1,703 inhabitants. **West Camden**, (p. o.) near the n. w. corner, contains about 20 houses. **Hillsborough**, (p. o.) in the s. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced near the close of the last cen-

¹ Zephania haud Abner Wood settled in town about 1800. Messrs. Barnard, Panning, Adams, Mitchell, Beck, and Tiffany were early settlers. Salmon Bates kept the first inn, in 1800. Benj. Jones built the first sawmill, in 1801,—at which time there were only 9 other inhabitants in town.

² *The Boonville Herald*, (Repub.) weekly; Harvey P. Willard, ed. and prop. Size, 25 by 37. Terms, \$1.50. Begun in 1854.

³ Andrew Edmunds came on in 1795 as an agent of the Holland Land Co., with several men, built a sawmill, and commenced a gristmill, which was finished the next year. Luke Fisher and son, Phineas Martin, and Silas Southwell, Asahel and Ezekiel Porter, Aaron Willard, Jacob Springer, Jephtha King, and Hezekiah Jones came in 1796. Lemuel Hough and Daniel Pitelner were early settlers. The first

birth was that of a daughter of Jacob Springer; and the first marriage that of Henry Evans and Elizabeth Edmunds. The first store and inn were opened by the agents of the company.

⁴ Rev. Daniel Smith was the first minister. There are now 6 churches in town: Presb., M. E., Bap., Prot. Episc., Union, and R. C.

⁵ Called also the Ti-a-na-da-ra.—*Jones's Annals*, p. 122.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Ezra Parker, Ephraim and Nathan Waldo, — Lyman, and Jesse, Joel, and Abner Ives. Ezra Parker kept the first inn; Major Farwell built the first sawmill; and Dyer Lyman the first gristmill. This is the smallest and least populous town in the co.

⁷ *Camden Journal*, (Repub.) weekly; J. H. Manger, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Estab. in 1864.

tury.¹ The first religious society was formed Feb. 17, 1798, by Rev. Eliphalet Steele. The church received from the heirs of John Murray an endowment in lands yielding a revenue of \$112.

DEERFIELD—was formed from Schuyler, March 15, 1798, and named from a town in Massachusetts. Marcy was taken off in 1832. It lies near the centre of the E. border of the co. Its surface rises from the Mohawk flats to a plateau, 600 to 1,000 ft. above. A broad interval, partly overflowed in high water, extends along the Mohawk opposite Utica; and on the N. E. the surface descends abruptly to the West Canada Creek. A street railroad has been projected to extend from the city of Utica out into this town, but it has not yet been built. **Deerfield Corners**, (Deerfield p. o.), in the S. part, contains 2 churches, several shops, and about 300 inhabitants. A thickly settled suburb of Utica lies on the river. **North Cage**, (p. o.), in the N. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1773.² The first religious services were held in 1798, by Rev. ——— Eddy.

FLORENCE—was formed from Camden, Feb. 16, 1805. A part of Annsville was taken off in 1823. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling, and 250 to 300 ft. above the Rome level. Mad River flows S. E. through the town. **Florence**, (p. o.), N. of the centre, contains 3 churches, 3 sawmills, a gristmill, tannery and about 40 houses. **Empeyville**, in the E. part, contains a church and 20 houses. **East Florence**, (p. o.), and **Florence Hill**, are hamlets. The first settlement commenced in 1801,³ by Amos Woodworth, and most of the town was afterwards settled under the agents of Garret Smith. The first religious society (Cong.) was formed Dec. 16, 1816; Rev. Samuel Sweezy was the first settled minister.

FLOYD,—named from Wm. Floyd, one of the "signers," who died in town, was formed from Steuben, March 4, 1796. It lies in the interior, E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, gradually rising to the N. border, where it attains an elevation of 200 to 300 feet above the valley of the Mohawk. Nine Mile Creek⁴ flows through a small portion of the S. E. part. There are 4 cheese factories in town, using the milk of about 1,800 cows. **Floyd Corners**, (Floyd p. o.), contains a church, 95 inhabitants. The first settlement commenced about 1790, by Capt. Benjamin Pike.⁵ There are 3 churches in town; Cong., Welch Meth., and Union.

FORESTPORT,—was formed from Remsen, Nov. 24th, 1869, including the part N. of Black River, in the N. E. corner of the co, mostly in the wild forest region forming the great Northern Wilderness. The rock is gneiss, with an abundance of boulders of the same, and it is poorly adapted to agriculture. The Big and Little Woodhull Creeks, and other tributaries of the Black River, drain the surface, and in the N. part, are several picturesque lakes. **Forestport**, (p. o.), on Black River, on the line of Boonville, is a small village, with a limited amount of manufactures. There are several tanneries and lumbering establishments and a wooden track R. R. in this town. **Big Brook**, is a p. o.

KIRKLAND—named from Rev. Samuel Kirkland, missionary to the Oneidas, was formed from Paris, April 13, 1827, Marshall was taken off in 1829; a part was annexed to New Hartford in 1834, and a part of Paris was annexed in 1839. It lies in the interior, S. of the centre of the co. and its surface is a hilly upland, divided by the valley of Oriskany Creek; the hills rising from 200 to 800 feet above the valley, through which the U. C. & B. R. R. passes. Near Clinton village are quantities of good building stone. Iron ore is mined extensively, and sent off by canal. It is a limonite, interstratified with the Clinton group

¹ Henry Williams was the first permanent settler, in 1796-7. Jesse Curtis had previously built a sawmill; but he did not settle in town until some time after. Levi Matthews, Daniel Parker, Seth and Joel Dunbar, Aaron Matthews, Samuel Wood, Thos. Comstock, Elihu Curtis, Sam'l Royce, Noah and Andrew Tuttle, Benjamin Barnes, sr. and jr., Philip Barnes, Israel Stoddard, and ——— Carrier were early settlers. The first birth was that of Noah F. Tuttle; the first marriage that of Elihu Curtis and Anna Northrop; and the first deaths were those of Mrs. Bacon and a child, who were drowned in crossing Mad River in a canoe. Elihu Curtis kept the first inn, in 1799; and Timothy W. Wood the first store, about the same time.

² George G. Weaver, Capt. Mark Damoth, and Christian Reel settled at the Corners in 1773. In 1776, hearing that a band of Tories and Indians were planning a descent upon the settlement, they retreated to Little Stone Arabia. In 1784 they returned, and about the same time Peter, Nicholas, and Geo. Weaver, Geo. Damoth, Nicholas and Philip Harter, came in. During the first 15 or 20 years, the set-

tlement did not extend to the N. part of the town. The Cox and Coffin families were the first in that part.

³ The first settlement commenced under the auspices of Wm. Henderson, owner of Township 4, of Scriba's Patent. He gave Amos Woodworth, John Spinning, and ——— Turner, 50 acres each, to commence a settlement. Azariah Orton, ——— Crawford and his son Clark, Norman Waugh Benoni and Ebenezer Barlow, Ambrose Curtis, Ephraim Wright, Joseph Olcott, and Benj. Young came soon after. Several of the latter settled at Florence Hill. Nathan Thompson kept the first inn.

⁴ Called by the Indians Te-ya-num-soke, "a beech tree standing."

⁵ Among the early settlers were Stephen Moulton, Wm. and Nathaniel Allen, James Chase, Elisha Lake, ——— Howard, Hope Smith, David Bryan, Samuel Denison, Jas. Bartlett, ——— Putney, Jarvis Pike, Capt. Nathan Townsend, and Thomas Bacon—mostly from Conn. The first death was that of ——— Foster; the second, that of Nathan Thompson, who was killed by a falling tree.

Fruit is raised to great advantage. The town derives importance from its being the seat of several large educational institutions. **Clinton**, (p. o.) incorp. April 12, 1843, is on the canal in the valley, containing 6 churches, 2 newspaper offices,¹ four young ladies' seminaries,² a boy's seminary,³ and several manufactories. Pop. 1,640. *Hamilton College*, on a hill overlooking the valley, was founded in 1812. Its buildings consist of "Dexter Hall," or N. Coll.; "Kirkland Hall," or Middle Coll.; "Hamilton Hall," or S. Coll., each of stone, 4 stories, high, 49 by 98 feet, for study, lodging and recitation rooms, a stone chapel, 3 stories high, 51 by 80 feet, with lecture and recitation rooms and library, a boarding house, a hall for collections of mineralogy, geology, and natural history, a gymnasium, a chemical laboratory, an astronomical observatory, a library hall, (in course of erection at a cost of \$45,000, and to be called after the name of the donor the "Perry H. Smith Library Hall,") and a President's house recently purchased at a cost of \$25,000.

The value of the college property is valued as follows: Real Estate, \$200,000; Miscellaneous Library, \$16,000; Noyes Library, \$50,000; apparatus in chemical department, \$2,000; and in the philosophical, \$2,000; astronomical instruments, \$15,000; cabinets, \$15,000. Total, \$300,000.

The Hon. Wm. H. Maynard of Utica, gave some years since \$20,000 to endow a law professorship; S. Newton Dexter, of Briskany, \$15,000 for a professorship of Greek and Latin. There are 11 prizes, with foundations of \$500 to \$1,500 each, 16 scholarships of \$1,000 each. The College has an endowment of \$30,000 for the presidency, given by Wm. D. Walcott, and his father the late Benj. Walcott. Edwin C. Litchfield has given \$30,000 for the observatory; Silas D. Childs and his wife, bequeathed \$60,000 for the Dep. of Ag., Chemistry and Natural Science; Simeon Benjamin gave \$20,000 for the Latin professorship, and John C. Baldwin, \$20,000 for the education of candidates for the ministry. The chair of Moral Philosophy has been endowed by contributions from Phila.; that of Greek by contributions from N. Y.; that of Logic and Rhetoric, by contributions from Utica. The college has been liberally aided by the State.

The faculty numbers 11 instructors, and there are about 130 students. The number of graduates is about 1,250. The college park embraces about 15 acres. At the Observatory, Prof. Peters has discovered several asteroids never before seen. The exact position of this place is N. lat. 43 deg., 2 min., 16.5 sec.: lon. 75 deg., 24 min., 16.8 sec. It was built in 1854, and cost \$5,000 besides the instruments.

The "Hamilton Oneida Academy," the pioneer of this college, was incorporated by the Regents, January 31, 1793, mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, and the next year a commodious brick edifice was built, of which the corner stone was laid by Baron Steuben. This academy was quite successful, and the rapid growth of central New York, suggested to its friends, an extension of its course of study. The academy at Fairfield, Herkimer co., being a rival in this ambition, a college charter was granted to each: one as *Hamilton*, and the other as *Clinton* college. A compromise was finally effected, by which the former became a literary college, and in time a medical college was established in place of the latter. The first president of Hamilton college was the Rev. Asel Backus, who has been in turn succeeded by Henry Davis, in 1817, Sereno E. Dwight, in 1833, Joseph Penny, in 1835, Simeon North, in 1839, Samuel Ware Fisher, in 1858, and Samuel Gilman Brown, in 1866. It has been chiefly under the patronage of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches.

Manchester, (Kirkland p. o.) is a manufacturing village in the N. part. Pop. 158. **Franklin Iron Works**,⁴ (p. o.) near the centre has 379 inhabitants. **Clarks Mills**, (p. o.) in the N. w. cor. is a manufacturing village, with a cotton fac. grist mill, sawmill, and 420 inhabitants. Settlement in this town was begun in 1787, by 8 families,⁵

¹ *Clinton Courier*, (Repub.) weekly. M. D. Raymond, Ed. & Pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1846.

² *Hamilton Literary Monthly*, 46 pages, octavo. E. A. McMahon & Co., Eds. & Pubs. Terms \$3.00. Established in 1866.

³ *The Clinton Liberal Institute*, founded in 1832, and under Universalists. It has a separate male and female department, the former of stone, 36 by 52 feet, 4 stories; the other an elegant 2 story structure, 144 by 60 feet.

⁴ *The Houghton Seminary*, is 60 by 112 feet in size, and cost, with 20 acres of land, \$25,000.

⁵ *The Cottage Seminary*, under the care of Miss Anna Chipman.

Mrs. Moore's Seminary.

³ *The Clinton High School*, is a prosperous boarding school, for about 30 pupils.

⁴ About 8,000 tons of iron are made annually at this furnace. It employs about 200 men in its various departments.

⁵ Moses Foot, his three sons, Bronson, Luther, and Ira, and his son-in-law, Barnabas Pond, were of this number. Levi Shearman, Solomon Hovey, Ludin Blodgett, Timothy Tuttle, Samuel Hubbard, Randall Lewis, Cordial Forts, John Bullen, and Capt. Cassey were early settlers. Mrs. S. Hovey was the first white woman who moved into town; the first child born was Clinton Foot; the first marriage was that of Roger Leverett and Elizabeth Chesborough; and the first death was that of Mrs. Meral Tuttle. Skennando-

and religious services were first held in the cabin of Capt. Foot. There are 7 churches in town.¹

LEE—named from a town in Mass—was formed from Western, April 3, 1811. A part of Aunsbury was taken off in 1823, and a part added from that town in 1867. It lies in the interior, N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly, gradually rising from the lowlands in the S. to an elevation of 500 to 800 ft. above the canal at Rome. The W. branch of the Mohawk flows through the N. E. corner, and Fish Creek forms a part of the W. boundary. **Lee Centre**, (p. o.), contains a church, saw and gristmill, tannery, and 355 inhab. **Lee**, (p. o.), in the S. W. corner, contains a church and about 25 houses. **Delta**, (p. o.), in the S. E. corner, on the line of Western, contains a foundry, tannery, and 270 inhabitants, of whom 220 are in Lee and 50 in Western. **West Branch**, (p. o.), in the N. E. corner, contains a saw and gristmill and 97 inhabitants. **Stokes**,² (p. o.), is a hamlet. The first settlement commenced in 1790, at Delta, by Stephen and Reuben Sheldon.³ The first religious society (Cong.) was formed in 1797, under Rev. James Southworth.

MARCY—named from Gov. Wm. L. Marcy—was formed from Deerfield, March 30, 1832. It lies on the N. bank of the Mohawk, E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling; a wide intervalle borders upon the river, from which rises an irregular table land 300 to 500 ft. above the valley. Nine Mile Creek flows through the W. corner. The U. & B. R. R. passes through the town. **Stittsville**, (p. o.) on the line of Trenton is a small village, and R. R. Station. **Marcy**, is a p. o. The first settlement commenced in 1793,⁴ by John Wilson. There are 6 churches in town.⁵

MARSHALL—was formed from Kirkland, Feb. 21, 1829. It lies in the S. part of the co., the S. W. corner bordering on Madison co. The surface is a hilly upland, the hills rising 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Oriskany Creek flows N. E. through the W. part. **Deansville**, (p. o.), named from James Dean, is on the N. border, contains 2 churches,⁶ a distillery, an academy, and 195 inhabitants, of whom 20 are in Kirkland. It is a R. R. sta. **Hanover**, (Marshall p. o.), near the centre, contains a church and 75 inhabitants. **Forge Hollow**, contains a church, a forge, and 25 houses. Pop. 120. **Waterville**, mostly in Sangerfield, has 127 inhabitants in this town. **Oriskany Falls**, is mostly in Augusta, and but 30 of its inhabitants are in this town. **Marshall Station**, is on the D., L. & W. R. R. The first white settlement was commenced in 1793,⁶ by David Barton. The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1797.⁷

NEW HARTFORD,—was formed from Whitestown, April 12, 1827. A part of Kirkland was annexed in 1834. It lies upon the E. border of the co., S. of the centre. Its surface is level or gently undulating, except in the extreme E. part, where is a low range of hills. Sauquoit Creek flows N. through near the centre. **New Hartford**, (p. o.), contains 4 churches, several thriving manufactories, and 743 inhabitants. **Washington Mills**, (p. o.), contains the Washington Steam Mills, Oneida Woolen Mills. **New York Upper Mills**, (New York Mills p. o.), on the N. border, and **Willow Vale**, in the S. part, have important manufactories. The first settlement was commenced by Jedediah Sanger, in 1788.⁸ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1791, by Rev. Jonathan Edwards; and the first settled minister was Rev. Danl. Bradley.

ah, an Oneida chief, died in this town, March 11, 1816, aged 110 years. Capt. Cassey built the first gristmill, in 1787, and a sawmill the next year. The village was early named from Gov. Clinton; and the vicinity was known by the Indians as *Ka-de-wis-day*.

¹ Cong., Bap., R. C., 2 Presb., Meth., and Episc.

² Sometimes called "Nisbets Corners," and "Lee Corners."

³ Among the early settlers were David Smith, John and Benj. Spinning, Stephen and Nicholas Salisbury, Nathan Barlow, Wm. Taft, Dan. and Seth Miller, Frederic Sprague, —Hall, Jas. Young, Chas. Gifford, Elisha Parke, and —Potter. The first birth was that of Fenner Sheldon, in 1791; the first marriage, that of Dan. Miller and Amy Taft; the first death, that of Job Kaird, in 1796. David Smith built the first sawmill, at Delta, and Gen. Floyd the first gristmill, in 1796.

⁴ James, Thos., Isaac, Jacob Wilson and —Tull were early settlers. The first death was that of John Wilson, in the fall of 1793. —Camp kept the first inn about 1810; and John F. Allen, built the first sawmill, about 1825.

⁵ 2 Cong., 2 Bap., M. E., and Calv. Meth.

⁶ The Brothertown Indians were settled previous to the Revolution on a reservation in this town and Kirkland given

them by the Oneidas. They were remnants of New England, Hudson River, and Long Island Indians, who were collected toward the close of the Colonial period, and numbered, when first removed hither, about 400 souls. Coming from many different stocks, they adopted the English language and some of the arts of civilized life. They were mostly scattered during the war, but afterward returned, and many of them became thrifty farmers; but the greater part acquired the vices of the whites, and a part of them sold out and went to Green Bay. In 1850 the last of the tribe bade adieu to their homes and moved West. Among the early white settlers were Warren Williams, Hezekiah Eastman, Capt. Simeon Hubbard, and Levi Barker. The first birth was that of Lester Barker.

⁷ There are now 4 churches in town; 2 Cong. M. E., and Univ.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Asahel Beach, Amos Ives, Solomon Blodget, Salmon Butler, Joel Blair, Agitt Hill, —Wyman, Stephen Bushnell, Oliver Collins, Joseph Jennings, Joseph Higgs, Nathan Seward, John French, —Kellogg, —Risley, —Olmstead, —Seymour, —Butler, —Hurlbut, —Kilborn, and —Montague. Jedediah Sanger built the first mill.

PARIS,—named from Isaac Paris, a merchant at Fort Plain, was formed from Whites-town, April 10, 1792. Brookfield, Hamilton, and a part of Cazenovia were taken off in 1795, and Kirkland in 1827. A part of the latter town was re-annexed in 1839. It lies on the E. border, near the S. E. corner of the co., and its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Sauquoit Creek. The hills bordering the valley are 200 to 400 ft. high, with steep declivities. Through this valley, the Sauquoit Creek flows northward, affording a large amount of water power, which is extensively used in manufactures of various kinds. The Utica & Chenango and Susquehanna R. R. (leased to the Del., Lack., & Western R. R.) passes up the valley, and near Cassville, a branch leaves the main line, and extends to Richfield Springs. **East Sauquoit**, and **West Sauquoit**, (Sauquoit p. o.,) are adjacent manufacturing villages, and together have 459 inhabitants. **Clayville**, (p. o.,) near the centre, is a thriving manufacturing village, with 944 inhabitants. **Cassville**, (p. o.,) is near the S. part. Pop. 152. **Paris Hill**, (Paris p. o.,) in the W. part, and **Holman City**, in the E. part, with 75 inhabitants. **Chadwick's Mill**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. station on the N. line. Settlement began in this town in 1789,¹ and the first church was organized ten years after, by the Rev. Jonathan Edwards. The Rev. Eliphalet Steele was the first pastor.

REMSEN—named from Henry Remsen of N. Y., former proprietor, was formed from Norway, (Herkimer co.,) March 15, 1798. A part of Steuben was annexed in 1809, and Forrest Port was taken off in 1869. Its surface is an elevated upland, broken by hills and ridges and with a mean elevation of 1,200 to 1,500 ft. above tide. The Black River forms its N. boundary; and West Canada Creek forms a small part of the S. E. boundary. The Cincinnati Creek affords a limited amount of water-power. This town is principally devoted to dairying for which it is finely adapted. **Remsen**, (p. o.,) a station on the U. & B. R. R. R., in the S. W. corner, contains 2 churches, several shops, and about 600 inhabitants. The first settlement commenced in 1794 by Shubeal Cross.² There are 12 churches in town; 3 Cong., 2 Bap., 3 M. E., and 4 Calv. Meth. Of these, 10 hold their services in the Welsh language. There are no towns in the State with so large a relative amount of Welsh population as this town and Steuben adjacent to it on the west.



ROME CITY,—was formed from Steuben, March 4, 1796, and incorp. as a city Feb. 23, 1870. It embraces the whole of the former town of Rome, and is divided into 5 wards. The City Government is vested in a mayor, Common Council composed of 3 aldermen from each ward, 3 assessors, a collector, a recorder, 4 justices of the peace, 4 constables, 6 com'rs. of schools, a chamberlain, a superintendent of streets, a marshal, an overseer of the poor, and such other officers as may be authorized by law. The elections are held on the first Tuesday of March, and the officers elected mostly enter upon their duties the Monday following. The act of incorporation was amended Feb. 18, 1871, by which act some of the wards were changed, and the district liable to taxation for local improvements was restricted to the parts benefited. The greater part of the area of the city is devoted to agriculture, being well adapted to dairying and grain. The surface is level, and in the W. part low and marshy. The village of Rome was incorp. March 26, 1819, and remained under a village charter until merged in the present city. (Rome p. o.,) which includes, besides the former village, several distinct localities. **West Rome**, is a suburb W. of the former village limits. **Stanwix**, (p. o.,) is a canal village. **Greens Corners**, a sta. on the central R. R. in the W. edge of the city. **Ridge Mills**, (p. o.,) near the central part of former town. **North Rome**, is a hamlet. The city contains 3 national banks, (cap.

¹ The first settlement was made by Capt. Rice. Among the early settlers were Benj. Barnes and his son Benjamin, John Humarton, Stephen Barnet, Aaron Adams, Abiel Simmons, Phineas Kellogg, John and Sylvester Butler, Asa Shepard, Kirkland Griffin, and Benj. Merrill. The first death was that of Wm. Swan, in 1790. Abner Bacon kept the first inn, and James Orton the first store, in 1802.

² Among the early settlers were John Bonner, Barnabas Mitchell, and Amos Bull, who came in 1795. Ephraim Holister Kent, Peter Becker, Joseph Brownell and others

were early settlers. The first birth, was that of Polly Mitchell, and the first death that of Capt. Peck. Broughton White kept the first store, about 1803. In 1808, David Mound, John Gas, Griffith L. Jones, John Owens, and Hugh Hughes, Welsh immigrants, settled, and were soon followed by a large immigration of their countrymen. This town contains more natives of Wales than any other town in the State; and, including their children of American birth, the Welsh number more than half the population.

\$347,560,) 2 private bankers, 2 savings banks, 4 newspaper offices,¹ and a small U. S. Arsenal, and it is the seat of an extensive business connected with canals and railroads, and of important manufactures consisting of R. R. iron rolling mill, (burnt March 24, 1871, but since restored), merchant iron mill, steel and bloom works. R. R. machinery and repair shops of R. W. & O. R. R. on a very extensive scale, 2 foundries and machine shops, planing mill, and sash and blind fac. boat building, 2 breweries, 2 soap factories, fishing tackle fac. and various other establishments. It has 8 hotels, and a large amount of mercantile trade. The completion of the Rome and Clinton R. R. will afford a route to the coal region that cannot but add to its prosperity. Rome is a half-shire, and has a c. n. and jail. The sessions of the Board of Supervisors is held here on alternate years, (1870, 1782, etc.) The Rome Academy was merged in the public schools in 1869, of which it now is the academic department. The school system of the city embraces 6 school districts, 23 teachers, and about 1,200 scholars. There are 13 churches in the city (3 R. C., 2 Meth Ep., 2 Luth., 1 Presb., 1 Free Meth., 1 Welsh Meth., 1 Bap., 1 Prot. Episc. and 1 Unitarian.)

The first settlement of Rome began before the French War of 1755-60, and from this period till the close of the Revolution, it was a military post of great importance to the frontiers. The portage employed several persons until a canal was opened, and the growth of the place then commenced was considerable. The first line of the Erie Canal was half a mile s. w. of the village, but the enlargement was made along the line of the old canal of 1795-6. A block-house was built in 1795, and the present U. S. Arsenal, in 1813. The title to the lands on which the village was built, was acquired at an early period by Dominic Lynch. John Roof, — Brodock, George and Henry Huntington, Joshua Hathaway, Dr. Stephen White, Roswell Fellows, Matthew Brown, sen. and jun., Seth Ranney, David Brown, Ebenezer, Daniel W., and Thomas Wright, Thomas Selden, Solomon and John Williams, Peter Colt, Wm. Colbrath, Abijah and Clark Putnam, Caleb Reynolds, Rufus Easton, Thos. Gilbert, Moses Fish, Stephen Lampman, Jeremiah Steves, and John Niles were early settlers.—*Jones's Annals*, p. 372. The first birth was in the family of John Roof, Aug. 28, 1769. The first sawmill was erected in 1758, and the first gristmill before 1793.

Much of the northern trade of this place fell off upon the extension of the Utica & Black River R. R. into and down the Black River Valley. At about the time that road was commenced, (Feb., 1853), a rival project known as the "Ogdensburgh, Clayton, & Rome R. R.," was started, and in the earnest rivalry between these two companies construction was commenced, and a very large amount of work done along the whole route. The village of Rome became involved in an investment of \$150,000, besides individual subscriptions to a large amount, all of which sums were finally lost, upon the abandonment of the project. This debt has long since been paid off, and the depression for a time occasioned, is remembered only as of the past. The location of the city, its railroad and canal facilities, and a wealthy farming region about, all tend to its future growth and prosperity.²

¹ *The Roman Citizen*, (Repub.) weekly, Sandford & Carr, editors and printers. Size 28 by 41 inches. Terms \$2.
The Rome Sentinel, (Dem.) weekly, Beers and Kessinger, pub. Size 28 by 41 inches. Terms \$2.

The Rising Sun, (workingmen's paper), weekly, by the Rome co-operative printing and publishing co. Size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$1.50.

The Rome Reformer, (Religious) monthly, Rev. P. Towner, ed. Size 15 by 22 inches. Terms 50 cts.

² A vivid description of Rome, as it was in the autumn of 1793, is given in the "Castorland Journal," as the agents of the French colony were on their first journey to the Black River. These were Messrs. Dejarjardins, Pharonx, and Brunel, of whom the latter afterwards acquired great fame in England as an engineer. Under date of October 10, 1793, they say: "Between the lower and upper landings of Fort Stanwix, it is only half a mile by land, while it is two miles by water. In many places the boatmen were obliged to cut their way with an axe where trees had fallen across, or were floating, or imbedded. Finally at 10 o'clock we met at Fort Stanwix. Meanwhile the two bateaux for Canada, which had preceded us, were drawn out of the water by oxen, and then loaded upon a double wagon, upon a beam adapted to the size of the bateau. They were borne upon this simple vehicle to the banks of Wood Creek. In waiting for the return of the wagons, we took our breakfast on the grass at the landing place. The portage between the Mohawk and Wood Creek, is a mile and a quarter in length.

It is to be observed that the waters of Wood Creek, which flow through Oneida into Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and those of the Mohawk, which are tributary to the North River, have between them only a narrow

space of ground, almost level with Wood Creek, and not more than two feet higher. A canal has therefore been projected to join these two rivers, or rather brooks. It is the same company as that at the Little Falls, under the name of the "Western Inland Navigation Co." The expense of portage is the same as at the Little Falls, (half a dollar a load.) The vehicles having returned, our bateau was loaded upon a truck, and our goods upon a wagon, while we followed upon foot.

We left at twilight, Fort Stanwix, which cost the English £60,000 sterling to build, as a barrier against the French in Canada. This place is now quite in ruins. It is nevertheless, one of the best located for the building of an arsenal and depot for Congress. The elevation of the fort is altogether of made land, which rendered its expense enormous in comparison with its size. We pitched our tent at the Wood Creek landing, as the stream was then almost dry. We could not go at once, but must wait for the waters of a mill, a quarter of a mile above, which the miller only lets off when his pond is full, to the great detriment of travelers. This mill ought to be suppressed when the plans in view are executed.

They have made some clearings at the place where we were encamped. After having peeled the bark the preceding year, to allow them to dry, or to make fences, all the underbrush and branches of the large trees are piled and burned. They carefully gather the ashes, which they sell at from sixpence to a shilling a bushel, according to quality. An acre of well grown wood, will yield three or four dollars worth of ashes, and it actually cost eight dollars to make the clearing. We witnessed in the night a very singular spectacle. Some dry and hollow trees were burning at the top, appearing like enormous flambeaux;

SANCERFIELD,—named from Jedediah Sanger, a prominent pioneer, was formed from Paris, March 5, 1795. Bridgewater was taken off in 1797. It was transferred from Chenango to Oneida co. April 4, 1804. It is the w. town on the s. line of the co. Its surface is a moderately hilly upland, 700 to 800 ft. above the Mohawk at Utica. The streams are small, and flow n. to the Mohawk and s. to Chenango River. **Waterville**,¹ (p. o.) near the n. border, contains 4 churches, an academy, a newspaper office,² several manufacturing, and 1,182 inhabitants, of whom 1,030 are in this town and 152 in Marshall. **Sangerfield Centre**, (Sangerfield p. o.) contains a church and 30 houses; and **Stockwells Settlement**, in the s. part, about 20 houses. The first settlement was commenced by Zerah Phelps, from Mass., in 1791.³

STEBEN,—named from Baron Steuben, was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792. A part of Mexico was annexed, and Floyd and Rome were taken off, in 1796; and Leyden and Western in 1797. Parts of Steuben's Tract in Western and Remsen were annexed in 1803; and a part was annexed to Remsen in 1809. It lies in the interior, n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly, broken upland, rising 800 to 2,000 feet above the Mohawk, the highest land in the co. being Starr Hill, from whence a horizon of vast distance is presented in every direction. The streams are small. Cincinnati Creek rises in the interior, and forms part of the e. boundary. The town is chiefly devoted to dairying. **Steuben Corners**, (Steuben p. o.) is a hamlet, in the s. part. **Steuben Station**, on the U. & B. R. R., is on the line of Boonville. **French Road**, is a p. o. The first settlement was commenced in 1789,⁴ under Baron Steuben, to whom the State had given 16,000 acres of land in 1786. He settled here, began improvements, and got in settlers. He died Nov. 28, 1794, and is buried in a piece of native woodland, 5 acres in extent, which is given with a farm to a church society upon condition that the wood shall never be cleared off. This condition has been performed and the lot kept fenced and secure from waste. The Steuben Monument Asso. incorp. April 17, 1860, laid the corner stone of a monument June 3, 1870, and the remains were finally placed therein April 22, 1871. There are 8 churches in this town,⁵ and a Welsh magazine has been published 30 years.⁶ **East Steuben**, (p. o.) is a flag station on the N. & B. R. R. R.

TRENTON,—was formed from Schuyler, March 24, 1797. It lies upon the w. bank of West Canada Creek, near the centre of the e. border of the co. The surface rises from the creek to the height of 100 to 400 feet; and from the summits it spreads out into an upland broken by ridges of drift. Cincinnati Creek flows through the n. part, and Nine Mile Creek through the s. part. The town is finely adapted to dairying, and supports a Union Ag. Soc. and 7 cheese factories. The celebrated Trenton Falls, upon West Canada Creek, are within the limits of this town.⁷ **Trenton**, (p. o.) originally incorp. as "Oldenbarneveldt," is now org. under an act of April 30, 1864. It is located upon Cincinnati Creek, at the mouth of Steuben Creek, contains 4 churches, 294 inhabitants. **Trenton Falls**, (p. o.) a short

others formed columns of flame, being on fire the whole length of the trunk, while masses of blazing brush formed the base of the scene. In the glare of these fires, five teuts, belonging to as many bateaux that were to go in the morning, and then lay dry in Wood Creek, the portage wagons, the cattle, the log huts, the scattered piles of baggage, and the camp fires, around which each party were making their supper, and all illuminated, presented a tableau, as seen from our tent, at once novel and picturesque. The flotilla was unable to move till nine o'clock. The miller having detained the waters, the men, who were there in numbers, compelled him to open the sluices, but this only gave us temporary relief, and it was still so low that two of us undertook to go by land to the mouth of Little Canada Creek, where the bateau would find some water to float in, below the junction of that stream the whole channel of the creek in many places. On taking a walk into the woods a short distance, the travelers describe the scene as follows:

"On every hand it was a fearful solitude. You are stopped sometimes by impassable swamps, and at other times by heaps of trees that have fallen from age, or have been overthrown by storms, and among which an infinite number of insects, and many squirrels find a retreat. On every hand we see the skeletons of trees overgrown with moss, and in every stage of decay. The Capillaire, and other plants and shrubs, spring out of these trunks, presenting at once the images of life and of death."

¹ Called by the Indians, *Son-nar-rie*. "Large Swamp."

² *The Waterville Times*, weekly. James J. Gurnsey, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1855.

³—Hale and wife, and Nathan Gurney, came in in 1792, and Benj. White, Phineas Owen, Sylvanus Dyer, Asahel Bellows, Nathaniel Ford, Henry Knowlton, Jonathan Stratton, — Clark, Col. David Norton, and about 30 others, in 1794. The first birth was that of a daughter of Z. Phelps, in 1792; the first marriage, that of Sylvanus Dyer and Hannah Norton; and the first death, that of Sybil Knowlton. Polly Dyer taught the first school; and Justus and Ebenezer Hale kept the first inn and store. The first store in Waterville was kept by Sylvanus Dyer, in 1799.

⁴ Sam'l Sizer, Capt. Simeon Fuller, and David Starr were early settlers. The first birth was that of Stephen Brooks, Jr.; the first marriage, that of William Case and — Platt. The town was extensively settled by Welsh immigrants. A religious magazine, (Welsh,) *Y Cenhadwr Americanaidd*, is published in town.

⁵ 2 Welsh Calvinistic Meth., 2 Welsh Cong., 1 Welsh Bap., 1 Welsh M. E., and 2 English M. E.

⁶ *Y Cenhadwr Americanaidd*, (American Messenger,) a religious magazine; large 8vo, monthly, 32 pages, in covers. Terms \$2.00. Robert Everett, D. D., editor.

⁷ This favorite place of resort was first brought to public notice by the Rev. John Sherman, proprietor of the first public hotel for visitors, erected in 1822. The falls are less interesting from the volume of water and height of fall than for the peculiar wildness of the surrounding scenery, "the ravine through which the stream flows is worn through the Trenton limestone to the depth of 70 to 80 ft. The Indian name Ka-na-ta, "dark brown water," and Kay-a-bo-ra, "slanting water," have been applied to this place, Trenton Village was called One-ti-a-dah-que, "in the bone."

distance below the Falls, contains a church, gristmill, sawmill, and 206 inhab. **South Trenton**, (p. o.), upon the old Utica turnpike, contains 2 churches and 40 houses. **Holland Patent**,¹ (p. o.), in the w. part of the town, is a station upon the U. & B. R. R. It contains 6 churches, and 320 inhabitants. **Prospect**, (p. o.), on West Canada Creek, above Falls, contains 2 churches, an extensive sawmill, a tannery, and 312 inhabitants. **Stittsville**, (p. o.), on the line of Marcy in the s. w. corner of the town, contains a church, cotton factory, sawmill, and 246 inhab. It is a r. r. station. **Gang Mills**, is a place of 104 inhab., and a lumber mill. Settlement was commenced in 1793, by Gerrit Boon, from Holland.² The first church (Cong.) was formed soon after; Rev. Mr. Fish was the first pastor. The churches in this town are Cong., Calv. Meth., Bap., Union., and Unitarian.



UTICA CITY—was incorp. as a village, April 3, 1798; as a town, (from Whitestown) in 1827, and as a city, Feb. 13, 1832. Its charter has been often amended, and in 1862, small parts of Washington and New Hartford were annexed. The city is divided into 9 Wards, and has about 30,000 inhab. It lies on the s. bank of the Mohawk, upon a wide intervalle from which the surface gently rises toward the s. w. The Erie Canal passes centrally through the city. The Chenango Canal connects with the Erie at this place. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. passes through; the U. & B. R. R. extends n., and the D. L. & W., and Del. & Hudson Canal Co. have branches of their railroads extending southward. It is the centre of

trade, and a market for a large extent of wealthy and fertile country, and has important manufactures.³ It has 4 national banks, 1 State, and 3 individual banks, 3 savings banks, and 2 safe-deposit companies.

The public buildings of Utica are creditable in their architectural style, and well adapted for their uses. Besides the co. court-house, jail and clerk's office, (the latter new and very elegant,) it has a city hall, a State Lunatic Asylum, and several educational and charitable institutions, worthy of note.

The *City Hall*, on Genesee St., is a fine building of cream colored brick, with a tower at one corner, and was built partly at the expense of the U. S. It has a public hall, council room, court rooms, and various city offices, and the office of the U. S. Circuit Court for the Northern District of N. Y. The amount paid by the U. S. for building, was \$12,000. The total cost was about \$90,000. The *City Library*, kept in this building, numbers over 4,500 volumes.

The *State Lunatic Asylum*, on the w. border of the city, on an eminence of moderate elevation, was erected in 1837-42, and is the oldest institution of the kind built by the State. It was partially burned July 14, 1857, but at once restored, without interrupting its operations. It is on a tract of 130 acres, bought by the State and citizens of Utica, and in all its arrangements and appointments is well adapted to the purposes for which it was built. Since the completion of a lunatic asylum for convicts at Auburn, and for paupers at Ovid, its opportunities for successful treatment of recent cases of insanity have been improved. A report made in 1870, shows that the whole number admitted since the first opening, in 1843, was 9,225; of whom 3,572 had been discharged recovered; 1,407 improved, and 2,400 unimproved; 105 not insane, and 1,138 had died. There had been admitted during the previous

¹ Named from Henry, Lord Holland, former owner of 20,300 acres, principally in this town. He sold to Seth and Horace Johnson and Andrew Craigie.

² Boon was an agent of the Holland Land Company, the name that purchased in Western New York. Alone, or with Le Roy, Bayard, McEvers, and Busti, he purchased in trust for that company 46,057 acres of Outhoudt's Patent, 6,026 of Steuben's Patent, 1,200 of Machin's Patent, and 23,609 of Servis's Patent. This tract was conveyed by the trustees above named to the Holland Company in 1801. Among the other early settlers were Col. Adam G. Mappa, Dr. F. A. Vanderkemp, Judge John Storrs, Col. Robert Hicks, Peter Schuyler, John P. Little, Cheney and John Garrett, Wm. Rollo, Col. Thos. Hicks, Edward Hughes, Hugh Thomas, and Lemuel Barrows. Boon returned to Holland, where he died many years after. The first child

born was Adam Parker, in 1796; the first marriage, that of Jacob Joyce and widow Peck; and the first death, that of Nelson, in 1796.

³ The manufactures of Utica are about as follows: 2 woolen, 1 cotton, and 2 knitting mills, 3 steam engine and boiler factories, 2 stove foundries, 4 other foundries, 2 saw factories, 4 brass foundries, about a dozen clothing manufactories, 8 boot and shoe fac., 10 tobacco and cigar fac., a glove fac., 5 hat and cap fac., 4 carriage and wagon fac., 6 breweries, a tannery, 2 sash and blind fac., 2 coffee and spice mills, 1 silverware fac., 1 match fac., 1 oil cloth fac., 6 marble shops, 2 organ builders, 2 glass stainers, 1 mill-stone fac., 1 fire brick fac., 2 drain tile fac., a manufacture of locomotive head-lights, of telegraphic instruments, &c. &c.

year, 463; number at commencement, 570; total treated, 1,033—the daily average being a little over 600; discharged, 430; remaining Nov. 30th, 603; deaths during the year, 64. The Asylum is under the care of a Board of Managers, appointed by the Governor and Senate, who conduct its financial affairs, and look after its welfare generally.

The Utica Female Academy, was founded in 1837, was burned a few years ago, and has since been rebuilt under an Act passed April 14, 1865, which authorizes the reduction of stock to its cash value, and an issue of new stock and a loan by the Trustees. It has maintained an excellent reputation from the first, and is about to open in the new building just completed.

The Utica Academy, after several years of independent existence, was merged in the Public Schools. The building was burned, and by an Act of Jan. 23, 1863, the city government was allowed to borrow \$25,000, for the purpose of rebuilding. As restored, it is an elegant structure, in the *Renaissance* style, 62 by 77 feet, on the corner of Academy and Bleecker Streets. It has cabinets, a library, and other facilities for instruction, 7 teachers, and about 150 students.

The *Public Schools*, besides the Free Academy, employ 61 teachers in 16 school buildings, with an average attendance of 4,200. They are under a board of 6 school commissioners, and are classified under four grades: Primary, Intermediate, Advanced, and Free Academy.

The German Free School Association, org. Dec. 23, 1867, and about a dozen other schools of various kinds, are supported in the city, and mostly by private patronage.

Of public and incorporated charitable institutions, Utica has several, conducted on a liberal scale, and effectually performing the offices for which they were created.

The Utica City Alms House, and Hospital, has property valued at \$20,000, and by the last report expended \$4,442.77, during the year previous.

Utica Orphan Asylum, estab. 1830, and present edifice built in 1860, on a lot of 4 acres, in s. part of city. It is 3 stories high, and will receive 100 patients. Property valued at \$32,000. Investments, \$63,200. Expenses last year, \$5,937.51. It supports about 80 orphans.

St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, estab. by Sisters of Charity in 1834; incorp. 1849, at 60 John St. Building used since the first, 140 by 60 ft. and property worth \$30,000. Expenses last year, \$6,403.77. Usual number present, 100.

St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, incorp. 1862; and under Christian Brothers. Building recently erected 150 ft. with wings, 70 ft. 4 stories, and very elegant in its design. Property worth, \$66,994.12. Expenses last year, \$29,373. About 100 orphans under care.

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, incorp. Dec. 12, 1866, is under the Order of Sisters of St. Francis. Present edifice of wood 76 by 30 ft. and a small cottage adjoining. It is at 120 Columbia St. in the w. part of the city. Property valued at \$16,000. Both sexes are admitted. Received since its opening, 90, of whom 21 were treated in 1869.

St. Luke's Home, cor. of Columbia and Hamilton Sts., is under the patronage of Grace Church.

Home for the Homeless, Utica, founded by T. S. Faxton, who gave \$20,000, and by others, and incorp. Nov. 19, 1866. A house lately erected on Faxton St. sufficient for 50 inmates. Property worth \$11,000. About 20 persons are supported.

Besides these, there are various mutual aid and provident societies, limited in their operations to the specific objects for which formed, and mostly for the benefit of members and their families.

The Utica Mechanics' Association, was formed in 1831, for the encouragement of the arts, and improvement of its members by fairs, library, lectures, etc. It was empowered by act of Feb. 9, 1870, to borrow \$80,000, for the construction of a new building for public purposes, which has been since erected on Fayette St. between Seneca and Washington. It is an elegant specimen of architecture, with mansard roof, and an elegant public hall. Its old building has long served for a public hall, office, etc., and post office.

The Utica Art Association, incorp. about 1863, has an annual exhibition in the winter, and is well sustained.

The Y. M. Christian Association, is an active organization, and has a public reading room, lectures, etc.

The number of churches in Utica is 33, viz: 5 Prot. Episc., 5 Presb., 5 Meth. Ep., 4 R. C., 3 Bap., 1 Reformed, 1 Universalist, 1 Welsh Cong., 1 Welsh Calv. Meth., 1 Welsh Meth., 1

Welsh Bap., 2 German Luth., 1 German Moravian, 1 German Meth. and 1 Jewish Synagogue.

There are 12 newspapers and other periodicals published in Utica.¹

The city elections are held on the 1st Tuesday of March.

The *Fire Department*, of Utica, is under a Chief Engineer and 2 Assistants. There are 3 steam fire engines, and in all 10 company organizations of various kinds, besides a Board of Fire Wardens, a Fireman's Benevolent Association, Association of Exempt Firemen, and a Fire Police.

The *Police* are under the charge of the city government, and the force consists of chief, an assistant, and about 24 policemen.

The city is supplied with water by a water works co., which was, by Act of April 7, 1870, allowed to increase its capital to \$400,000, with the design of extending its facilities.

Street Railroads.—The Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. was first begun as a street railroad, and the right as to streets in Utica is reserved out of its lease to the Del. & Hud. Canal Co. It has a line on Genesee St. from the Depot to New Hartford, and a branch on Columbia St. to the Lunatic Asylum and Whitesboro. A project has been formed for building a railroad on the streets eastward to Frankfort and Ilion, and the Utica end, from Genesee Street on Bleeker St., out a mile or two, is in operation.

The site of the city is included in the grant made in 1734, and styled Cosby's Manor. In the Revolution there was a small stockade, known as *Fort Schuyler*, built in 1756. This continued to be the name of the settlement until 1798. The construction of the Seneca Turnpike, and the opening of roads north, west, and south, at the beginning of this century, added much to its prosperity, which was still further increased by the canal. Among the early settlers were Uriah Alverson, Philip Morey, Francis Foster, Stephen Potter, Joseph Ballou, Jason Parker, John Cunningham, Jacob Christman, Erastus Clark, Nicholas Smith, and Matthew Hubbell. John Post kept the first store, in 1790, and was an early inn-keeper. The growth of the place has been as follows: 1817, 1,700; 1820, 2,972; 1825, 5,040; 1830, 8,323; 1835, 10,183; 1840, 12,782; 1845, 12,190; 1850, 17,565; 1855, 22,169; 1860, 22,529; 1865, 23,686; 1870, 28,804.

VERNON—was formed from Westmoreland and Augusta, Feb. 17, 1802. A part of Stockbridge was taken off in 1836. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is rolling, the mean elevation being about 200 ft. above the Mohawk. The principal streams are Oneida Creek, forming the w. boundary, and Skanandoo Creek,² flowing through the e. and n. part, and emptying into Oneida Lake. The territory of this town was included in the original Oneida Reservation. Among the patents granted in town were Bleeker's South Patent, Bas Chard's Patent of 4,911 acres, Abraham Van Eps and Rev. John Sargent's Patent. The principal Oneida village was called Kan-on-wall-o-hu-le. A small remnant of this once powerful nation of Indians still live in the n. w. part of the town. Very few towns in the State surpass this in all the elements of fertility. A mineral spring is found a mi. n. w. of Vernon Centre. **Vernon**, (p. o.,) upon Skanandoo Creek, n. of the centre, was incorp. April 6, 1827. It contains 4 churches, a private seminary, and bank. Pop. 391. **Vernon Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 30 dwellings. **Oneida Castle**, (p. o.,) on the w. line, contains a church, academy, and 262 inhabitants. **Turkey Street**, is a thickly populated farming neighborhood. The first settlements were made in 1794-97.³ The first religious services were held in 1801.

¹ *Utica Daily Observer*, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. Grove & Bailey, pubs. Size, 24 by 36. Terms \$3.00.

The Observer and Democrat, weekly issue of the above. Terms, \$2.00.

Utica Morning Herald and Daily Gazette, (Rep.,) daily, Sundays excepted. Ellis H. Roberts, publisher. Size 26 by 38. Gazette estab. in 1796. *Herald* in 1847. Terms \$3.00.

Utica Weekly Gazette, Herald and Courier, by the same publisher. Terms \$2.00. 8 pages. Size 31 by 44.

Utica Daily Bee. Baker & Douglass, publishers. Terms \$6.00.

Oneida Demokrat, semi-weekly. German paper. J. C. Scheiber, pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$3.50.

The Gospel Messenger, (Prot. Ep.) weekly. Grove & Bailey, pubs. Terms \$2.50.

The Patriot, (Temperance,) weekly. M. Ireland, pub. 8 pages. Size 28 by 40. Terms \$2.00.

Utica True Democrat, John Tillinghast, pub.

Y Drych, (The Mirror, Welsh, weekly. J. Mather Jones, publisher. Terms \$2.50.

Y Cyfaill o'r Hen Wlad, (The Friend from the Old Country, a monthly magazine,) Rev. M. A. Ellis, editor. Hyde Park, Pa.

The American Journal of Insanity, (Medical,) quarterly. Medium 8vo, 128 pages. Edited by the medical officers of the State Lunatic Asylum. Terms \$4.00.

² Named from the celebrated Oneida chief, and signifying Hemlock, or stream of Hemlocks. Alluding to this interpretation of his name, this chief once made this striking remark: "I am an aged hemlock. An hundred winters have whistled through my branches. I am dead at the top!"

³ The first settler was Josiah Bushnell, in 1694. Upon the relinquishment of the Indian title in 1797, a large number of families from Mass. and Conn. came in; and within 2 years every farm in town was taken up. Among the early settlers were families named Hills, Bronson, Wetmore, Holmes, Stone, Gridley, Smith, Bissell, Foot, Goodwin, Frisbie, De Votie, Austin, Stannard, Griswold, Alvord, Tharail, Wilcox, Church, Spencer, Carter, Marshall, Tuttle,

VERONA—was formed from Westmoreland, Feb. 17, 1802. It lies on the w. border of the co., near the centre. Its surface is generally level, slightly rolling in the e., and marshy in the w. Oneida Lake and Creek form the w. boundary, and Wood Creek the n. boundary. Several small streams in the town are tributaries to these. The Oneida Lake Canal, formerly in use, has been abandoned, except one mile to the quarries, from whence quantities of stone are taken to Utica and Rome for building purposes. A new canal has been commenced further west from Durhamville to the lake, 7 miles. There is a mineral spring in the e. part of the town.¹ **Verona**, (p. o.), contains 2 churches, a tannery, and 229 inhabitants. **Durhamville**, (p. o.), a sta. on the N. Y. & O. M. R. R., on the w. border, partly in Madison co., contains 2 churches, a glass factory, foundry, tannery, and 859 inhabitants, of whom 711 are in this town. **Verona Depot**, a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., contains 10 houses. **Staté Bridge**, (p. o.), is a sta. and small village on the N. Y. & O. M. R. R., **Higginsville**, (p. o.), 219 inhabitants; **New London**, (p. o.), in the n. part, 453 inhabitants; **Sconondoa**, in the s. part, on the line of Vernon, 20 houses; **Verona Mills**, 20 houses; **Dunbarton**, a glass factory and 20 houses; and **Staceys Basin**, 10 houses. **Fish Creek**, (p. o.), is a sta. on the N. Y. & O. R. R. Settlement was commenced in 1792, by Geo. A. Smith;² Rev. Joseph Avery preached the first sermon. There are now 14 churches in town.³

VIENNA⁴—was formed from Camden, April 3, 1807, as "*Orange*." Its name was changed to "*Bengal*," April 6, 1808, and to Vienna, April 12, 1816. A part of Annsville was taken off in 1823. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface, rising from Oneida Lake on the s. border to an elevation of about 100 ft., spreads out into a rolling plateau. The n. w. part is hilly. Wood Creek and Oneida Lake form the s. boundary. Fish Creek forms most of the e. boundary, and unites with Wood Creek before it enters Oneida Lake. The w. branch of Fish Creek forms a part of the n. boundary. Good building stone is quarried in the e. part, and large quantities of bog ore have been raised from the marshes near the lake. **Vienna**, (p. o.), in the e. part, contains a church and 156 inhabitants. **North Bay**, (p. o.), in the s. part, near the lake, contains 348 inhabitants. **McConnellsville**, (p. o.), in the n. part, on the line of Annsville, contains 118 inhabitants. **Elpis**, a church and 8 houses. **Fish Creek Landing**, contains 20 houses; **West Vienna**, (p. o.), on the lake, 113 inhabitants. **Pine**, is a hamlet, in the e. part. The first settlement was commenced near the close of the last century.⁵

WESTERN—was formed from Steuben, March 10, 1797. Lee was taken off in 1811. It lies in the interior, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by numerous gulleys worn in the slate by the streams. Mohawk River and Lansing Kil Creek meet near the centre and flow s. and s. w. into Rome. Stone quarries are worked which have furnished large quantities of stone for the Black River Canal. **Westernville**, (p. o.) contains 235 inhabitants. **North Western**, (p. o.), contains a church and about 20 houses. **Hillside**, and **Big Brook**, (p. o.), are hamlets. **Delta**, (p. o.), is in the s. w. corner, mostly in the town of Lee. The first settlement commenced in 1789, by Asa

Bush, McEwen, Wilcoxsen, and Webber, on Bas Chard's location, around Vernon Centre; Rev. John Sargent, and families named Codner, Marvin, and McEwen, on Sargent's Patent; Skinner, Lawrence, Bredt, Gratton, Deland, Spaulding, Grant, Kellogg, Tryon, Carter, Moore, Simons, Deane, May, Mahan, Page, Ingraham, Crocker, Graves, Soper, Norton, Dix, Root, Vaughan, Wright, Cody, Kelsey, Raymond, Alling, Haseltine, Carpenter, Hungertord, Burley, and Darling, on the "Reservation;" Griffin, Webster, Stone, Hotchkiss, Warren, Youngs, Willard, Langdon, and Necht, in the s. w. part; Brockway, Upham, Cole, Davis, Blount, Brookins, Day, Frink, Neys, Campbell, Huntington, and Cook, in the n.; and Van Eps, Hubbell, Warner, Piereson, and Patten, on the Van Eps Patent. The first death was that of a daughter of Josiah Busnell, in 1795. — Sessions taught the first school, in 1798; A. Van Eps kept the first store, in 1798; and Asahel Gridley built the first gristmill.

¹ A hotel and water-cure has been erected for the accommodation of visitors and patients. The water is nearly saturated with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and yielded to Prof. Noyes' analysis the following ingredients to the gallon:

Muriate of soda.....	720 gr.
Lime, with a little magnesia.....	63 "
Sulphate of lime.....	60 "

The water resembles in many respects that of the Harrowgate Springs in England.

² Smith was eight days working his way through snow, swamps and thickets, from Westmoreland. Among the early settlers were Asabel Jackson, in 1796, near the block-houses; Le. Whitten de Wardenou, a Oak Orchard, on Wood Creek, in 1796 or '97. Among the early settlers in the s. part in 1798 were Brooks, Langdon, Avery, Eames, Bosworth, Pomeroy, Day, Ellis, Fisher, Phelps, Benedict, Loomis, Warren, Tilden, Todd, Skinner, Billington, Wheelan, Robbins, Clark, Bishop, and Brown. The first birth was that of Eva Smith, in 1795; and the first death was that of a child of Wardenou, in 1797, who was buried in its cradle for want of a coffin.—*Jones' Oneida Co.*, p. 671. Asabel Jackson kept the first inn, in 1796. The first saw and gristmills were built for the Indians.

³ M. E., 2 S. D. Bap., 2 Presb., 2 Luth. Bap., Free Meth., Union, and 2 R. C.

⁴ Gen. A. Hamilton, John Lawrence, and John B. Church, under proceedings in chancery, became owners of this town.

⁵ Timothy Halsteac, — Fisher. — Jarvis, Peter Gibbons, Isaac Babcock, Alex. and Jonathan Graves, Eliakim Stoddard, Allen Nichols, and David Stone were early settlers. The first birth was that of Polly Blakesley, in 1803; and the first death, that of Alex. Graves, by an accident in a sawmill, in 1801. Lyman Mathers taught the first school; Wm. Smith kept the first inn, in 1801. Ambrose Jones built the first sawmill, in 1801; and Wm. Smith the first gristmill, about 1804.

Beekwith and his sons Asa, Reuben, Wolcott, and Lemuel, and Henry Wager.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1798; Rev. Stephen Parsons preached occasionally.

WESTMORELAND—was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792. A part of Whitestown was annexed March 15, 1798. Verona and part of Vernon were taken off in 1802. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, with a mean elevation of 150 to 250 ft. above the Mohawk. The streams are mostly small brooks. Iron ore has been obtained in large quantities for the Westmoreland, Lenox, Onondaga, and Paris furnaces. Several quarries of fine building stone have been wrought; and from some of these grindstones were formerly manufactured. **Hampton**, (Westmoreland p. o.), in the e. part of the town, contains 3 churches, several manufactories, and 444 inhabitants. **Lowell**, (p. o.), in the n. w. part, contains a church and 171 inhabitants. **Hecla Works**, (p. o.), s. w. of the centre, contains a large furnace,² and 125 inhab. **Lairdsville**,³ (p. o.), in the s. part, contains a church and 15 houses. **South Church**, and **Spencer Settlement**, in the n. part, are stations on the "Rome and Clinton R. R." **Eureka**, 2 mi. s. of Spencer Settlement, contains about 50 houses. **Bartlett**, (p. o.), is a station on the Rome & Clinton R. R., with a church and cheese fac. The first settlement was made by James Dean, upon a patent granted to him under an act of May 5, 1786.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was formed Sept. 20, 1792.⁵

WHITESTOWN—named from Hugh White, the pioneer settler, was formed March 7, 1788, and originally included an indefinite amount of territory extending westward, at the present time forming several counties. Steuben, Mexico, Paris, and Westmoreland were taken off in 1792; Augusta in 1798; Utica in 1817; and New Hartford in 1827. It lies upon the s. bank of the Mohawk, s. e. of the centre of the co. A broad, flat intervalle extends along the Mohawk; and from it the surface rises in gentle slopes about 100 ft. and from the summits spreads out into a rolling upland. Oriskany Creek flows n. e. through near the centre, and Sauquoit Creek through the e. part. The farmers are mostly engaged in cheese dairying. **Whitesboro**,⁶ (Whitestown p. o.), in the Mohawk Valley, in the s. e. part of the town, was incorp. March 26, 1813. It contains 4 churches, the Whitestown Seminary, and several miscellaneous manufactories. It is a canal and R. R. station. Pop. 964. **Oriskany**, (p. o.), near the mouth of Oriskany Creek, is a canal village and R. R. station. It contains 4 churches and several manufactories.⁷ Pop. 584. **Yorkville**, and **New York Mills**, in the s. part, are manufacturing villages upon Sauquoit Creek, the former containing 212 inhabitants, and the latter 3 churches and 1,264 inhabitants.⁸ **Walesville**, (p. o.), has a cotton batting fac., a papermill, etc. Pop. 115. **Colemans Mills**, and **Pleasant Valley**,⁹ are hamlets or thickly settled farming neighborhoods. The first settlement was made by Judge Hugh White and his 5 sons, Daniel C., Joseph, Hugh, jr., Ansel, and Philo, in May 1784.¹⁰ This was the first settlement in the co., and became the nucleus of civilization for Central N. Y. The first church (Presb.) was formed Aug. 20, 1794; the first settled pastor was Rev. Bethuel Dodd.

¹ These settlers, with one exception, continued to reside on their first locations until their deaths. Gen. Wm. Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, settled here in 1803, and resided until his death in 1821. The leasehold tenure long retarded settlement, and is still a source of dissatisfaction.

² These works engaged in the manufacture of shelf hardware, have a capital of \$40,000, and employ 40 hands. A blast furnace established here near the commencement of the century was run 30 years.

³ Named from Samuel Laird, an early settler.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Jonathan Dean, Silas Phelps, Ephraim Blackmer, Nehemiah Jones, Joseph Jones, Joseph Blackmer, jr., and Samuel Laird,—all of whom located on Dean's Patent. In 1789, settlement spread rapidly, and John and Nathaniel Townsend, Benj. Blackmer, John Vaughan, Josiah Stillman, Nathan Loomis, Joshua Green, Joseph Blackmer, sen., Amos Smith, John Morse, Daniel Seely, Elijah Smith, Samuel Starr, Alexander Parkman, and Stephen Brigham, located in town. Mr. Dean was an Indian trader, acquired the language of the natives, and exercised much influence over them. He received this grant through a stipulation made by the Indians as a reward for services rendered to their nation. Although greatly attached to him, these savages upon one occasion, came near taking his life to atone for the death of one of their number, who was accidentally killed by a Dutchman on the Mohawk. The first gristmill and sawmill in town were built by him on Dean's Creek. He died

Sept. 10, 1823, aged 76 years.—*Jones' Oneida*, p. 749. A MSS. account of Indian mythology, written by him, is in the State Library. Rebecca Pomeroy taught the first school in town.

⁵ There are 7 churches in town: Cong., 2 Meth. Ep., Bap., O. S. Bap., and Friends.

⁶ The first courthouse of Herkimer co. was erected here in 1793. A clerk's office of the Supreme Court of the State was established at Utica, then in Whitestown, April 4, 1807.

⁷ Malleable Iron Works, employing from 50 to 75 hands, and tobacco works. Of the 2 Woolen and 1 Cotton Mill formerly in operation here, one of the former is stripped of its machinery and the others are idle. There is a Prot. Ep., a Presb., a Meth., and a Welsh Meth. ch. at Oriskany.

⁸ The New York Mills an extensive manufactory of cotton, has branches at Yorkville, New York Mills, and Upper New York Mills,—the last named in New Hartford.

⁹ Has 87 inhabitants.

¹⁰ Among the other early settlers were Amos Wetmore, Jonas Platt, Geo. Doolittle, Thomas R. Gold, Reuben Wilcox, Arthur Breese, Enoch Story, Elizur Moseley, Caleb Douglas, Wm. G. Tracy, Gerret Y. Lansing, and Henry R. Storrs. The first child born was Esther White, and the first death, that of Mrs. Blatchley soon after the first settlement. The first gristmill in the town and co. was built in 1783, by Judge White, Amos Wetmore, and John Beardsley.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.



THIS county—named from the powerful Indian tribe that formerly held dominion in this region, and the remnant of which still reside within its limits. It was formed from Herkimer, March 5, 1794, and included the original Military Tract of Central New York. Cayuga was taken off March 8, 1799; Cortland, April 8, 1808; and a part of Oswego, March 1, 1816. It lies near the centre of the State, centrally distant 150 mi. from Albany, and contains 812 sq. mi.

The N. half is nearly level, and the S. broken by ridges of hills gradually sloping upward to a height of about 1,000 feet on the S. border. They are divided into five distinct ridges, all having general N. and S. direction and separated by narrow

and deep valleys. The most eastern of these ridges enters the town of Manlius from the E., and extends northward to the immediate vicinity of the Erie Canal, the valley of Limestone Creek forming its W. boundary. Its highest point is 600 to 800 ft. above the valley. The second lies between the valleys of Limestone and Butternut Creeks and embraces the highlands of Fabius and Pompey, the W. part of Manlius, and the E. part of La Fayette and De Witt. In Pompey this range attains an elevation of 1,743 ft. above tide. The lower or N. part of this ridge is subdivided by the deep valley of the W. branch of Limestone Creek. The third range, between the valleys of Butternut and Onondaga Creeks, comprises the highlands of the central part of La Fayette, the W. part of De Witt, and the E. portions of Tully, Onondaga, and Syracuse. Its highest point, in La Fayette, is several hundred ft. lower than the hills of Pompey. The fourth range, between Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, comprises the highlands of Otisco, the W. portions of Tully, La Fayette, Onondaga, and Geddes, and the E. portions of Marcellus and Camillus. The highest point of this range, in Otisco, is but a few ft. lower than the highest point of Pompey. The fifth range, lying between Nine Mile Creek and Skaneateles Lake and Outlet, comprises the highlands of Spafford, the W. parts of Marcellus and Camillus, and the E. parts of Skaneateles and Elbridge. Its highest point, Ripley Hill, in Spafford, is 1,981 ft. above tide. The axis of this whole system of highlands, extending through Pompey, Fabius, and Tully, forms a part of the watershed between Susquehanna River and Lake Ontario. The declivities of these hills are generally steep; but their summits are rolling and crowned with forests or cultivated fields.

The valleys of Limestone, Butternut, Onondaga, and Nine Mile Creeks, and Skaneateles lake, which have been worn through from the salt group southwards across the county, all open into other valleys extending southward towards the Susquehanna, their summits being near the county line, and about 1,200 feet above tide. Their formation dates back into the glacial or drift period of geology, and indicate the former energy of these abrading forces.

The geological formation of the co. consists of alternate strata of shale and limestone. The lowest on the S. shore of Oneida Lake, is the Clinton group, and above these, toward the S., the Niagara limestone, the red and green shales and gypsum of the Onondaga salt group, the waterlime group, Oriskany sandstone, Onondaga limestone, corniferous limestone, Seneca limestone, Marcellus shales, Hamilton shales, Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Ithaca shales. The last four are found upon the summits of the southern hills. The salt group occupies the very base of the hills; and the limestones crop out along their declivities in an E. and W. line extending through the centre of the co. The celebrated Onondaga Salt Springs are in the valley in which Onondaga Lake is situated, and the brine is found above or within the strata of red shale. The salt wells are 200 to 400 feet deep, and will be particularly noticed in the following pages. The Onondaga Lake is about 5 miles long, by a mile wide, and at the deepest place the water is 65 feet. It is the remnant of a vast excavation in the Onondaga salt group, which has been since mostly filled up with deposits of sand, gravel, etc. The bottom and sides of the lake are covered with lake marl, to a depth of six feet or more, and forming an impervious stratum between the fresh waters of the lake and the salt water of the brines below. Along the margin of the lake, in the vicinity of the salt springs, samphire and other marine plants are found.

The soil of this co. is not surpassed by that of any other co. in the State. It is extensively

derived from the decomposition of the underlying rocks. But the northern towns are nearly all covered with drift, and their soil is generally a light, sandy loam, alternating with heavy clay. The vast deposits of lime upon the hills go far toward enriching the soil of the valleys, and marl abounds in the swamps and little lakes. The county is rich in agricultural resources, including grains, fruits, and dairy products. In 1865, there were reported 4 cheese factories in this co., of which 3 used the milk of 850 cows, and produced 272,633 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, there were 27, of which 15 used the milk of 4,850 cows. In the central and n. portions the marshes are covered many feet thick with peat and muck.

The streams of the co. nearly all flow n. in their course, forming beautiful cascades. Oswego River, which forms a part of the e. boundary of Lysander, is formed by the junction of Seneca and Oneida Rivers. Seneca River enters the n. part of the co. from the w. and pursues an easterly course until it unites with Oneida River. It is a broad, deep stream, with a limited water power, and from the earliest period it has been a thoroughfare for commerce. It is now a part of the Canal and Inland Navigation system of the State. This stream drains nearly all of the small lakes in Central N. Y. Large sums of money have been expended in deepening its channel at Jacks Reefs, upon the w. border of the co., for draining marshes near the outlet of Cayuga Lake. The enterprise has been partially successful, and a large amount of valuable land has been reclaimed.

Oneida River is a deep, sluggish, crooked stream, 18 miles long, with low banks, navigable by canal and small steamboats, and forming part of the canal and river improvement of the State. Limestone and Butternut Creeks flow into Chittenango Creek, a mile above its entrance into Oneida Lake. Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, the latter being the outlet of Otisco Lake, are tributaries of Onondaga Lake. Otisco Inlet, may be considered the source of Nine Mile Creek. Skaneateles Outlet unites with the Seneca River, just beyond the western border of the county. Tioughnioga River, a tributary of the Chenango River, takes its rise in the Tully ponds on the southern border of the county. The principal lakes of the co. are the Oneida, the Onondaga, and Cross Lake, in the north, and Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes in the hilly country of the west.

Skaneateles Lake, on the western border, is a beautiful sheet of water, 860 feet above tide, and 320 feet deep, extending 16 miles in length from n. w. to s. e., and with an average width of one mile. The north half is bordered by gentle cultivated slopes. The southern half is bordered by high and abrupt hills which rise nearly 2,000 feet above tide, and the dark shadows of the forest give the water a deep blue appearance. Here lies Glen Haven, near the head of the lake, nestling under the western hills. The lake is excavated in the Hamilton group, the Tully limestone appearing on both sides. It has at times been navigated by steamers, but the enterprise did not prove profitable. Otisco Lake is nearly 4 miles long by half a mile wide, of no great depth, and bordered by hills rising abruptly 1,000 to 1,200 feet above its surface, which is 772½ feet above tide. Its inlet flows through a deep, narrow valley, and the lake itself may be regarded as only an expansion of the Nine Mile Creek.

Onondaga Lake, about 6 miles long, a mile and a quarter wide, and 361 feet above tide, a little north of the centre of the county, is noted for the salt springs around its head. It is shallow towards the south end, but suddenly falls off into deep water, at some distance out. Its outlet, about half a mile long, leads into Seneca River. Cross Lake upon the n. w. border, is a shallow body of water 5 miles long, and one wide, and is an expansion of Seneca River, which runs across it. In the portions of the county occupied by the water lime and Onondaga limestone formations, there are many deep rents and fissures or sunken places, from 50 to 200 feet or more below the general surface. The deepest of these have ponds of water. Their banks are precipitous, and the rocks above, cracked and broken. The water of these lakes is sometimes immensely deep. They are sometimes called the "Crataean Lakes," from their form, or "Green Lakes" from the color of their waters. They appear to have been formed by the falling of the superincumbent strata, into caverns formed by the dissolving away of soluble formations below. Some have attributed them to the action of water from the surface, in a remote geological period.¹

The co. seat is located at the city of Syracuse. The *courthouse*, a beautiful structure, of Onondaga limestone, is located on W. Genesee St., near the centre of the city. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State. One of the State Court Libraries is kept here.

¹ Survey of Onondaga Co., by George Geddes.—*Transactions of State Agricultural Society*, 1859, p. 219-352.

The *Onondaga Co. Penitentiary* is a commodious brick edifice, situated upon an eminence a mile N. E. of the courthouse. It contains apartments for a jail, and under an act passed May 4, 1869, it receives all female convicts, sentenced in any of the courts of the Fifth and Sixth Judicial Districts, who would otherwise have gone to Sing Sing Prison. It may also at the discretion of the courts, receive other convicts under sentence for 5 years or less, from the 3d and 4th Judicial Districts. The total number of inmates in 1870, was 861. Daily average, 156, of whom 126 were males and 30 females. Prisoners are employed in making shoes and chairs. Expenses in 1870, \$19,577.93. Earnings, \$16,415.94. The *clerk's office* is a fireproof brick building, at the corner of Church and North Salina Sts. It contains rooms for the Surrogate and Supervisors. The *poorhouse* is located upon a farm of 36½ acres on Onondaga hill, 4 mi. s. w. of Syracuse. It is of stone, 3 stories, 40 by 80 feet, with a building in the rear, 2 stories high, 45 by 50 ft. It is intended to replace the latter by a new one of same size, but 3 stories high. Valued with the land at \$21,400. A lunatic asylum of stone, 2 stories, 75 by 30, was built in 1860, and another of the same size and materials are being constructed. One is to be used for men and the other for women.

Onondaga Co. Orphan Asylum, incorp. May 10, 1845. On E. Genesee, cor. Walnut St., and is a 4 story brick edifice sufficient for 150 inmates. Value of property, \$21,435. Investments, \$31,100.59. Expenses last year, \$13,555.70. About 75 supported on an average.

The Erie Canal extends e. and w. through near the centre of the county. The Oswego Canal extends from the Erie at Syracuse, n. through Salina and Clay. The Oneida and Seneca Rivers on the north border are parts of the canal system of the State. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends through Manlius, De Witt, Syracuse, Geddes, Camillus, Van Buren, and Elbridge. From Syracuse two divisions of this r. r. extend westward to Rochester, one via Clyde and Lyons, called the "New Road," and the other via Auburn and Geneva, called the "Auburn Branch." The *Oswego Division* of the Del., Lackawana & Western R. R. Co. and with 3 rails for broad and narrow gauge, extends from Syracuse n. through Geddes, Van Buren, and Lysander; and the *Syracuse Division* of the D. L. & W. R. R. extends from Syracuse s. through Onondaga, De Witt, La Fayette, Fabius, and Tully, uniting with the Erie Railway at Binghamton.

The *Syracuse Northern R. R.* has lately been constructed to a junction with the R. W. & O. R. R. at Sandy Creek, the greater part in this co. being in the towns of Clay, Salina, and Cicero. The *Syracuse & Chenango Valley R. R.* is under construction to Earlville, on the N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. passing through Syracuse, De Witt, Manlius, and a corner of Pompey. The *Skaneateles R. R.* connects the village of Skaneateles with the Auburn Branch of the Central Road, near the w. line of the co. A branch of the Syr. Northern R. R. is proposed from Liverpool to Phoenix. The Auburn Branch of the N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. will pass very near the s. e. border of the county, affording facilities for that portion. The railroad in and near the city of Syracuse will be noticed in our account of that city.

The "Salina and Fort Brewerton Plank Road," one of the first of its kind in the State, is still maintained, and is conducted with profit.

This county was the seat of the ancient Onondagas who were the leading tribe of the Iroquois confederacy. The great councils of these people were held here, and a small remnant live on a Reservation, in the town of Onondaga, where they have acquired some degree of civilization. The Onondaga Indian Agricultural Society was incorp. May 18, 1870. Traces of ancient occupation have been found in many places.¹ A Jesuit Mission was formed here over two centuries ago, but they were broken up through the influence of the Mohawks, in 1658. The French at a later period, made ineffectual attempts to settle in the country, but no permanent location was found until after the revolution. In 1788, the Onondagas ceded their lands to the State excepting a reservation about 11½ m. long and 9 wide, including parts of LaFayette, Camillus, Geddes, and DeWitt, the city of Syracuse, and town of Onondaga. This has since been reduced by treaties in 1796, 1817, and 1822, to about 6,100 acres, in the towns of Onondaga and LaFayette. The greater part of this co. is included in the *Military Tract*, which was granted to Soldiers of the Revolution, and laid out into 25 townships, each of about 60,000 acres and each subdivided into 100 lots. The subjoined table shows the names originally given to these townships, their present location and the county in which

¹ In 1820, a small bowlder of hornblende, was found in Pompey, with a rude inscription representing a tree and a serpent, and the words "Leo de Lon VI, 1520" marked upon it. This relic is in the Cabinet of Albany Institute.

included. It is generally understood that the first names were given by Robert Harper, then Deputy Secretary of State.¹

The first white settlers after the revolution were Ephraim Webster, and Benjamin Newkerk. They were Indian traders, and settled in 1787. They had a store on one of the bluffs between Syracuse and the late village of Salina. Newkerk died Dec. 7, 1787, within the present limits of Syracuse.

In 1788, Asa Danforth and son, and comfort Tyler, located in Onondaga valley.

Salt.—The Salt Springs early became an object of interest, and have always belonged to the State since ceded by the Indians, the latter retaining the right of using them forever. This important manufacture has been a source of vast benefit to the State, and of prosperity to the locality where located. As this interest extends through two of the towns, as well as the city of Syracuse, a general notice of the Salt Springs may be given in this connection. The Salt Springs were mentioned by the French Missionaries as early as 1645-6, and were known and used by the Indians from an unknown period in the past. The first settlers made salt in a rude way from the beginning, and the number of kettles was gradually increased from one or two to a hundred or more, the usual number being now about 50 or 60, in one block; usually in two parallel rows. The first solar works were built in 1821. The rude hand pumps were succeeded by those driven by horse power in 1805, and by water power in 1807 or 1808. In 1797, the State assumed the control of the Salt Springs, and in 1826, the care of raising the brine. In 1841, the Salina pump house, and in 1858, the Syracuse pump house was built, and since then other facilities have been added as the occasion required.

The water rises to about the surface of the ground by its own pressure, and is raised by forcing pumps. The brine of the Onondaga salt district is mostly derived from an area about a mile long and half a mile wide, with an area of about 300 acres. Wells are sunk by pressing down iron pipes through the gravel, sand and marl, until they reach salt water. The tubing was formerly made of maple logs, turned smooth on the outside, with heavy iron bands flush with the outside at the connecting joints. The lower end was shod with iron. The gravel and earth is loosened with drills, and raised with a sand pump. The strength of the water is tested by a *salometer*, on the principle of the hydrometer, graduated so as to mark pure water at 0°, and saturated brine at 100°. The strength by the salometer ranges from 45° to 85°, the percentage of saline matter from 14 to 18, and the temperature from 50° to 52°

¹ Townships of the Military Tract.

No.	Township.	Present Towns.	County.
1	Lysander..	Lysander..... and s. part of Granby...	Onondaga.
2	Hannibal..	Town and w. part of city of Oswego, Hannibal, and s. part of Granby.....	Oswego.
3	Cato.....	Victory and Ira, and N. parts of Conquest & Cato.	Cayuga.
4	Brutus	Mentz and Brutus, and parts of Conquest, Cato, Montezuma, Throop, and Sennett.....	Cayuga.
5	Camillus ..	Van Buren and Elbridge, and part of Camillus....	Onondaga.
6	Cicero	Clay and Cicero	Onondaga.
7	Manlius ...	Dewitt and Manlius, and part of Salina	Onondaga.
8	Aurelius...	Fleming, Auburn City, and Oswego, most of Throop and Sennett, part of Aurelius, and 1 lot in Montezuma.....	Cayuga.
9	Marcellus..	Skautealeles and Marcellus, parts of Spafford and Otisco	Onondaga.
10	Pompey ...	Pompey, most of La Fa- yette, 3 lots in Otisco....	Onondaga.
11	Romulus ..	Romulus, w. parts of Fa- yette and Varick, 4 lots in Seneca Falls.....	Seneca.
12	Scipio	Scipio and Venice, s. part of Leydard, 5 lots in Niles, and small point (N. w. cor.) of Moravia..	Cayuga.
13	Sempronius	Moravia, Sempronius, and most of Niles	Cayuga.
14	Tully	and part of Spafford .. Tully, s. part Spafford, and Otisco	Onondaga.
		Scott and Preble.....	Cortland.

No.	Township.	Present Towns.	County.
15	Fabius	Fabius..... and N. parts of Truxton and Cuyler.....	Onondaga.
16	Ovid.....	Ovid, Lodi, and Covent...	Cortland.
17	Milton.....	Genoa..... and Lansing	Seneca.
18	Locke	Locke and Summer Hill .. and Groton.....	Cayuga.
19	Homer	Homer and most of Cort- landville	Tompkins.
20	Solon	Solon, Taylor, and s. part Truxton and Cuyler ...	Cortland.
21	Hector	Hector	Cortland.
22	Ulysses	Ulysses, Enfield, & Ithaca, Nearly the whole of Dry- den	Schuyler.
23	Dryden	Dryden	Tompkins.
24	Virgil	Virgil, most of Hartford, and Lapeer, and 24 lots in Cortlandville, and 1 lot (20) in Freetown....	Tompkins.
25	Cineinnatus	Freetown, Cineinnatus, & most of Marathon.....	Cortland.
26	Junius.....	Junius, Tyr. Waterloo, N. part of Seneca Falls....	Seneca.
27	Galen	Galen and Savannah....	Wayne.
28	Sterling ...	s. part Welcott and But- ler, and Sterling	Wayne.

Junius was added to compensate those who drew lots afterward found to belong to the "Boston Ten Towns; Galen, to supply those who belonged to the Hospital Department, and who at first were not provided for; and Sterling, to satisfy all the reclaiming claims. The U. S. granted 100 acres to each of the soldiers in Ohio; and it was left optional with them to surrender this claim and receive the whole 600 acres in this State, or to retain the claim and secure but 500 acres. The 100 acres reserved was taken from the s. e. corner of each lot, and became known as the *State's Hundred*. A charge of 48 shillings was made up no each for the survey; and in default of payment a reserve of 50 acres, known as the *Survey Fifty*, was made.

Fahrenheit. A bushel of salt weighing 56 pounds, can be made on a general average from 35 gallons of brine. The salt contains from 1 to 4 per cent. of other ingredients, chiefly the carbonate and sulphate of lime, the chloride of magnesium, oxyde of iron and silica. The wells lately sunk are stronger than those formerly in use. The total amount of salt inspected at the Onondaga salines, from 1797 to 1870, was 209,529,603 bushels. Since 1840, the amount of solar and fine salt have been separately reported, and show a total of 31,199,168 bushels of the former, and 178,320,435 of the latter. Some idea of the vastness of these quantities may be formed, when it is remembered that the solid contents of the largest of the great pyramids of Egypt is about 64,680,000 bushels. The total amount of salt manufactured since the inspection began, would therefore make *about three and a quarter pyramids*. The quantity made annually since 1859, has been as follows:

YEARS.	Solar Salt.	Fine Salt.	Total	Net Revenue paid into General Fund.	YEARS.	Solar Salt.	Fine Salt	Total	Net Revenue paid into General Fund.
1860.....	1,462,565	4,130,662	5,593,247	\$12,342 50	1866.....	1,978,183	5,190,320	7,158,503	\$24,557 49
1861.....	1,394,697	5,315,694	7,200,390	26,761 26	1867.....	2,271,652	5,323,673	7,595,565	22,039 73
1862.....	1,963,022	7,070,852	9,053,874	49,696 21	1868.....	2,027,490	6,639,126	8,666,616	37,244 06
1863.....	1,437,656	6,504,727	7,942,383	38,064 94	1869.....	1,357,942	6,804,295	8,662,237	41,211 09
1864.....	1,971,122	5,407,712	7,373,834	29,906 96	1870.....	2,437,691	6,260,422	8,748,115	24,411 38
1865.....	1,336,760	4,499,170	6,285,930	18,620 59					

Total net earnings of the State from 1846 to 1870, both inclusive, \$555,601.82. The only deficit occurred in 1857, (\$6,603.01.)

The business of making and selling salt is mostly in the hands of the "Salt Company of Onondaga," formed in 1860, with a capital of \$300,000, recently increased to \$1,250,000. This company is only a co-operation of the various persons and firms engaged in the business, which now employs 28 manufactories of solar, and 316 of fine salt. There are 316 "salt blocks," each with from 50 to 60 kettles. A 60 kettle salt block will make 30,000 to 40,000 bushels a year. The kettle holds from 100 to 120 gallons each. Fuel is derived almost entirely from the Blossburg bituminous coal mines in Pa., about 200,000 tons being used annually. Of solar salt vats, there are 43,803, each 16 by 18 feet, which produces on an average of 50 bushels of salt during the season. The vats are in sets of three each, of which there is no deposit in the first; one of iron and other impurities first precipitated, in the second, and of salt only in the third, or lower. They have covers to be run over them when it rains. About 730 acres are covered with salt vats, around the head of Onondaga Lake, and in Geddes and Salina. The State levies a duty of 1 cent a bushel, and owns both the springs and most of the land on which the salt is made. The receipts from duties in the year ending September 30, 1870, were \$88,512.47, and the expenses, \$54,688.90. The water is raised mostly by water, but partly by steam power, into elevated wooden reservoirs, and the surplus flows into an artificial pond several acres in extent, near the Syracuse pump house. Formerly, wood alone was used in evaporating the brine, and after the forests around had been exhausted, it was brought by canal from a distance. The modern introduction of coal as a fuel, has rendered the use of high chimneys necessary to secure a proper draft. Sometimes two or more salt blocks will use the same chimney.

Much science has been applied to the analysis of these brines, and to the methods best adapted for producing a pure salt at the least expense. The most successful results depend upon the separation and precipitation of impurities before the salt begins to crystalize, and with careful management, an article is produced of nearly absolute purity.

During the late war, the stoppage of importation by way of the Mississippi, and the destruction of the salines in Western Virginia, created an unprecedented demand upon the Onondaga works, from the western parts of the Union. More recently, the development of the salt business in the northern part of Michigan, and in Ohio, has in some degree reduced the demand; but the superior quality of the salt produced at Syracuse and vicinity, must still give it preference for use in dairies and packing houses.

The wells at the Onondaga salines are from 150 to 417 feet deep. They are about 20 in number; several others having been abandoned, and others, after great expense, having proved failures. The manufacture is carried on entirely in the towns of Salina and Geddes, and in the city of Syracuse.

Salt works of very limited extent in comparison with these, have been formerly run at Montezuma, and the attempt to establish the business has been recently made near Canastota. In the early settlement of the country, numerous attempts were made to manufacture salt from the weak brines common throughout the Medina sandstone region; but these attempts have all been given up long ago, as altogether unprofitable.

From a statement published in December, 1869, it appears that the Salt Company of Onondaga employed at that time, directly or indirectly, about 5,000 laborers, mostly men, and used annually, 200,000 tons of coal, 23,000,000 pieces of staves, 7,000,000 pieces of heading, 12,000 pieces of hoops, 200,000 yards of bag cloth, 2,000 kegs of packing nails, and 3,000,000 feet of lumber for repairs. They paid annually \$350,000 freight on lake, river, and canal, \$80,000 in canal tolls, and \$86,000 State duties.

The capacity of the country, if for salt, was New York State, 12,000,000 bushels; Ohio, \$25,000,000; Virginia, \$50,000,000, and Michigan, \$100,000,000. The supply was said to be illimitable in Louisiana, Kansas, Nebraska, Idaho and Texas. With reference to the origin of the brine, there has been much theoretical discussion. Perhaps the most probable source is rock salt at a great depth, although we have no certain knowledge of its existence. Certain rocks of the Onondaga salt group, present hopper shaped cavities, showing that crystals of salt have been dissolved away. More rarely the arrangement of several of these forms produces an imperfect cube. The marly clay found in connection with the salt formation sometimes occurs in the form of crystals, from one to eight inches in size, which appear to have taken the place of salt that has been dissolved away. Elaborate statements relating to the chemistry and geology of the salt region are given in the reports of the Geological Survey, and in many reports from time to time to the legislature.

Gypsum may be placed next after salt, as the most valuable mineral product in the county. The gypseous or green shales affording this mineral, constitute the upper portion of the Onondaga salt group. They form a surface rock in an irregular belt across the county mostly south, and near the line of the canal, with a branch extending up the valley of Onondaga creek, and widening out in Camillus and Elbridge to a breadth of nearly fifteen miles on the western border of the county. In this rock large masses of porous and cellular limestone known as *vermicular lime rock*, occur in this formation. It is as porous as lava in many places, and between two layers of this rock, occur an abundance of the hopper formed structure, noticed in our account of the salt rocks. The beds of gypsum occur in the upper parts of the salt group, wherever it appears across the county, the principal quarries being in Marcellus, DeWitt, Onondaga, Camillus, and Elbridge. The largest beds are in DeWitt, northeast from Jamesville, where it is found in masses more than thirty feet thick. It has been sold on the bank of the canal, sometimes at less than a dollar a ton. Some quarries occur at Camillus and the R. R. at Nine Mile creek, is cut through large masses. The whole thickness of the gypseous shales is 295 feet.

Throughout the gypsum regions are found numerous tunnel-shaped cavities at the surface of the ground, 5 to 30 ft. deep and about the same in circumference. These are supposed to be caused by the underlying rocks being slowly dissolved by water, and the earth above falling into the cavity so formed. From year to year new cavities are continually forming.

Water lime occurs in the group next above the shales, and the layers of this formation are 127 feet thick.¹ The part used for cement, occurs in two layers from 3 to 4 feet thick, at the top of the formation. It is burned, ground, and mixed with sand, in the proportion of 1 of lime, to from 2 to 6 of sand. It occurs of an average surface width of perhaps a quarter of a mile along the outcrop, and in detached masses resting upon the gypsum rock, and is best developed at Brown's saw mill in Manlius, at Butternut Creek below Ganessville, in the Onondaga Valley, at Split Rock quarry, and at the crossing of Nine Mile and Skaneateles Creeks over this formation.

The Oriskany sandstone, which is next in the ascending series, varies in thickness from a mere trace to 30 feet. It is not of much importance as a building stone.

The Onondaga limestone which is the next above, is of great economical importance, affording one of the finest materials for building in the State.

The best quarries of this limestone occur on the Indian Reservation, in the valley 6 mi. s. of Syracuse, and at Split Rock, in the N. part of Onondaga. The stone is very light colored,

¹ Geddes' Report.—*Transactions of State Agricultural Soc.* 1859, p. 249.

and when polished would make an ash gray marble. It has been extensively used for building purposes, and for locks on the canals, the Rochester aqueduct, etc. It affords upon burning the best of lime, which when slacked is of the purest white. As a surface rock it has but little area, being mostly exposed in ravines and precipices; and it is divided by seams, or joints, having a direction N. 33 deg. to 35 deg. E., and S. 55 deg. to 57 deg. E., dividing the rock into convenient masses for working. The rocks above these formations have much scientific interest, but are not of much importance for building or other purposes. The limestones are used for lime.

Few incidents have occurred to make the history of the county, beyond the completion of internal improvements, which have been so many eras in its prosperity. The troops raised during the late war were as follows:

The 12th Regiment N. Y. Vols. (in part) was organized in Syracuse, in 1861. A Regimental Camp was formed at Syracuse, Sept. 13, 1861, under Major J. B. Brown, and the 101st Regiment (in part) was formed there.

Syracuse was designated by General Orders No. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the recruiting rendezvous for the 22d Senatorial District, and the 122d and 149th Regiments were organized at that place in the summer and fall of that year. Parts of the 75th, 86th, 185th, 93d, and 194th Infantry, 2d, 3d, 10th, 12th, 15th, 20th, 22d, and 24th Cavalry, and of the 1st Artillery were raised in this co. Of the 15th Cav. nine Cos. were organized at Syracuse in 1863-4, by enlistment from various counties.

POPULATION of towns (and city of Syracuse) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Camillus.....	2,940	2,552	2,422	359	281	264	281	311	267	310	260	332	257	278	242
Cicero.....	3,277	3,166	2,903	553	199	443	176	506	198	521	149	538	176	443	144
Clay.....	3,593	3,069	3,153	541	189	411	196	515	223	474	211	476	242	400	183
De Witt.....	3,043	3,001	3,103	380	260	329	252	359	281	345	292	385	296	296	292
Elbridge.....	4,509	4,318	3,796	431	443	355	437	391	503	411	425	408	504	376	435
Fabius.....	2,305	2,201	2,047	391	157	341	160	386	134	377	115	383	140	317	144
Geddes.....	2,528	3,246	4,509	290	161	258	222	290	254	382	225	429	331	462	315
Lafayette.....	2,537	2,397	2,233	331	203	292	250	309	249	311	220	317	229	257	202
Lysander.....	4,741	4,313	4,914	675	408	580	380	655	421	701	374	697	440	615	360
Manlius.....	6,028	6,276	5,834	746	525	630	529	786	601	761	547	776	611	689	563
Marcus.....	2,968	2,577	2,337	421	177	346	173	373	187	332	164	344	189	297	182
Onondaga.....	5,113	5,312	5,530	691	421	589	423	662	492	715	444	719	513	678	440
Otisco.....	1,848	1,696	1,602	252	151	222	168	234	161	204	135	191	156	178	140
Pompey.....	3,931	3,502	3,114	618	291	522	313	565	320	538	299	541	334	448	279
Salina.....	2,400	2,754	2,649	292	203	236	294	222	328	249	255	304	274	269	279
Skaneateles.....	4,335	4,128	4,524	483	370	377	347	452	301	489	355	533	382	475	344
Spafford.....	1,914	1,566	1,595	249	177	209	178	235	164	251	103	275	126	209	99
Syracuse City.....	28,119	31,784	43,051	2,679	2,205	2,359	2,583	3,128	3,165	3,543	3,000	4,152	3,359	3,934	3,536
Tully.....	1,690	1,593	1,560	268	122	224	133	256	144	260	136	286	143	260	119
Van Buren.....	3,037	3,031	3,038	392	274	335	293	401	329	392	320	446	530	370	319
Onondaga I.R. ....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	90,686	90,686	104,144	11,243	7,222	9,321	7,763	11,023	8,697	11,566	8,028	12,541	9,312	11,248	8,637

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ONONDAGA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	461,420	\$22,912,629	\$3,523,700	\$26,436,329	.....	\$55,896 45	\$61,081 43	\$21,262 60	\$49,612 72	0.71
1860..	461,420	22,912,629	3,523,700	26,436,329	\$28,350,128	55,896 45	61,081 43	21,762 60	46,912 89	0.79
1861..	461,420	22,465,219	3,273,825	25,739,044	28,350,128	53,616 55	52,587 92	21,262 60	88,594 15	0.76
1862..	461,620	22,969,949	3,648,738	26,628,687	26,301,687	60,299 95	36,191 64	19,726 27	105,206 73	0.85
1863..	461,620	22,978,193	3,812,019	26,790,212	26,676,600	71,883 38	66,854 48	20,007 45	113,375 55	1.02
1864..	461,620	24,645,013	5,112,343	29,757,356	27,912,019	108,969 32	619,374 74	20,934 01	125,604 09	3.13
1865..	461,620	24,645,013	5,112,343	29,757,356	28,424,497	108,969 32	619,374 74	21,318 37	111,210 84	3.03
1866..	461,621	24,445,010	4,256,075	28,703,085	27,680,055	176,337 93	125,817 21	20,916 06	134,211 41	1.64
1867..	457,620	24,301,296	5,448,523	29,029,819	29,251,395	142,440 92	296,630 96	36,564 23	185,746 29	2.26
1868..	461,720	25,618,035	4,931,290	30,549,315	31,429,819	111,726 67	269,006 14	39,217 27	143,005 70	1.79
1869..	461,620	26,553,980	4,499,115	31,053,095	32,049,315	138,428 48	291,397 28	40,061 64	140,215 76	1.90
1870..	461,620	27,265,154	4,275,275	31,541,429	32,553,095	141,590 01	272,420 66	40,691 37	195,735 93	2.00

CAMILLUS—was formed from Marcellus, March 8, 1799. A part of Onondaga was annexed in 1834. It is an interior town, lying a little N. W. of the centre of the co. The surface is generally rolling, the ridges extending in a N. and S. direction. Nine Mile Creek flows N. E. through near the centre, and along the S. line it is bordered by steep banks 100 to 200 feet high. In the N. W. corner is a swamp covering an area of several hundred acres. The Erie Canal and both branches of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. cross this town.

Limestone and gypsum are both found in abundance, and the latter has been known to exist since 1792. Its great importance in agriculture was recognized at an early period, and in 1809 DeWitt Clinton, Samuel Young, and other prominent citizens visited the locality. About the same time quarrying was commenced by a joint stock company, and a successful business was carried on for many years. A large sulphur spring is found in the N. W. corner, and near Split Rock on the line of this town and Onondaga a small white-sulphur spring has been found, of value in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. **Camillus**, (p. o.), on Nine Mile Creek, near the centre of the town, was incorp. in 1852; it contains 3 churches, and 598 inhabitants. **Amboy**, in the N. E. part contains 128 inhabitants. **Belle Isle**, (p. o.), on the canal, 1 mi. E. of Amboy, contains 68 inhabitants. **Fairmount** is a p. o. and R. R. station near the E. border. The first settler was Capt. Isaac Lindsay, who located upon Lot 80 in 1790.² The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1817.

CICERO—was formed from Lysander, Feb. 20, 1807. Clay was taken off in 1827. It lies upon Oneida Lake, in the N. E. corner of the co. Its surface is level or very slightly undulating. An extensive swamp in the S. E. part occupies one-third of the entire surface, and another considerable swamp extends along the lake shore W. of South Bay. The town is chiefly devoted to dairying, and there are 4 cheese factories. **Cicero Corners**, (Cicero p. o.), near the centre of the W. line, has 3 churches, a large steam saw and grist mill, and 212 inhabitants. **Centreville**, (Plank Road p. o.), is on the line of Clay, there being in this town about 20 houses, a church, and a steam sawmill. **Brewerton**, (p. o.), on the outlet of Oneida Lake, contains 2 churches and 322 inhabitants. South Bay and Frenchmans Island are places of resort for pleasure seekers. Frenchmans Island is named from its having been occupied for some years by a M. Desvatsin, a Frenchman, and his little family, concerning whom there has been much conjecture, and more romance than the facts really justify. He was educated, but unaccustomed to business, and having lost his property by a mercantile venture, he came hither and resided several years. He afterwards removed to "Rotterdam," on the north shore of the lake, and finally returned with his family to New York.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 455,100. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	317,250	113,291	430,571
1855	344,523	114,702	459,230
1860	346,120	87,043	433,163
1865	343,834	109,472	453,306

² James, Wm., and Elijah Lindsay, brothers of the first settler, came soon after. Among the other early settlers were Nicholas Lamberson, Moses Carpenter, Judge Wm. Stevens, Dr. J. H. Frisbie, Wm. Reed, Selden Leonard, and David Hinsdale. Daniel Veal taught the first school, in 1808; Isaac Lindsay kept the first inn, in 1793; John Tomlinson the first store. In 1808; David Munro, Wm. Wheeler, and Samuel Powers built the first saw and grist mills, in 1806.

Fort Brewerton, one of the line of English fortifications between Oswego and the Mohawk Valley, was situated in Oswego co., on the shore of Oneida Outlet, opposite the present village of Brewerton. The Salina and Central Square Plank Road crosses this town, and is kept in good repair. The Syracuse Northern R. R. is under construction across the n. w. corner. The first settlement was made by — Dexter, a blacksmith, who located on the river, opposite the fort, in 1790.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed at Cicero Corners, in 1819; Rev. James Shepard was the first preacher. There are 8 churches in this town: 4 Meth. Episc., Presb., Universalist, Disciples, and Union.

CLAY—was formed from Cicero, April 16, 1827. It is the central town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is but little elevated above the level of Oneida Lake. Seneca River forms the w. and Oneida River the n. boundary. These streams are sluggish; and along the latter is an extensive swampy region. The Syracuse Northern R. R. has lately been built across this town. Dairying is a leading business in the n. part, and there are 4 cheese factories in the town. In the s. part fruit, potatoes, and onions, are largely produced. The soil is well adapted to tobacco, which is becoming an important crop. It is one of the best agricultural towns in the co. **Belgium**, (Clay p. o.), upon Seneca River, contains a church and 166 inhabitants; **Euclid**, (p. o.), 2 churches and 138 inhabitants; **Centreville**, (Plank Road p. o.), on the line of Cicero, 2 churches and 289 inhabitants. **Three River Point**, lies at the junction of Oneida and Seneca Rivers, in the n. w. corner.² Pop. 43. The first settler was Major Bingham, who located at Three River Point, in 1793.³ The first church (Evang. Luth.) was located in the n. e. part of the town. There are 5 churches in town: (2 Meth. Episc., 2 Bap., and Lutheran.)

DEWITT—named from Moses DeWitt, an early settler and prominent citizen, was formed from Manilus, April 12, 1835. A portion of Syracuse was annexed in 1858, but the Supreme Court pronounced the law unconstitutional, and it never took effect. It is an interior town, lying e. of the centre of the co. The n. half is level, and the s. broken and hilly. The declivities of the hills are usually steep, and their summits are 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys. Butternut Creek, flowing n., divides the highlands into two nearly equal ridges. Upon this stream are several fine mill sites. In the s. w. corner, about 1 mi. n. w. of Jamesville, is a small lake, occupying a deep chasm in the rocks. It is nearly circular in form, about 80 rods in diameter, and is almost surrounded by perpendicular banks 150 to 200 feet high.⁴ Another lake, of a similar character, lies 2 mi. n. e. of Jamesville.⁵ Messina Spring, a strong sulphur spring, n. w. of the centre of the town, has considerable local notoriety for medicinal qualities. These springs are three in number, and about 20 feet apart, arising from limestone, and having calcareous deposits at the surface. Temperature, 50° F. The water yields, upon analysis, carbonate of lime, the sulphates of lime and magnesia, and chloride of calcium. Gypsum and waterlime are both extensively quarried along the banks of Butternut Creek. **Jamesville**,⁶ (p. o.) in the s. part of the town, contains 3 churches and several manufactories. Pop. 402. **Orville**, (De Witt p. o.), contains 2 churches and 157 inhabitants. **Collamer**,⁷ (p. o.) in the n. part is a hamlet. **Messina Springs**, is near the w. line. The first settler was Benj. Morehouse, from Dutchess co., who came in April 26, 1789.⁸

ELBRIDGE⁹—was formed from Camillus, March 26, 1829. It is the central town

¹ Among the other early settlers were Oliver Stevens, Ryal Bingham, Elmais Berchford, John Leach, and Patrick McGee. The first child born was John L. Stevens, in 1802. Geo. Ramsay taught the first school, 1792; Patrick McGee kept the first inn, in 1791; Isaac Cody the first store, in 1818; and Moses and Freeman Hotchkiss built the first sawmill, in 1823. John L. Stevens is still living.

² The junction of these two rivers forms the Oswego River; and from this is derived the name of the village.

³ Among the other early settlers were Adam Coon, in 1798; Simeon Baker, in 1799; John Lynn, in 1800; and Joshua Kinne and Elijah Pinckney, in 1807. — Hall taught the first school, in 1808; A. L. Soule kept the first store; and Abraham Young built the first sawmill.

⁴ This lake is about 60 feet deep, and it is surrounded by a wall of Helderberg limestone.

⁵ In the vicinity of this latter lake two caves have been discovered and explored for several rods under ground. The caves and sinks in which the lakes are situated are evidently formed by the dissolving of the underlying rocks by the action of water. They are not now accessible.

⁶ Named from James De Witt, who started a forge here at an early day.

⁷ Locally known as "Britton Settlement."

⁸ Among other early settlers were Daniel Keeler, Dr. Holbrook, Jeremiah Jackson, Stephen Angel, Stephen Hungerford, John Young, Jeremiah and James Gould, William Bends, Roger Merrill, Caleb Northrup, and Benjamin Sanford,—all of whom located in the town between 1790 and 1800. The first child born was Sarah Morehouse, Feb. 16, 1790; and the first death was that of Egbert De Witt, May 30, 1793. Polly Hibbard taught the first school, in 1798; Benjamin Morehouse kept the first inn, in 1790; and Asa Danforth built the first sawmill, in 1792, and the first gristmill, in 1793.

⁹ In the w. part of the town, at the time of the first settlement, were found the remains of three distinct fortifications: one was square, one quadrangular, and one circular. When first discovered, the embankments were 3 feet high; and upon one of them stood an oak tree 4 ft. in diameter. These works were each situated near a living spring of water. The remains of various articles found here seem to indicate that these fortifications were known to the French.

upon the w. border of the co. Its surface is level in the n. and rolling in the s. Seneca River and Cross Lake form a portion of the n. boundary.¹ Skaneateles Outlet flows n. w. through the w. part. Upon the banks of the Outlet, near the centre, are found the peculiar tunnel-shaped cavities in the earth, characteristic of regions abounding in gypsum. Several weak brine springs are found along Seneca River. A magnesian spring occurs a little north of Elbridge village, flowing from the vermicular rock on the east side of Skaneateles Creek. It possesses active cathartic properties. Just above this spring gypsum has been quarried. **Elbridge**, (p. o.), on Skaneateles Outlet, in the s. w. part of the town, was incorp. April 1, 1848; it contains the Munro Collegiate Institute,² 3 churches, and several manufactories. Pop. 463. **Jordan**, (p. o.), upon the Erie Canal, 2 mi. below Elbridge, was incorporated May 2, 1835, and contains several mills and manufactories, and 1,263 inhabitants. Pop. 1,263. It has a graded union school, and a newspaper office.³ It is a station upon the direct branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and an important canal village. A feeder from the Outlet connects with the canal at this place. **Peru**, (Jacks Reef p. o.), is a hamlet, on the canal, near the n. e. corner. **Canton**, (Memphis p. o.), is on the east line, at the s. w. corner of Van Buren. **Junction**, (Hart Lot p. o.), is a r. r. station on the "Auburn Branch." **Half Way**, (p. o.), is a station on the same r. r. **California**, is a hamlet, on the canal, 2 mi. e. of Jordan. The first settler was Josiah Buck,⁴ who located on lot 82, in 1793. The first church (Bap.) was formed Dec. 30, 1816; Elder Craw was the first preacher.

FABIUS—was formed from Pompey, March 9, 1798, and at first embraced the military townships of Fabius and Tully, each 10 mi. square. The s. half of the township of Fabius was erected into the town of Truxton, (Cortland co.) in 1808, and now constitutes the n. part of Truxton and Cuyler. Tully was taken off in 1803. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. It has a general elevation of 1,000 to 1,200 ft. above the Erie Canal at Syracuse. The surface of the s. half is broken by a series of ridges extending in a n. and s. direction, and separated by narrow valleys. Their declivities are generally steep, and the summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. South Hill, in the s. w. corner, is the principal elevation. The central and northern parts are level or moderately hilly. The streams from the centre flow s. into the Tioughnioga, and those upon the e. and w. borders flow n. into Limestone and Butternut Creeks. A small lake, known as "Labrador Pond," lies at the w. foot of South Hill. Along the stream w. of Fabius Village is considerable swamp land. From its elevation, and the broken character of its surface, this town is best adapted to pasturage. Dairying is the principal occupation of the people. **Fabius**, (p. o.), (formerly "Franklinville,") is situated on a small stream, n. e. of the centre of the town. Pop. 378. **Apulia**, (p. o.), is a station of the Syracuse Div. of D. L. & W. R. R., in the w. part of the town. Pop. 181. The first settlers were Josiah Moore and Timothy Jerome, from Stockbridge, Mass., who came in 1794.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed at Apulia, in 1804; and the first pastor was Rev. Mr. Osborne. The first church edifice erected was a Bap., at Fabius Village, in 1800.

GEDDES—was named from Hon. James Geddes, first settler, and afterwards one of the engineers of the Erie Canal. It was formed from Salina, March 18, 1848. It lies upon the w. bank of Onondaga Lake, a little n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the n. and rolling in the s. In the s. e. part are several isolated, rounded drift hills, or knolls. Seneca River forms the n. boundary, and Onondaga Creek a part of the e. Nine Mile Creek flows e. through near the centre. Near the s. w. extremity of the lake are several salt wells.⁶ The

¹ The channel of this river at Jacks Reefs has been deepened by the State, for the purpose of draining the Cayuga marshes.

² Founded in 1839, by Nathan Munro, who left it an endowment of \$20,000. The building—among the finest in the State—is of brick, faced with brownstone, and has accommodations for 300 pupils. The school is well sustained.

³ *Jordan Transcript*, (Dem.) weekly. H. P. Winsor, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2. Established in 1850.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Robert Fulton, James Strong, Col. Chandler, Dr. Pickard, —Potter, Jas. Wiesner, Wm. Stevens, Dr. John Frisbie, Zenas and Aaron Wright, Martin Tickner, Reynolds Corey, Isaac Smith, Jonathan Rowley, Jonathan Babcock, Moses Carpenter, Squire Munro, Ezra and John Brackett, and Joseph and Aaron Colman. John Healy taught the first school, in 1801; Josiah Buck kept the first inn, in 1793; Wm. Stevens kept the first store and built the first sawmill, in 1797; and Isaac Strong the first gristmill in 1798.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Capt. Ebenezer

Belden, Col. Elijah St. John, Thomas Miles, Jonathan Stanley, Abel Webster, James Harris, John Wallace, Thos. and Simeon Keeney, Jacob Penoyer, and Abel Pixley. The first child born was Charles Moore, in 1798; the first marriage, those of Abel Webster and Lydia Keeney, and of Luther St. John and Polly Joy, in 1804; and the first death, that of Josiah Moore, in 1802. The first school was taught by Miss Jerome, (afterward wife of Judge James Geddes,) in the e. part of the town; Eunice Fowler taught the first school near Apulia, in 1802-03. The first inns were kept by Josiah Tubbs, near Tully, in 1797, and by Capt. St. John, at Apulia, in 1802; David Caldwell kept the first store, in 1804; Thos. Miles built the first sawmill, in 1800; and John Meeker the first gristmill, in 1808.

⁶ The first salt well was dug by James Geddes, in 1796. The Indians claimed the springs w. of the lake; but they adopted Mr. Geddes into their tribe, and allowed him to go on with his work. *Transaction N. Y. State Ag. Soc.* 1859, p. 267.

New York State Asylum for Idiots is in the E. part, near the line of Syracuse; and the D. L. and W. R. R. coal depot is on the canal. **Geddes**, (p. o.), in the S. E. part, was incorporated April 20, 1832, but is now org. under an act passed April 6, 1867. Population 3,629. The Onondaga Iron co. have a furnace near the Syracuse line, and at the junction of the Central and Oswego Railroads. It went into operation in the fall of 1870. There is an extensive rolling mill on the Erie Canal in the village of Geddes, employing from 100 to 200 hands, and making merchant iron only. There is also a pottery doing an extensive business. Capital \$50,000. The salt manufacture of Geddes is extensive both by solar and artificial heat. In 1870, the quantity of solar salt made was 929,475 bushels; of fine, 178,054, and of fine ground, 303,945. Total, 1,411,474, being nearly one-sixth of the whole amount made in the country. The first settlement was commenced by James Geddes, in 1794.¹

LAFAYETTE—was formed from Pompey and Onondaga, April 15, 1825. It was named from the Marquis de LaFayette, at a time when his name was prominently before the country as "The Nation's Guest." It is an interior town, lying S. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly and broken. Butternut Creek flows N. through the E. part, and Onondaga Creek through the W. The high ridge between the valleys of these streams has steep declivities, and its summit is 300 to 600 ft. high. Conkling's Brook, in the S. E. part, flows from the E., and within the space of 1 mile it descends 500 ft. About one-half of the Onondaga Indian Reservation lines in the N. W. corner of this town. **LaFayette**, (p. o.), on the ridge near the centre of the town, is a small village. Pop. 135, and **Cardiff**, (p. o.) on Onondaga Creek, has a population of 147. This village has become memorable from the pretended discovery of a *petrified giant*, Oct. 16, 1869, on the farm of William C. Newell, near this place. It was 10½ ft. long, and was soon found to be sculptured in gypsum. At a later period, its history was traced out, and its fraudulent origin exposed and confessed. The block of stone was quarried at Fort Dodge, Iowa, made into an image at Chicago, sent east, and buried a few months before its "accidental discovery." It proved an immense "success"; but the most amusing feature of this farce, was the facility with which multitudes of men reputed as learned and scientific, believed and certified, that if not real fossil, at least a piece of statuary of great antiquity; perhaps many centuries old, or at latest, the work of the Jesuit missionaries some 200 years ago. Mr. Hull, of Binghamton, the inventor of this wonder, has published a book describing the enterprise from first to last. It may be remarked that those first to avow their belief, in the genuine antiquity of this sculpture, were the last to confess their mistake, and it is presumed that some still adhere to their first impressions, and defend their certified statements. The "*Cardiff Giant*," has indeed made his mark, in the history of successful humbugs. **Linn**, (Conklingwood, 20,) in the S. E. part. The first settler was John Wilcox, who located upon Lot 14 in 1791.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in Oct. 1809; Rev. Benj. Bell was the first preacher.

LYSANDER—was formed March 5, 1794. Hannibal, (Oswego co.) was taken off in 1806, and Cicero in 1807. It is the N. W. corner town in the county. Its surface is level and somewhat swampy in the E., and gently rolling in the W. Seneca River forms its S. and E. boundaries. This stream takes the name of Oswego River, below the mouth of the outlet of Oneida Lake. In the S. W. part is a slight fall in the river, known as Jacks Rift. At Baldwinsville is a fall of 7 ft., affording a valuable water power. Mud Lake, a large pond S. W. of the centre, covers an area of about 300 acres. **Baldwinsville**, (p. o.), on Seneca River, was incorp. in 1848. It contains a bank, a union school, extensive mills and manufactories, a newspaper office,³ and 2,130 inhabitants. **Betts Corners**, (Lysander p. o.), near the N. W. corner, has a population of 268. **Little Utica**, (p. o.), 1 church and 30 houses; **Plainville**, (p. o.), a church and 161 inhabitants; and **Jacksonville**, a church and 25 houses. **Lamsons**, (p. o.) is a R. R. station. The first settler within the

¹ Among the other early settlers were Freeman Hughes and James Lamb. Nancy Root taught the first school, in 1803; James Lamb kept the first inn, in 1803; and Noah Smith built the first sawmill, in 1825.

² Comfort Rounds and Wm. Haskens located in town in 1792; Solomon Owen and James Sherman, in 1793; John Houghtaling, Amaziah Branch, James Pearce, Samuel Hyatt, Amasa Wright, and Reuben Bryan, in 1794; and Isaac and Elias Conklin, Zenas and Ozias Northway, and

Isaac Hull, soon after. The first child born was Amy Wilcox, in 1791; the first marriage, that of Solomon Owen and Lois Rounds, in 1793; and the first death, that of Moses DeWitt, in 1794. Rev. Amariah Branch was the first teacher; — Cheney kept the first inn; Stoughton Morse the first store; and James Sherman built the first sawmill in 1795.

Onondaga Gazette, (Independent) weekly: Geo. S. Clark, Editor and Publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.75.

present limits of the town was Jonathan Palmer, a Revolutionary soldier, who drew Lot 36, and located upon it in 1793.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1813.

MANLIUS—was formed March 5, 1794. A part of Onondaga was taken off in 1798, a part of Salina in 1809, and DeWitt in 1835. It lies on the e. border of the co. near the centre. The surface of the N. half is level, and that of the s. half rolling and hilly. Limestone Creek flows N. through near the centre of the town, and at the northern extremity it receives Butternut Creek from the w., and the two united streams flow into Chittenango Creek, which latter stream forms the N. E. boundary of the town. A few rods s. of the canal, near the centre, are two small lakes, similar in character to those already described in De Witt, but somewhat larger. They are known as the "Green Lakes." In the s. w. corner of the town is another small pond of the same kind.² The E. branch of Limestone Creek, near the s. border of the town, falls down a limestone precipice 100 ft., forming a beautiful cascade. "Deep Spring," an Indian land mark, is on the E. line of the town, near the Old Seneca turnpike. It is a subterranean stream, exposed by a circular opening about 60 ft. across at the top, and 20 ft. deep, sloping in steep banks to the water, which in wet weather becomes a brook of considerable size. Traditions of warfare, and traces of Indian occupation are connected with this locality. Its Indian name was Te-ungh-sat-a-yagh. In the w. part are extensive quarries, from which are obtained immense quantities of waterlime, quicklime and gypsum. The Central R. R. crosses Limestone Creek on an iron bridge of 82 ft. span.

Manlius, (p. o.), on Limestone Creek, near the s. line of the town, was incorp. March 12, 1813. It contains the Manlius Academy, a union school, several manufactories on a large scale, and 879 inhabitants. Several mineral springs occur in this town. A short distance s. of the village of Manlius, there is a strongly sulphurous spring, found to contain sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, sulphates of soda and magnesia, and carbonates of iron and lime. A mile N. of the village are three medicinal springs, feebly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, and having a slightly saline taste. These waters were formerly much resorted to, and were known as the "Elk Horn Springs." **Fayetteville**, (p. o.) on Limestone creek, 2 mi. N. w. from Manlius, and 1 mi. from the Erie Canal, with which it is connected by a navigable feeder, was incorp. May 6, 1844. It is finely situated on a gentle elevation, and has a number of valuable water privileges.³ It contains 4 churches, a union school, a National bank a State bank, a newspaper office,⁴ extensive manufactures, several large establishments for the manufacture of lime, plaster, and waterlime. Population 1,402. **Manlius Centre**, (p. o.), is a canal village, containing 100 inhabitants. **Manlius Station**, (p. o.), has 200 inhabitants, and **Kirkville**, (p. o.), a station upon the Cen. R. R., 150 inhabitants. **High Bridge**, in the s. w. part is a small village with excellent water power. **Mathews Mills**, (North Manlius p. o.), **Eagle Village**, **Hartsville**, are hamlets. The first settlers were David Tripp, who located 1 mi. N. w. of the present site of Manlius Village, and James Foster, who located on the present site of Eagle Village, in 1790.⁵ The first church (Prot. E.) was formed in 1798.

¹ Among the other settlers were Benj. De Puy, Reuben Smith, Adam Emert, A. Eljah, and Schenck, Thos. Farrington, Elijah Mann, John McHarris, Wm. Lindsay, Ebenezer Wells, James Cowan, Abner and Manly Vickery, Job Lomis, and Dr. Jonas C. Baldwin. Dr. Baldwin was the early proprietor and founder of Baldwinsville. He built the first saw and grist mills, in 1807; and opened the first store during the same year. By his energy the place soon became an important manufacturing village. Daniel Ayers kept the first inn. The first child born was John Toll.

² The Green Lakes are near each other, in the same valley, and are connected by a small brook, which flows from the s. w. or upper to the lower pond. The upper of these is sometimes called *Lake Sodom*. It is nearly circular about a quarter of a mile across, and 150 feet deep; the surface being 150 feet below the banks, which surround it except on one side. It is 54 feet above Onondaga Lake. The lower lake is much like the upper, excepting a prolongation of half a mile towards the E. between declining hills. It is 165 feet deep. They are both in excavations of the gypsaceous rock. Prof. Sillman says of *Lake Sodom*: The bottom is a grass green slate; the sides white, shell marl, and the brim black vegetable mould; the waters perfectly limpid. The whole appears to the eye like a rich porcelaneous bowl, filled with limpid nectar. But to the taste, it is the Harrogate water. The waters contain much sulphate of lime and sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The lakes are visited by parties of pleasure very frequently in summer, and are quite interesting as curiosities. Among the hills are several other deep chasms; but they do not contain water. Some of them are filled with ice

during the winter and thus become natural icehouse, during the greater part of the summer. The nature and origin of these remarkable depressions have given rise to many speculations and theories on the part of geologists.

³ These are formed by the Ledyard Canal—which was built by the citizens at a cost of \$35,000—and Bishop Brook. The Ledyard Canal is formed by diverting the waters of Limestone Creek, 2 mi. s. of the village; and that, in connection with Bishop Brook, which runs parallel to it through the village, make 12 water-powers, with an average fall of 20 ft. each.

⁴ *Fayetteville Recorder*. (Independent.) Weekly; F. A. Darling, Editor and Pub. Size 24x36 inches. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1865.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Joshua Knowlton, and Origen Eaton, on the site of Fayetteville, in 1791; Conrad Lour, Cyrus Kinzie, and John A. Shaeffer, in 1792; and Caleb Pratt, Capt. Joseph Williams, Wm. Ward, Colonel Eljah Phillips, Charles Mulholland, Charles Mosely, Dr. Sturtevant, Alvan Marsh, and Dr. Ward, all of whom came previous to 1800. The first child born was Baron Steuben Shaeffer, in 1794. The first marriage was that of Nicholas Phillips and Katy Garlock, Jan. 14, 1793; and the first death, that of the father of David Tripp, in 1792; Samuel Edwards taught the first school, in James Foster's barn; James Foster kept the first inn, in 1790; Charles Mosely the first store, in 1793; Eljah Phillips and three others built the first sawmill, in 1792-3; and Wm. Ward the first gristmill, in 1794. The sum of \$500 a year for 5 years was allowed to be taxed in this town by act of May 5, 1868, for the erection of a Soldiers' Monument.

MARCELLUS—was formed March 5, 1794. A part of Onondaga was taken off in 1798; Camillus in 1799; a part of Otisco in 1806; and Skaneateles in 1830. A part of Sempronius (Cayuga co.) was annexed in 1804, and a part of Spafford in 1840. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Nine Mile Creek, which extends n. and s. through the centre. The declivities which border upon the creek are steep, and 200 to 500 ft. high. Upon the creek are several falls, furnishing a large amount of water-power. Lime and plaster both abound. Manufacturing is carried on to a limited extent along Nine Mile Creek. **Marcellus**, (p. o.,) on the creek, near the centre of the town, was incorp. April 29, 1853; it contains several mills, etc., and 428 inhabitants. **Marcellus Falls**, (p. o.,) contains 149 inhabitants; both villages have a good water power. **Marietta**, (p. o.,) upon Nine Mile Creek, in the s. part, is a small village. **Clintonville**, is a hamlet. **Thorn Hill**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. w. part. The first settler was Wm. Cobb, who located on the e. hill in 1794.¹ The first church edifice (Union) was built in 1803.

ONONDAGA—was formed from Marcellus, Pompey and Manlius, March 9, 1798. A part of Salina was taken off in 1809, and a part of Camillus in 1834. The surface is mostly a rolling and hilly upland, separated into two ridges by the valley of Onondaga Creek. The e. ridge is rocky and broken, and the w. is generally smooth and rolling. A fine, wide interval extends along the creek, and is bordered by steep hillsides, the summits of which are 200 to 400 ft. high. A valley, forming a natural pass between Onondaga and Nine Mile Creeks, extends s. w. through the town. Along the n. line the highland w. of the valley descend abruptly to the n., presenting in some places the face of a nearly perpendicular precipice 100 to 150 ft. high. The Split Rock stone quarry is near the n. w. corner, affording Onondaga limestone for building purposes in great abundance. Lime and waterlime are both largely manufactured. About one-half of the Onondaga Indian Reservation lies in the s. e. part of this town. **Onondaga Hill**,² (Onondaga p. o.,) on the hill w. of the creek, contains a church and 176 inhabitants. **Onondaga Valley**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and the Onondaga Academy. Pop. 571. **South Onondaga**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, several mills, and a population of 342. **Navarino**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner, near the line of Marcellus, contains a church and 83 inhabitants. **Onondaga Castle**, is a p. o. near the Indian Reservation. **Howlet Hill**, is a p. o. in the n. w. corner. **West Onondaga**, is near the w. line. The first white man who lived in this town and vicinity was Ephraim Webster, an Indian trader. The first permanent settlers were Asa Danforth, his son Asa, from Pittsfield, and Comfort Tyler, a young man who accompanied him,—all of whom located upon a lot a little s. of Onondaga Hollow. This was the first settlement made in the co.³ Rev. Samuel Kirkland, a missionary from Mass., was the first preacher. The first church (Presbyterian) was formed at an early day, at the Hill.

OTISCO—was formed from Pompey, Marcellus, and Tully, March 21, 1806. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally occupied by the high ridge between the valleys of Onondaga Creek and Otisco Lake. The declivities of the hills are generally steep and the summits rolling, and elevated 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys and 1,600 to 1,700 above tide. Otisco Lake is 772 ft. above tide. It lies upon the w. border of the town, in a valley 1,000 ft. below the summits of the hills. Bear Mountain, in the n. e. part, overhanging the valley of Onondaga Creek, is one of the principal elevations. **Otisco**, (p. o.,) situated upon the high ridge near the centre of the town, has a steam mill, a cheese factory, several small establishments, and about 50 houses; and **Amber**, (p. o.,) at the foot

¹ Among the other early settlers were Cyrus Holcomb, — Bowen, — Cady, Samuel Tyler, Dan. Bradley, Samuel Rice, Nathan Kelsey, Thomas Miller, Bigelow Lawrence, Martin Cossitt, and Samuel Wheaton, all of whom located previous to 1800. The town rapidly filled up with settlers, principally from Mass. The first child born was a daughter of Wm. Cobb. Miss Asenith Lawrence taught the first school, in the summer of 1796; Dea. Samuel Rice kept the first inn, in 1796; Elnathan Beach the first store, in 1796; Dan. Bradley and Samuel Rice built the first sawmill, in 1795-96; and May & Sayles the first gristmill, in 1800.

² For many years after the organization of Onondaga co., the co. seat was located at this village. It was a place of considerable business, and the most important village upon the Seneca Turnpike, w. of Whitestown. For a long time its only business rivals were Salina, or *Salt Point*, and Onondaga Hollow; but, on account of the healthfulness of its situation, the Hill maintained its superiority until the

completion of the Erie Canal, in 1825. It is now a mere hamlet.

³ Among the other settlers who came soon after Mr. Danforth, were Abijah Earl, Levi Hiseock, and Roderick Adams, in 1798 or '99; Nicholas Mickles, John C. Brown, Arthur Patterson, Job Tyler, Peter Tenbroeck, — Lewis, Cornelius Longstreet, Peter Young, Joseph and Joshua Forman, John Adams, Geo. Kibbe, Wm. and Gordon Needham, William H. Sabine, Jasper Hopper, Aaron Bellows, George Hall, Joseph Swan, Thaddeus M. Wood, Jonas C. Baldwin, and Daniel and Nehemiah H. Earl. The first marriage was that of Ephraim Webster and an Indian woman, in 1799. The first child born was Ananias Danforth, daughter of Asa Danforth, Jr., Oct. 14, 1799. Dr. Gordon Needham taught the first school, in 1795; Comfort Tyler kept the first inn; Geo. Kibbe the first store; Gen. Danforth the first gristmill, in 1794; and Turner Fenner the first sawmill, in 1793.

of Otisco Lake, is a small village. **Maple Grove**, is in the n. e. corner; *Otisco Valley*, (p. o.), is on the s. w. borders. The first settler was Chauncey Rust, from Northampton, Mass., who moved his family from LaFayette in April, 1801. During this year and the following, a large number of settlers arrived, principally from the four "Hamptons," Mass. and Conn., and the whole town filled up rapidly.¹ The first religious service was a prayer meeting, held in Sept. 1801, at the house of C. Rust. The first church (Cong.) was formed May 9, 1803, by Rev. Hugh Wallace.

POMPEY²—was formed in Jan. 1789. Fabius and a part of Onondaga were taken off in 1798; and LaFayette in 1825. It lies upon the e. border of the co. s. of the centre. Its surface is principally occupied by the high, rolling ridge which lies between the e. branch of Limestone Creek and Butternut Creek. The highest summit is 906 ft. above the surface of Butternut Creek, near the LaFayette r. r. station, 1,343 ft. above the canal at Syracuse, and 1,743 ft. above tide. The general ridge is subdivided into 3 ridges by the valleys of the 2 w. branches of Limestone Creek. These valleys are 200 to 300 ft. below the summits and are bordered by steep hillsides. The streams that drain the s. part of the town flow in a southerly direction. Pratts Falls, upon the w. branch of Limestone Creek, are 137 ft. high; and within a few rods of them are several other fine cascades. Near the n. line, upon the same creek, is a cascade of 70 ft. Just e. of the co. line, near Delphi, on the e. branch of the same stream, are 2 other fine cascades. Carpenters Pond, in the s. e. part, covers an area of about 30 acres.

Pompey Hill,—(Pompey p. o.), on the summit of the ridge, **Delphi**, (p. o.), upon Limestone Creek, in the s. e. corner, **Watervale**, (p. o.), upon Limestone Creek, n. of the centre, and **Oran**, (p. o.), in the n. e. corner, are small villages. **Pompey Centre**, (p. o.), locally known as "Greens Corners," is a hamlet. The first settler was Ebenezer Butler, who located on Lot 65 in 1792.³ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1794; the first preacher was Rev. Mr. Robbins, a missionary from Conn. Several eminent personages, distinguished in the fields of politics, literature, and art, were natives of this town, prominent among whom are Sara J. Clarke, (now Mrs. Sara J. Lippincott, better known as "Grace Greenwood,") Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, Charles Mason, formerly Com'r of Patents, and Erastus D. Palmer, the sculptor.

SALINA—was formed from Manlius and Onondaga, March 27, 1809. Syracuse and Geddes were taken off March 18, 1848. It lies upon the e. bank of Onondaga Lake, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. Mud Creek, in the s. e. part, and its tributary, Bear Trap Creek, are the only streams. Along their course is a considerable amount of swamp land. The people are largely engaged in the manufacture of salt. Tobacco is cultivated to some extent. The Syracuse Northern Rail Road passes through the village of Liverpool and across the town. **Liverpool**, (p. o.), upon the e. bank of Onondaga Lake, on the w. line of the town, was incorp. April 20, 1830. It contains 4 churches, a union school, and a large number of salt works. Pop. 1,555. The first settlement was made at Liverpool, in 1795, by John Danforth and 3 sons, from Worcester co., Mass.⁴

¹ Among the first settlers were Jonathan B. Nichols, Charles and Benoni Merriman, Solomon Judd, Lemmon Gaylord, in 1801; Otis Baker, Noah Parsons, Nathaniel Loomis, Amos and Isaac Cowles, in 1802; and Benjamin Cowles, Josiah Clark, Daniel Bennett, Elias and Jared Thayer, Henry Eleithor, Samuel, Ebenezer, and Luther French, Jared and Noah Parsons, and Rufus Clapp, soon after. Lucy Cowles (afterward wife of Rev. Geo. Colton) taught the first school, in 1802. The first child born was Timothy Rust, March 22, 1802; and the first death, that of Nathaniel Dady, Jr., killed by the fall of a tree, July 19, 1802. Dan'l Rust kept the first inn, in 1802; and Michael Johnson the first store, in 1806. Charles Merriman built the first gristmill, in 1806.

Willis Gaylord, widely known as a refined and graceful contributor to the light literature of the day, came into town with his father, from Bristol, Conn., in 1801. He was then 9 years of age; and he resided here until a few years before his death, which occurred in 1844. Willis and Lewis Gaylord Clark, twin brothers, were born in this town in April, 1803. They both acquired reputation as writers.

² Named by the Indians Ote-ge-ga-ja-ke, "a place of much grass, openings or prairies." Another name given to this locality, not often repeated, and about which there is much superstitious reserve, is Ote-queh-sah-be-eh, "the field of blood, or bloody ground,—a place where many have been slain." It has been said that no Indian ever visits this neighborhood. They certainly dislike to converse much about it.—*Clark's Onondaga*, Vol. II, p. 325.

³ Moses Blower and Moses Savage came in the same year. Among the early settlers upon the hills were Artemus Bishop, Josiah Holbrook, Timothy Sweet, John and Samuel Jerome, Joseph Smith, Jesse Butler, Dr. Deodatus Clarke, Jacob Hoar, Jas. Oleott, Truworthly Cooke, Selah Cook, Noadiah and Epiphass Oleott, Dr. Samuel Beach, and families named Hinsdale, Hubbard, Messenger, Western, and Daniel Allen. The early settlers in the e. hollow were Samuel Draper, James McClure, Wm. Cook, Ozias Burr, Elihu Barber, John Lamb, Daniel Thomas, — Savage, Daniel Hubbard, Wm. Shankland, and David Sweet. The first child born was Sally Hoar, about 1794; the first male child born was Orange Butler; the first marriage was that of Zachariah Kiame and Diadania Barnes; and the first death, that of Mrs. Jas. Cravath. Samuel Clement taught the first school in the town and co., on Lot 28, in 1794. Ebenezer Butler kept the first inn, in 1792; Henry Seymour the first store; Pratt & Smith built the first sawmill, in 1796, and the first gristmill, in 1798; Dr. Hezekiah Clarke was the first settled physician. He served 2 years as a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, and was at the massacre of Fort Griswold.

⁴ Abel Hawley, John Eager, and Patrick Riley came in about the same time. The first marriage was that of Abram Shoemaker and Betsey Danforth, in 1809. The first school was taught by Capt. Corner, about 1797, in a salt block, which at that time contained 4 Kettles; and the school was taught while the block was in operation. John Danforth kept the first inn, in 1795.

SKANEATELES¹—was formed from Marcellus, Feb. 26, 1830. A part of Spafford was annexed in 1840. It is the s. town on the w. line of the co. The surface is rolling or moderately hilly, a valuable water power, and considerable manufactures. Skaneateles Lake divides the s. half of the town into two nearly equal parts. From the lake the land slopes beautifully upward to a height of 200 to 500 ft. The highlands upon both borders overlooking the lake furnish a great number of sites for country residences, which, in beauty of situation, have no superiors in the State. Many of these are occupied by fine cottages and villas, Skaneateles Outlet, flowing n., in the principal stream. Upon it are numerous falls, furnishing an abundance of water power. **Skaneateles**,² (p. o.,) beautifully located at the foot of the lake, was incorp. April 19, 1833. It contains a State bank, a newspaper office,³ and a union school, and several manufactures. Pop. 1,409. **Mottville**, (p. o.,) on Skaneateles Outlet, has a population of 2,761. **Mandana**, (p. o.,) on the w. bank of the lake, in the s. part of the town, contains 20 dwellings. **Kelloggs Mills**, a hamlet $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. of Skaneateles, contains a woolen factory. There is a large number of important factories on the Skaneateles Outlet. The first settler was John Thompson, a Scotchman, who located upon lot 18 in 1793.⁴ The first church edifice (Cong.) was erected in 1807. Rev. Aaron Bascom was the first pastor.

SPAFFORD—named from Horatio Gates Spafford, author of the first N. Y. State Gazetteer, was formed from Tully, April 8, 1811. Parts of Marcellus and Skaneateles were taken off in 1840. It lies upon the e. bank of Skaneateles Lake, and is the w. town on the s. line of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high ridge between Skaneateles and Otisco Lakes, abruptly descending to the valleys on each side and gradually declining toward the n. The highest summit, Ripley Hill, is 1,122 ft. above Skaneateles Lake and 1,982 ft. above tide. Otisco Inlet is a small stream flowing through the valley which extends s. from Otisco Lake. **Borodino**, (p. o.,) in the n. part of the town, and **Spafford**, (p. o.,) near the centre, are small villages. The first settlers were Gilbert Palmer and his son John, who located on lot 76 in 1794.⁵



SYRACUSE CITY, was incorp. as a village in Salina, April 13, 1825, and as a city, including the village of Salina, Dec. 14, 1847, a part was annexed to DeWitt in 1858, but the law was unconstitutional and void. It lies in a basin extending s. of Onondaga Lake, and is surrounded by higher grounds, except towards the north. The flat marshy ground around the head of the lake, are covered with solar salt works. It is bordered by a plateau from 10 to 30 feet higher, upon which the level part of the city is built. The high lands around afford pleasant sites for public institutions, and tasteful private residences, while the surrounding country is very fertile and highly cultivated. Besides the great facilities

which the city now enjoys for canal and R. R. communication, important connections are in progress and nearly finished, extending n. e. to Jefferson and s. e. to Chenango co., affording by the former access to the iron mines of northern N. Y., and by the latter a direct route to N. Y. by the Midland R. R. to the Chenango valley. Its R. R. facilities, already for some years in use, connect with Oswego by a R. R. with track for broad and narrow guage; with Binghamton and the coal regions by a broad guage road, and with all points e. and w. by the

¹ Indian name: by some said to signify "very long lake," and by others, "the beautiful squaw." The outlet is called "Hanautoo," or "Hanauto," meaning "water running through thick hemlocks."

² The beautiful location of this village upon one of the finest lakes in the State renders it a favorite summer resort of people from the cities.

³ *Skaneateles Democrat* (Repub.) weekly, H. B. Dodge, Edr. & Pub. Size 26 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1840.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were—Robinson, Jay, Watson, Joel Gibbs, Jonathan Hall, and Winston Day, who came in 1796; Warren Hecox, James and Samuel Porter, Dr. Munger, Elnathan Andrews, John Legg, Moses Loss, John Briggs, Nathan Kelsey, Wm. J. Vredenburg, Isaac Sherwood, Dr. Benedict, and families by the names of Kellogg and Earll, who came in soon after. Elisha Cole, now living, (1869,) came in with his father in 1793. Capt. Wm. Thomas came in 1796; Hezekiah Earll and Samuel Greenman in 1797. The first child born was

Richard P. Watson, June 1, 1796; and the first death, that of Nehemiah Earll, in 1808. James Porter kept the first inn, and Winston Day the first store, in 1797; and Judge Jedediah Sanger built the first saw and gristmill, in 1796.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Jonathan Berry, Archibald Farr, Warren Kneeland, M. Harvey, Isaac Hall, Elisha Sabins, John Babcock, Peter Knapp, Samuel Smith, Otis and Moses Legg, Jethro Bailey, Elias Davis, Abel Amadon, Job Lewis, Daniel Tunkham, John Hulibut, Levi Foster, Benj. Horner, James and Cornelius Williamson, Benjamin Stanton, John Woodward, James Bacon, and Asabel Roundy. The first child born was Alvah Palmer; the first marriage, that of Elisha Freeman and Phoebe Smith; and the first death, that of Benj. Chaffee, in Aug. 1801. Sally Packard taught the first school, in 1803; Jared Babcock kept the first store, in 1809; Archibald Farr kept the first inn and built the first gristmill, in 1808; and Josiah Walker built the first sawmill, in 1810.

"Central," which w. of this, has two routes to Rochester. A new Depot has been built within the past year, 737 feet by 70, consisting of a building 167 by 30 feet, and the remainder covered porticos. The Central R. R. passes under the canal in the eastern part of the city, by a double arch tunnel, and over it, a little w. by an iron bridge of 129 feet span.

There are 3 daily, 1 semi-weekly and weekly, and 1 semi-monthly and 2 monthly newspapers and magazines published in this city.¹

The city has 9 banks, of which 8 are under the National banking laws, and 1 under State, but closing business. It has 2 Saving's Banks, a branch of a Safe Deposit Co. and Saving Trust, the Onondaga Deposit and Trust Co., 2 private Banking houses, an Insurance Co., principally owned here, and several agencies of others. The city is the seat of a large amount of mercantile trade, both wholesale and retail, and of important manufacturers. Among the principal of these, are salt, merchant iron, steel and steel springs, castings and machinery, mowers and reapers, reaper knives, window glass, files, saddlery hardware, malt, beer, ale, cigars, pianos, organs and melodeons, building materials, railroad repairs, and the more common mechanical trades in great variety.

Extensive nurseries are established in the suburbs of the city, and the business is steadily increasing.

The city is supplied with gas by a co. that has laid 30 miles of mains, and with water by a co. that brings its supply from springs. A further addition is about to be made from Onondaga Creek, by use of the Holley pump erected in Onondaga, just out of the city limits. The co. has a cap. of about \$400,000, and nearly 30 miles of mains. Its street railroads are as follows:

The *Central City Railway Co.* has a line of r. r. from the central part of the city 2 m. to Salina. The *Syracuse and Onondaga R. R.* runs from the central part to Oakwood Cemetery, about 1½ m. A continuation from this extends about 2 m. to Onondaga Hollow. The *Genesee and Water St. Railway*, extends from the central part of the city on E. Genesee St. to Beech, with branch to Butternut St., in 4th ward, each over a mile in length. The *Syracuse and Geddes R. R.* extends from the central part of city to Geddes, 2 m. The *5th Ward R. R.* runs from the central part of city to South St., with a branch nearly to the Idiot Asylum at junction of Delaware and Geddes streets.

The city is divided into 8 wards. Its funded debt April 3, 1871, was \$998,000, of which \$500,000 was in aid of the Syracuse Northern R. R., and \$350,000 of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley R. R. The further sum of \$150,000 was due the latter upon compliance with certain conditions. Its floating debt was \$11,800.

The *Police* of Syracuse are by act of Feb. 15, 1869, under 4 com'rs, of whom 2 are chosen from each political party. There are about 30 policemen employed.

The *Fire Department* is under a chief and three assistants, and consists of 3 Steamer cos., a Hook and Ladder co., and 2 other fire cos. By an act passed May 2, 1870, a tax was allowed for the construction of a fire alarm telegraph.

The *City Hall* is a commodious brick edifice, fronting on Washington St., and has a public hall, and most of the city offices.

A *State Armory* was built in 1858, on a park near Onondaga creek; is enclosed with an iron fence, and has a fine lawn in front. An act passed April 27, 1871, authorized the construction of a building adjacent to, and in connection with the State armory at Syracuse, to be used as an armory and drill room by the National Guard, upon the appropriation of

¹ The *Syracuse Daily Journal*, (Repub.), Daily, Sundays excepted, Truair Smith & Co., pub., size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$8.00. Established in 1844.

Syracuse Semi-Weekly Journal. By the same publishers. Terms \$4.00.

The Syracuse Weekly Journal. By the same publishers. Terms \$2.00.

The Syracuse Daily Courier, (Dem.) Daily, Sundays excepted, D. J. Halsted & Co. pub., size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$8.00. Established in 1855.

Onondaga Weekly Courier. By the same publishers. Terms \$2.00.

Syracuse Daily Standard, (Repub.) Daily, Sundays excepted, Summers & Co. pub., size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$8.00.

Onondaga Standard, weekly. By the same publishers. Terms \$2.00.

American Wesleyan, (Religious) weekly, Adam Crooks, Editor and Agent, size 26 by 37 inches. Terms \$2.00. Established 1843.

Children's Banner. By same publishers as the *Wesleyan*, size 14 by 22 inches. Terms 30 cts. Established in 1867.

Syracuse Times, weekly, D. L. Sears, Editor and Pub., size 12 by 18. Established in 1868. Terms \$1.00.

Syracuse Union, (German Repub.) weekly, Alexander von Landberg, pub., 8 pages, size 26 by 40.

Citoyen Americain, English and French, Dr. J. N. Cadieux, Editor and pub., size 20 by 27 inches. Terms \$3.00.

Syracuse Central Demokrat, (German Dem.) weekly, Joseph A. Hofmann, pub., 8 pages, size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$2.50.

Central Catholic, (Religious) weekly, B. B. Mahon, Editor and pub., size 23 by 32 inches. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1870.

Eccelsior, (Congregational) monthly, Rev. L. Smith Hobart, Editor and pub., 8 pages, size 22 by 32 inches. Terms 50 cts.

Railroad Monthly, Redington & Howe, pub., 32 pages 8 vo. Terms 50 cts.

\$10,000 by the Supervisors, the sum of \$20,000 might be drawn from the State Treasury for this purpose.

Few cities of its size in the country have so fine or so many public halls as this, which renders it a favorite and convenient place for political and other conventions. Of these halls 4 are first-class, and several of smaller size.

The *Syracuse University*, incorp. March 29, 1870, under the act for the formation of Benevolent, Charitable, Scientific, and Missionary Societies, has been organized by the appointment of several professors, who will conduct the institution in temporary quarters sufficient for this use until permanent buildings are erected. An ample site has been secured in the s. e. part of the city, on a commanding eminence, and funds have been given sufficient to place it beyond the chance of failure. The city has granted \$100,000 in aid of the enterprise, and numerous very liberal subscriptions have been made by individuals. It is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a successor to the Genesee College at Lima. Their total assets now exceed \$600,000.

The *Public Schools* are on a scale of liberal organization, the Academic department being large and fine. There are 16 school districts, employing 150 teachers, and having an attendance of 7,738 scholars; value of school houses \$440,000; expenditures in last year \$191,244.08. The High School was established under an act passed March 16, 1867, which allowed the issue of bonds to extent of \$75,000 for this purpose. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State.

The *Central Library*, in the High school building, has about 8,000 vols.

The *Franklin Inst.* maintains a Library and Reading Room, and a course of lectures in winter.

The *Library of the Court of Appeals* is supported by the State, and besides a law library proper, has a valuable collection of other books.

The *Onondaga Historical Association*, formed Jan. 16, 1862, and incorp. April 29, 1863, has rooms in Syracuse for its library and collections. It has power to acquire an estate of \$50,000, and has begun a literary and historical collection.

The *Syracuse Y. M. Christian Association*, has a reading room and small library.

The *Onondaga Co. Medical Soc.*, the *Central N. Y. Hom. Medical Soc.*, and various Professional, Literary, Social, Industrial, Mutual Aid, Reform and sundry other societies and associations have been organized and are maintained.

The *New York State Asylum for Idiots*, just beyond the Syracuse line, in Geddes, occupies a plat of 55 acres of land overlooking the city of Syracuse and a beautiful landscape. It is of brick, in the Italian style of architecture, and was built in 1854-5, at a cost of \$70,000. The site was donated by Syracuse. The institution was first opened under the superintendence of Dr. Hervey B. Wilbur, its present Superintendent, near Albany, in 1848, but was transferred to this place upon the completion of the buildings in 1855. It was reorganized by act of April 12, 1862. Its Trustees are appointed by the Governor and Senate.

Syracuse Home Association, org. in 1851, and incorp. June 4, 1853. It has a new and fine building cor. Townsend and Hawley Sts., 3 stories, 90 by 50 feet, well planned and sufficient for 60 inmates, with design of enlargement. Property worth \$52,000. About 25 aged and indigent ladies are supported, and temporary shelter is given to many young women out of employment, and some children. It was opened in the present building in Feb. 1870. Invested funds over \$30,000.

St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, org. in 1868, and located in the Old City Alms House, 2 m. from the central part of Syracuse. Property worth \$18,885. Expenses last year \$7,949.77. Has about 50 inmates. It is under the Christian Brothers A. R. C. order.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum has 125 Orphans in charge of Sisters of Charity.

St. Vincent de Paul Asylum, on Madison St., incorp. 1860, is a 3 story brick edifice, 100 by 50 feet, sufficient for 120 inmates; valued at \$40,000; expenditures last year \$11,272.17. Girls only admitted. Under Sisters of Charity.

The *Mother House and Novitiate of St. Anthony of Padua*, has 10 Sisters and 4 Novices.

Convent of the Father's of St. Francis, established in 1859, to prepare young men for the priesthood.

There are about 30 churches in this city.¹

¹ 12 Bap., 1 Cong., 5 Lutheran, 4 Meth. Episc., 3 Presb., 3 rian, 1 Universalist, 2 Jewish Synagogues, and several religious bodies without a house of worship.
Prot. Episc., 1 Reformed, 5 R. C., 2 Independent, 1 Unita-

The *Oakwood Cemetery*, containing about 130 acres, is the principal Rural Cemetery of Syracuse. *St. Cerelia's*, *St. Mary's*, and others of less extent, are also in use.

About 200 yards from the salt well in this city, there occurs a mineral spring, reputed to possess valuable medicinal properties. Another spring, quite similar, occurs near the Salina well. These springs are scarcely known in the city, but are said to be worthy of attention.¹

Permanent settlement began about 1787, in the first ward of the city, formerly Salina village, and the manufacture of salt was one of the first sources of profit and inducement for settlement. The location was for some years very unhealthy, but gradually became salubrious, as the forests were cleared away and the ground brought under cultivation.² The first impulse to the growth of Syracuse proper, was given by the construction of the Erie Canal. In 1829, the co. seat was removed from Onondaga Hill, and the C. H. built midway between the rival villages of Salina and Syracuse. The former has altogether been absorbed by the latter many years since, although still locally designated as **Salina**, and supplied by a separate p. o. until 1871. **Lodi**, was also a separate village, since absorbed by the city, of which it forms the eastern border.³

TULLY—was formed from Fabius, April 4, 1803. A part of Otisco was taken off in 1806, and Spafford, in 1811. It is the centre town upon the s. line of the co. Its surface is an upland, level in the centre, but hilly on the e. and w. borders. In the s. part of the central valley are several small lakes, known as the Tully Lakes. Two of these lakes lie but a few rods apart. The smaller, just 800 ft. above the canal at Syracuse, gives rise to Onondaga Creek, flowing n.; and the larger, 4 ft. lower, gives rise to Tioughnioga River, flowing s. In the immediate vicinity of these lakes is considerable swamp land. **Tully**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part of the town, contains a newspaper office;⁴ and **Vesper**, (p. o.) on the line of Otisco, are small villages. **Tully Valley**, is a p. o. The first settler was David Owen, who came into town in 1795.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1818; Rev. Mr. Hurd was the first preacher.

VAN BUREN—was formed from Camillus, March 26, 1829. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is gently undulating. Seneca River forms its n. w. boundary; along its course is considerable swamp land. **Canton**, (Memphis p. o.) on the Erie Canal, in the s. w. corner of the town, contains a church and 223 inhabitants. **Van Buren Centre**, (p. o.) Warners Station on the N. Y. C. R. R. near the s. line, is a small village. **Van Buren**, (p. o.) and **Ionia**, are hamlets. **Baldwinsville**, (p. o.) on Seneca River, is on the line of Lysander. The first settler was Joseph Wilson, who located in town in 1792.⁶ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1803; Rev. S. B. Barnes was the first preacher.

¹ Geddes' Report, *Transactions N. Y. State Agricultural Soc.* 1859, p. 264-8, where an analysis of these waters is given.

² In Aug., 1790, Col. Jeremiah Gould and family, consisting of a wife, three sons, and a daughter, came to "Salt Point," and found there Deacon and Nathaniel Loomis, Hezekiah Olcott, John Danforth, Asa Danforth, Jr., and Thomas Gaston. In 1791 two families named Woodworth and Sturges came in, and March 2, 1792, Isaac Van Vleck and family. Among the other early settlers were Thomas Osmon, Simon Phares, Patrick Riley, Wm. Gilchrist, James Peat, Aaron Bellows, Elisha Alvord, Richard Sawyer, and Dioclesian Alvord. The first child born was Abraham Van Vleck, in 1792; the first marriage was that of Thomas Osmon and Katherine Van Derwicheer, in 1795; and the first death, that of an infant child of — Thompson, in 1794. Dr. Burnet, the first physician, died the same year. The provisions for the first settlers were brought from Tioga, by way of Cayuga Lake, and from Herkimer, by way of Oneida Lake. Wm. Gilchrist kept the first inn, about 1795.

Among the other early settlers were Wm. Lee, Aaron Cole, Amos Stanton, Henry Bogardus, and Jonathan Fay. The first child born was Albion Jackson, Dec. 23, 1800. A tract of 250 acres, lying near the centre of the city, and including a mill privilege upon Onondaga Creek, was sold by the State to Abraham Walton, and became known as the "Walton Tract." It afterward passed into the hands of the "Syracuse Company." Mr. Bogardus erected a log house for an inn, on the site of the present Voorhees Block,

in 1805; and Mr. Walton erected his "Old Red Mill" the same year. The first steamboat ever used upon the canal was built a mi. s. of Oran, and launched at "Buellville," in Pompey, in 1823, by Wm. Avery.

³ The city has increased in population since its first incorporation, as follows: 1850, 22,271; 1855, 25,107; 1860, 28,119; 1865, 31,784; 1870, 43,651.

⁴ *Tully Republican*, (Repub.) weekly; C. J. Williams, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were James Cravath, Wm. Trowbridge, Phineas Howell, Phineas Henderson, and Michael Christian. The first child born was Peter Henderson, in 1796; the first marriage was that of Timothy Walker and Esther Trowbridge; and the first death, that of Timothy Walker. Ruth Thorp taught the first school, in 1801; Nicholas Lewis kept the first inn, in 1802; Moses Nash the first store; and Peter Van Camp built the first grist and saw mill, in 1810.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were Gabriel Tappan, David Haynes, John McFarrie, Reuben Smith, James Wells, Amos and Seth Warner, Eleazar Dunham, Beul, Bolton, Ira and Phineas Barnes, Jonathan Skinner, Isaac Earl, Wm. Lakin, and Charles F. Hall. The first child born was Elizabeth Haynes; the first marriage was that of James Wilson and Roby Tabor; and the first death, that of Mrs. Jonathan Tabor. Augustus Robinson taught the first school; Charles Tull kept the first inn and store; James Paddock built the first gristmill; and Nathan Skeels and Solomon Paddock built the first sawmill.

ONTARIO COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Montgomery, Jan. 27, 1789. It was named from Lake Ontario, which then formed its n. boundary. Steuben co. was taken off in 1796, Genesee in 1802, parts of Monroe and Livingston in 1821, and Yates and a part of Wayne in 1823. A strip was annexed from Montgomery co., w. of Seneca Lake, Feb. 16, 1791, and a small tract in the fork of Crooked Lake, from Steuben, Feb. 25, 1814. It is centrally distant 180. mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 640. sq. mi. It has a northerly inclination, the summits of the s. hills being elevated about 1,000 feet above the general level of the n. portions of the co. The s. portion, lying w. of Canandaigua Lake, is a hilly and broken

region, divided into ridges with steep declivities and summits 1,500 to 1,700 feet above tide. The ridges all have a general n. and s. direction, declining toward the n., and terminating in a beautifully rolling region, which embraces all of the co. e. of Canandaigua Lake, and that portion lying w. of the lake and n. of Bristol. The ridges in this section gradually rise to a height of 20 to 250 feet above the valleys. A terrace with declivities 100 to 250 feet high, descending toward the n., extends through the n. portions of East and West Bloomfield and the s. part of Victor, at right angles to the general range of the ridges. The extreme n. parts of the co. are occupied by drift ridges similar to those in Wayne and Seneca cos.

The lowest rocks, occupying the n. part of Phelps, Manchester, Farmington, and Victor, belong to the Onondaga salt group. The gypsum of this group crops out along the banks of the streams, and is extensively quarried along the Canandaigua Outlet, in Phelps and Manchester, and upon Mud Creek, in Victor. The water limestone, next above, crops out in Phelps, Manchester, and Victor, and is quarried for waterlime and building stone. The Onondaga and corniferous limestones next appear, and are quarried for building stone in Phelps. The Marcellus and Hamilton shales occupy all the central portions of the co. s. of the foot of Canandaigua Lake; and next above them successively appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and the Portage group, the last occupying South Bristol, Canadice and Naples. This last group furnishes a sandstone used for flagging and building. Except in the extreme s. part of the co., the underlying rocks have little influence upon the soil, as nearly the whole surface is covered deeply with drift, consisting of sand, clay, and gravel, intermixed with the disintegrated limestone and gypsum. In Bristol are several springs of carburetted hydrogen gas, emanating from the strata of Genesee slate. The principal of these gas springs are in Bristol Hollow, on both banks of Canandaigua Lake, within 3 mi. of the village, and in East Bloomfield and Richmond. A sulphur spring is found on the outlet of the lake, but the principal one is at Clifton Springs.

Honeoye, Canadice, and Hemlock Lakes are smaller lakes, surrounded by hills rising to a height of 500 to 700 feet above them.

The co. is drained by the Honeoye Outlet, a tributary of the Genesee River, and by the Canandaigua Outlet and Mud Creek, tributaries of the Clyde River. Honeoye Outlet receives as tributaries Egypt Brook and the outlets of Hemlock and Canadice Lakes; Mud Creek receives Beaver, Fish, and Hog Hollow Creeks; and Canandaigua Outlet receives Fall and Flint Creeks. Besides these, Irondequoit Creek flows through the n. w. corner of the co. Keshong Creek and Burralls and Castle Brooks flow into Seneca Lake. Several of the beautiful lakes which form the most peculiar and interesting features of the landscape for which Central New York is celebrated lie partly or wholly in this county. Seneca, forming a portion of the e. boundary, is described under Seneca co. Canandaigua Lake lies almost wholly within the limits of the county. The shores are beautifully sloping down to the very edge of the water, except near the head of the lake, where they rise in steep bluffs to a height of 300 to 800 feet. Its surface is 668 feet above tide. Two steamers ply upon the lake in summer, from Canandaigua to Woodville, about 16 miles. Along both shores many neat cottages have been built for summer residences, and the tranquil beauties of this lovely sheet of water, annually attract many visitors from the cities in the summer months.

The soil for the most part consists of clayey, sandy, and gravelly loam, formed from the

drift deposits. In the valleys and the rolling region which extends through the central and n. parts of the co., the loam is very deep and rich, forming one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. Upon the hills in the s. part of the co., the soil is made up principally of disintegrated shale and slate, forming a fine, fertile grazing region. Upon the drift hills in the w. are some small sections covered with a deep, light sand, moderately productive.

The geographical and geological features of this co. render it eminently adapted to the various branches of agriculture. Wheat was for many years the staple crop; but of late more attention has been given to the coarser grains, to stock growing, and the cultivation of fruits. The manufacturers are of moderate extent, and mostly limited to the common mechanical trades.

The southern part of the co. has been found peculiarly well adapted to the cultivation of the grape. In Naples, and South Bristol, and on the opposite shore of the lake in Middlesex, Yates co., from 1,500 to 2,000 vineyards, large and small, have been planted. The grapes are mostly sent off to the city markets, although some are made into wine. In 1869 there were 3 cheese factories reported in this town.

The county seat is located at Canandaigua, where a courthouse, jail, and clerk's office were built in 1793, upon the first organization of the county. In 1825, another courthouse was built, which is still standing, and used for a library and other public purposes. In 1858, a splendid edifice for a county of this size, was erected on a beautiful eminence just north of the railroad, in the village of Canandaigua, at the joint expense of the county, and of the United States government. It contains the post office, U. S. Deputy Marshal's office, U. S. and county court rooms, jury, and supervisor's rooms, county clerk's office, surrogate's office, &c. The record rooms are fire proof. This elegant building is after classical models, with an Ionic portico, and a dome surmounted by a lantern, and crowned by a statue of Themis. In one of the court rooms there are portraits of several of the first prominent settlers of the county, viz: Oliver Phelps, Gen. Peter B. Porter, Augustus Porter, Philip Church, William Wadsworth, James Wadsworth, Abner Barlow, Moses Atwater, Micah Brooks, Vincent Mathews, Walter Hubbell, John C. Spencer, John Greig, Nathl. Rochester, Jos. Parish, Red Jacket, Judge Fitzhugh, Ambrose Spencer, Wm. Williams, M. D., N. W. Howell, William Wood, Stephen A. Douglas, Danl. Barnard, Gideon Granger, Nathaniel Gorham, and H. Wells. In the supervisor's room, there are photographs of 12 of the county sheriffs.

The county poorhouse is located on a farm of 212 acres, in the town of Hopewell, 3 miles e. of Canandaigua. It is built of brick, 2 stories and basement, 40 by 84 feet, with a building partly in the rear, of the same height and construction, 30 by 60 feet. Each have a wing $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, 25 by 30 feet. The rear building is used for the insane. There is a school house in the yard. A part of the children are kept at the Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua. The management and sanitary arrangements are creditable to the county.

The *Ontario Co. Orphan Asylum*, incorp. July 22, 1863, is located on Main St., in Canandaigua. Present edifice bought in 1863, and will receive 50 inmates. Valued at \$8,000, and \$7,600 invested. Expenses last year, \$1,544.16 for support, and \$634.11 for improvements. About 75 to 80 inmates are supported.

The internal improvements of the county are the Erie Canal, barely touching the northern border, but still affording accommodations along the northern towns; the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, from Seneca Lake on the e. border; the Crooked Lake Canal; the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. (Auburn Branch,) crossing the towns of Seneca, Phelps, Manchester, Hopewell, Canandaigua, Farmington, and Victor; a branch of the same from Canandaigua to Tonawanda Bridge, through Canandaigua, Bloomfield, and West Bloomfield, and the Canandaigua Division of the Northern (Penn.) Central Railway, built as the "Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R.," and extending through Canandaigua, Gorham, and Seneca.

Besides these roads, which have been in use many years, there are several other projected routes, some of which are under construction, while others are only subjects of discussion, or undergoing the preliminaries of organization. The "Sodus Bay Corning & New York R. R.," is designed to run from the head of Sodus Bay through the eastern border, and several of the towns are bonded to aid its construction. The "Geneva & Southern R. R.," is projected to run from Geneva s. westerly across the s. e. corner of the co. to Blood's Corners, Steuben co., passing through the towns of Seneca, Gorham, and Naples. The "Sodus Point & Southern R. R.," and the "Pennsylvania & Sodus Bay R. R.," are other projects, all aim-

ing to connect the coal regions of Pennsylvania with the waters of Lake Ontario, and the manufacturing cities of the north. The route of some of these is not determined, and the construction of all of them is not certain.

This county was once the seat of the Senecas, the most numerous and powerful of the Iroquois confederacy. Their chief village was at Kanadesaga, west of Geneva, near Geneva Lake. In 1687, their country was invaded by Governor De Nonville, of Canada, and a battle is supposed to have been fought near the present village of Victor. He came by the way of Irondequoit Bay, and having burned and destroyed as much of their settlement as possible, he returned without loss to his boats. This severe misfortune did not crush the savage foe, but gave them a mortal hatred to the French. In after years the Senecas and their allies revenged this injury, and carried destruction into the midst of the French settlements of Canada. The Senecas adhered to the English in the Revolution, and their country was ravaged by Gen. Sullivan's army, in 1779. They mostly returned into Canada after the war, and in subsequent treaties with the State, and the grantees of the Massachusetts lands, they reserved some small tracts for residence. The last vestige of their title or occupation has long since disappeared, excepting the graves of their ancestors, and some of the traces of their ancient warfare, their stone implements, and the outlines of their rude fortifications.¹

The Massachusetts tract, w. of the Pre-emption Line, was purchased in 1787, by Oliver Phelps and Nathaniel Gorham. They subsequently relinquished a part of this, which passed into the hands of the Holland Land Company. This co. was in the portion retained by Phelps and Gorham, and in 1789 the former opened, at Canandaigua, a land office for the sale of land to settlers. A system of surveys by Ranges and Townships was adopted, somewhat similar to that since used by the General Government. The progress of settlement was rapid, the soil being very fertile, and the rewards of industry and perseverance certain. Few incidents of general interest occurred to mark the history of the co. beyond the quiet events of settlement, and general improvement, from a wilderness to a highly cultivated district. The co. is somewhat identified with the origin of Mormonism. Joe Smith resided some years in Manchester, and his pretended discovery of the golden plates of the Book of Mormon was made Sept. 22, 1827. The absurd story contrived to account for the imposture was, that the prophet *Mormon*, by the Divine command, wrote out an abridgement of the sacred record which related to his forefathers, and the prophecies which had been made to them, and sketched the events which attended the introduction of the Gospel among them. After foretelling the destruction of his nation he died, leaving to his son Moroni, the task of concealing the plates, upon which his records had been inscribed. They were sealed up, buried several feet below the surface, about the year A. D. 420, "in a locality then called the hill of Cumorah," and left till Joe found them. Brigham Young resided several years in Canandaigua, and the first Mormon society was organized in Fayette, Seneca co., in 1830.

In the Anti-Masonic troubles of 1826, this co. became noted, on account of the kidnapping of Wm. Morgan at Canandaigua, and the intense excitement which followed that event.

During the late war, the troops raised in this co. were as follows: Portions of the 18th, 28th, 33d, 38th, and 85th Regiments N. Y. Vols., were enlisted in 1861. Geneva was designated by G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for enlistments in the 26th Senatorial District, comprising Ontario, Seneca, and Yates counties. The 126th and 148th Regiments, N. Y. Vols. were organized there under this order, in the summer and fall of 1862. Besides the above, parts of the 160th, 188th, and 194th Vol. Infantry, 7th, 8th, 15th, and 24th Cavalry, and 1st Veteran Cavalry were raised in this co. The latter was organized at Geneva.

¹ Surveys of the latter are to some extent given in *Squier's Aboriginal Monuments*, of N. Y., 4th Ed. pp. 39, 61, 62, 63.

POPULATION of towns since 1860 and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bristol.....	1,657	1,637	1,551	286	93	223	313	252	120	250	111	278	114	227	118
Canadice.....	1,026	889	905	152	55	148	55	149	57	141	36	145	48	136	50
Canandaigua.....	7,075	7,121	7,274	702	562	565	568	760	666	761	574	843	668	807	727
E. Bloomfield.....	2,163	2,177	2,250	318	167	249	161	283	164	200	153	303	200	276	199
Farmington.....	1,358	1,771	1,896	346	79	250	101	282	89	274	68	224	98	258	116
Gorham.....	2,537	2,341	2,389	322	235	294	223	300	252	306	228	305	255	299	233
Hopewell.....	1,970	1,788	1,863	245	155	191	155	216	173	223	160	223	181	193	176
Manchester.....	3,280	3,238	3,546	398	342	336	335	390	371	377	347	405	391	282	414
Naples.....	2,062	2,028	2,188	355	126	294	129	348	144	336	137	356	174	276	170
Philips.....	5,586	5,020	5,130	617	621	475	568	562	577	578	561	616	618	489	580
Richmond.....	1,680	1,454	1,622	247	75	237	55	256	76	248	71	259	100	225	109
Seneca.....	8,448	8,553	9,188	963	708	723	895	925	853	895	790	989	892	875	850
South Bristol.....	1,216	1,162	1,218	143	114	111	116	153	89	123	104	154	104	134	87
Victor.....	2,404	2,371	2,437	323	221	276	205	301	237	299	248	309	269	278	253
W. Bloomfield.....	1,646	1,584	1,651	287	81	219	72	275	89	275	75	251	117	209	131
Total.....	44,563	43,316	45,108	5,764	3,634	4,667	3,533	5,454	3,957	5,371	3,673	5,728	4,229	5,064	4,217

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ONTARIO COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859.....	391,423	\$13,985,450	\$3,428,728	\$17,414,614	.....	\$19,499 70	\$37,745 00	\$12,334 18	\$28,779 76	0.57
1860.....	389,570	13,875,815	3,395,242	17,271,939	16,445,575	15,724 60	29,880 05	12,334 18	50,707 19	0.66
1861.....	390,139	13,872,858	3,344,641	17,212,890	16,445,575	18,097 07	34,340 00	12,334 18	51,392 42	0.76
1862.....	391,832	13,863,561	3,181,263	17,044,824	19,768,497	16,366 69	31,115 00	14,826 37	79,073 99	0.75
1863.....	391,351	13,866,150	3,392,384	17,467,461	19,101,263	62,518 70	40,591 40	14,385 95	61,520 37	1.04
1864.....	390,708	14,212,278	3,867,461	18,081,850	18,892,384	54,068 01	298,008 50	14,169 29	65,015 73	2.39
1865.....	390,419	14,355,551	3,854,473	18,209,995	18,106,122	43,947 43	471,389 75	13,579 59	70,840 20	3.31
1866.....	389,262	14,216,874	3,352,364	17,569,262	18,210,024	26,670 54	241,121 49	13,657 52	87,635 74	2.03
1867.....	389,669	14,171,223	3,485,520	17,656,843	18,169,238	23,227 51	165,342 06	22,711 55	115,374 66	1.91
1868.....	388,574	14,413,066	3,249,452	17,662,865	18,156,743	24,768 85	169,552 51	22,696 93	129,613 20	1.65
1869.....	390,115	14,734,220	3,174,764	17,928,004	18,162,519	30,755 96	147,776 50	22,703 15	179,461 01	1.65
1870.....	389,496	14,855,898	3,569,861	18,446,276	18,424,684	41,643 64	112,636 66	23,630 85	110,784 32	1.56

BRISTOL,—named from Bristol co., Mass., was formed in Jan. 1789. South Bristol was taken off in 1838, and a part was annexed to Richmond, March 23, 1848, and restored Feb. 25, 1852. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of a series of ridges, gradually declining to the n. The highest points are about 500 ft. above the valleys. These ridges are divided by the deep valleys of Mud Creek and Egypt Brook. The declivities that border upon these streams in the s. part are usually very steep.

Bristol Centre, (p. o.) in the eastern part; **Baptist Hill**,² (Bristol p. o.), in the N. and **Muttonville**,³ in the N. E., and **Egypt**, in the s. E. are small villages. Gamaliel Wilder and Joseph Gilbert settled in 1788, at what was called the "Old Indian Orchard."⁴ The first religious service was performed by Rev. Zaddock Hunn, in 1793.

CANADICE—was formed from Richmond, April 15, 1829, and a part E. of Honeoye Lake, was annexed to Richmond in 1836. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. east of Hemlock

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 395,107. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	274,381	90,996	365,377
1855.....	290,640	97,109	387,749
1860.....	300,465	79,394	379,859
1865.....	318,362	86,772	405,134

² So named because a Baptist church was erected there at an early date.

³ Derives its name from the establishment of a tallow chandlery there some years since.

⁴ Wm. Gooding and Geo. Codding settled in 1789, James Elnathan, and Geo. Gooding in 1790, and Alden Sears and John, George, Farmer, Burt, and William Codding in 1792. The first store and tavern were opened by Stephen Sisson, in 1793; Gamal. Wilder built the first gristmill, in 1790. Thomas Hunn taught the first school, in 1790. Cornelius McCrum was the first child born.

Lake, and leaving Canadice Lake entirely, and Honeoye Lake partly within its limits. Its surface consists of a high, broken upland separated into two ridges by Canadice Lake. The w. ridge, known as Bald Hill, is bordered by steep declivities, and the e. by more gradual slopes. The highest summits are about 700 feet above Honeoye Lake. The principal streams are the Canadice Inlet and Outlet and the Honeoye Inlet. **Canadice Corners**, (Canadice p. o.,) is a hamlet, forming the business centre of the town; there are no mills or manufacturing in town. The first settlement was made by — Kimball, in 1807.¹ There is but one church (Meth. Episc.) in town. The Wesleyan Meth. have a So. and meet in a school house.

CANANDAIGUA—was formed Jan. 27, 1782, and a part annexed to Gorham, March 16, 1824. It is the central town of the co., lying upon the w. and s. shores of Canandaigua Lake. The surface is hilly in the s., but level or gently rolling in the n. The highest summits are about 600 feet above the lake. Canandaigua Outlet, Beaver Creek, and Stevens Brook are the principal streams. **Canandaigua**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, was incorporated April 18, 1815, and is an important station on the Auburn Branch of the Central R. R., the e. terminus of the C. & N. F. Branch of the same, and the n. terminus of the Canandaigua Division of the Northern (Pa.) Central Railway. The main part of the village is a mile n. of the lakes, on which there are daily lines of steamers to Woodville. The village has a national and 2 private banks, an academy, female seminary, 2 newspaper offices,² and 7 churches, (Meth. Ep.; Free Meth.; Prot. Ep.; R. C.; Bap.; Cong. and Presb.) Population 4,862. The *Wood Library Asso.* has rooms in the old C. H. and was incorp. April 17, 1868, for the purpose of establishing a library, museum and historical collection. It is named in honor of Wm. Wood who formerly resided here, and who founded several institutions of this kind in his life time. He was to a considerable degree instrumental in originating the Mercantile Library Asso. of N. Y. city.

St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, estab. 1854, incorp. Oct. 6, 1855, is in the s. part of village, and under the Sisters of St. Joseph. It has about 10 orphans, all girls. Property worth \$4,500. The *Ontario Co. Orphan Asylum*, already noticed, is in the n. border of the village. *Brigham Hall*, a private lunatic asylum, a mile w. of the village, is a useful and well conducted institution, with quiet surroundings, and excellent arrangements. It has about 70 inmates, was incorp. in 1859, and is under a board of managers. **Cheshire**, (p. o.,) in the s. part is a small village. **Centrefield**, is a hamlet, and **Academy**, a p. o., in the s. part. Settlement was begun in 1788, and considerable accessions to the population were made in 1789–90. The first religious services were held in 1789, by Rev. John Smith. St. Matthew's church, (now St. John's) was org. Feb. 4, 1799, and a Cong. ch. Feb. 25, of the same year.³

The *Ontario Co. Ag. So.* have very fine fair grounds at Canandaigua, with permanent buildings, one of which is an amphitheatre, with an open court in the centre for the display of animals.

EAST BLOOMFIELD—was formed Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Bloomfield*." Mendon and Victor were taken off in 1812; its name was changed, and West Bloomfield was taken off in 1833. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling, with a gentle inclination toward the n. The ridges are 50 to 600 feet above the valleys. The principal streams are the Mud, Fish, and Hog Hollow Creeks. **Griffith's Mills**, in the e. and **Brag Village**, in the s. e. part are hamlets. **East Bloomfield**, (p. o.,) $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mi. from East Bloomfield Station, on the N. Y. Central & H. R. R. R., contains 3 churches, an academy and several manufactories. Pop. 320. This township having been purchased of Phelps and Gorham by a company from Berkshire co., Mass., its settlement was com-

¹ Soon after, John Wilson settled at the head of Canadice Lake, and John Richardson, John Wheeler, Samuel Spencer, and Shadrack Ward near Canadice Corners. The first tavern was kept by Shadrack Ward, and Severance & Ford opened the first store. The first sawmill was built at the head of Canadice Lake, by John Aigur.

² The *Ontario Repository and Messenger*, (Dem.,) weekly; J. J. Mattison & Son, pub. Size 23 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. The Repository began May, 1803, and Messenger Nov. 1806. The *Ontario Co. Times*, (Repub.,) weekly; Milliken & Scofield, pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms, \$4.00.

³ Among the first settlers in 1789 were Joseph Smith, Israel Chapin, Nathaniel Gorham, Jr., Frederick Saxton,

Benjamin Gardner, Daniel Gates, Daniel Brainard, Martin Dudley, and James D. Fish. The first birth was that of Oliver Phelps Rice; and the first death, that of Caleb Walker, both in 1790. Samuel Gardner opened the first store; and the first school was taught by Major Wallis, in 1792. There were in that year 30 families in town. The Legislature granted, March 31, 1804, to Levi Stephens and Jason Parker the sole right of running stages from Utica to this place for a term of 7 years. The trip was to be performed twice a week, from June to October, within 48 hours, and at the rate of 4 cts. a mi. if with 6 or more passengers. A similar monopoly was granted, April 6, 1797, for 7 years, to John Metcalf, between this place and Buffalo.

menced in the spring of 1789.¹ The first church (Cong.) was formed Sept. 8, and organized Nov. 15, 1795, by Rev. Zadock Hunn. The first church edifice in all Western N. Y. was erected in this town in 1801.

FARMINGTON, named from a town in Conn.—was formed Jan. 27, 1789. It lies on the N. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is nearly level in the s., but in the N. it is broken by the drift ridges peculiar to this section of country, rising to a height of 50 to 100 feet above the general surface. The declivities of these ridges toward the N. E. and W. are generally steep, but toward the S. they become gradual slopes. The streams are Mud and Beaver Creeks and Black Brook. The Auburn Branch of the "Central" R. R. crosses the S. W. corner. **New Salem**, (Farmington p. o.), a village in the N. part, contains about 200 inhabitants. **Brownville**, is a hamlet, **East Farmington**, is a hamlet, **West Farmington**, is a p. o. and R. R. station. The settlement was commenced in 1789, by Friends from Berkshire, Mass., among whom were Nathan Comstock, his sons Otis and Darius, and Robert Hathaway.² The first house of worship was erected by the Friends, in 1804.

CORHAM—named from Nathaniel Gorham, land proprietor, was formed out of unorganized territory, Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Easton*," changed to "*Lincoln*," in 1806, and to the present name April 6, 1807. Hopewell, was taken off in 1822, and a part of Canandaigua annexed in 1824. It is on the E. bank of Canandaigua Lake, on the S. border of the co. Its surface is rolling, the ridges rising in gentle slopes to a height of 25 to 200 feet above the valley. Flint Creek is the principal stream. There is a station named "Gorham" in Seneca, on the Northern (Pa.) Central Railway, and a hamlet of half a dozen houses. **Corham**, (p. o.), 3 mi. E. of the sta. has 3 churches, (Presb., Meth. Ep. & Bap.), a stove fac., new gristmill, a few stores and shops and about 300 inhabitants. **Reeds Corners**, (p. o.), 5 mi. E. of Canandaigua, has about 100 inhabitants, 2 churches (Cong. & Bap.) and a few shops. The first settlement was begun at this place in 1789, by James Wood.³ There are 5 churches in town.

HOPEWELL—was formed from Gorham, March 29, 1822. It is an interior town lying E. of the centre of the co. The surface is level or gently undulating, with a northerly inclination. Canandaigua Outlet, Fall Creek, and Fall Brook are its principal streams. **Chapinville**, (p. o.), a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. contains a church, mills, and about 100 inhabitants. **Hopewell Centre**, (p. o.), contains 1 church and 20 dwellings. **Hopewell**, is a p. o. near the S. line. **Hopewell Station**, is on the northern (Pa.) Central Railway, in the S. E. part. Settlements were made in 1789-90.⁴ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1808.

MANCHESTER—was formed from Farmington, March 31, 1821, as "*Burt*," and its name was changed April 16, 1822. It lies upon the N. border of the co. E. of the centre. Its surface is nearly level in the S., but is occupied by irregular sand and gravel ridges of the drift formation in the N. Canandaigua Outlet, Fall Creek, and Black Brook, are the principal streams. Hydraulic limestone is quarried on "the Outlet." There are 3 flouring mills in town. **Clifton Springs**, (p. o.), incorporated April 18, 1859, a station on the "Auburn Branch" of the Central R. R., on the line of Phelps, with a union free school, 4 churches, (Meth., Unvers., Epis., & R. C.) and 746 inhabitants, of whom 641 are in this town, and 105 in Phelps. It is noted for its copious sulphur springs, and as the seat of the "Clifton Springs Sanitarium."⁵ There are besides this a large hotel and air-cure. **Manchester**, (p. o.,)

¹ Deacon John Adams and his sons, John, Willam, Abner, Jonathan, and Joseph, his sons-in-law, Ephraim Rue and Loren Hull, and Elijah Rose, Moses Gunn, Lot Rue, John Barnes, Roger Sprague and Asa Hickok moved in with their families in 1789. The first death was that of Lot Rue, in 1795; the first marriage—and the first upon the Phelps and Gorham purchase—was that of Benj. Goss and a daughter of George Coddling. The first sawmill was erected on Mud Creek, in 1790, by Gen. Fellows; and the first store was opened in 1806, by Norton & Beach. Laura Adams taught the first school, in 1794.
² Early in 1790, Nathan Aldrich, Isaac Hathaway, Nathan Herendun, Welcome Herendun, Jno. McCumber, and Joshua Herington, from the same place, joined the infant settlement, and were followed by 13 others the same year. Jacob and Joseph Smith built a gristmill in 1793, and the first sawmill, in 1795. The first birth was that of Welcome Herendun, in 1790; the first marriage, that of Otis Comstock and Huldah Freeman, in 1792; and the first death, that of Elijah Smith, in 1793.

³ Perley Gates, from Mass., settled on lot 49, in 1796, and soon after, Oliver Howard and Henry Green, from Oneida co., N. Y., and Samuel and Silas Reed, Elijah Hurd, and others came in. The first tavern, kept by Wm. Sherwood, at Reeds Corners, in 1800; the first gristmill, was built by Levi Benton; and the first sawmill, by Buckley & Craft, in 1807. Timothy Moore taught the first school, in 1802.

⁴ Among the first settlers were Daniel Gates, Daniel Warner, — Sweet, Ezra Platt, Samuel Day, George and Israel Chapin, Jr., Frederick Pollett, Beni Wells, and Thos. Sawyer, mostly from Mass., and William Wyckoff, from Penn. The first child—Benjamin Wells, Jr.—was born Feb. 4, 1791. Calvin Bacon taught the first school, in 1792. The first tavern was kept by Ezra Platt; and the first mill was built by Oliver Phelps and Israel Chapin, in 1789.

⁵ This institution was founded by Dr. Henry Foster, and a stock company was incorp. April 15, 1854, the whole of which was afterwards bought in by Dr. Foster. By an Act passed July 22, 1867, he was empowered to convey the in.

has a gristmill, sawmill, and about 250 inhabitants. **Shortsville**, (p. o.), has a large paper mill. **Port Gibson**, (p. o.), on the Erie Canal, 50 dwellings; **Manchester Centre**, (p. o.), **Plainsville**, (Gypsum p. o.), are small villages. **Coonsville**, contains a flouring mill, plaster mill. The first settlement was made in 1793, by Stephen Jared, Joel Phelps, and Joab Gillett.¹ Rev. David Irish preached in Manchester in Jan. 1797, and in Feb. following a Bap. society was organized. There are now 8 churches in town.²

NAPLES—was formed Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Middletown*." The name was changed April 6, 1808. Italy was taken off in 1815, and a part of Springwater in 1816. It is the extreme s. town of the co. The surface consists of a hilly and elevated upland, broken by the narrow and deep valleys of Canandaigua and Honeoye Inlets and Grindstone Creek. The summits of the hills are 600 to 1,000 feet above the surface of the lake and 1,300 to 1,700 feet above tide. Their declivities bordering on the streams are generally very steep. High Point and Hatch Hill are the highest summits. Fruit growing has received much attention. Peaches, and especially grapes, are cultivated with great success, and there are many flourishing vineyards in this town. **Naples**, (p. o.) is a thriving village on Canandaigua Inlet, 4 miles from the lake, with several mills and manufactories. It is a little east of the centre. Population, 902. **Hunts Hollow**, (p. o.), is near the w. line. **West Hollow and Suttons Settlement**, are in the north part. By an act passed April 16, 1869, this town was allowed to expend \$8,000 for a town hall, which was to be known as the "Soldier's Memorial Hall," to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers from this town, who fell in the war of the rebellion. The first settlement of Naples was begun in 1790, by a company from Berkshire, Mass., who had bought the town from Phelps and Gorham.⁴ Religious services were first held in this town by Rev. Zadock Hunn, in 1792.

PHELPS—named from Oliver Phelps, land proprietor, was formed in 1796, under the act of Jan. 27, 1789. A part was annexed to Lyons, (Wayne co.), April 11, 1823. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling, the ridges rising in gentle slopes 20 to 100 feet above the valleys. The highest point is 300 feet above Canandaigua Lake. Canandaigua Outlet, the principal stream, flows e. and n. through the centre. Along its course are extensive quarries of gypsum and water limestone. In the town are quarries of Onondaga and corniferous limestone. **Phelps**, (p. o.) formerly "*Vienna*," on Flint Creek, near its junction with the Canandaigua Outlet, was incorp. Jan. 2, 1855. It contains a union school, newspaper office,⁵ and 6 churches, malt houses, mills, a foundry, etc., and 1,355 inhabitants. **Orleans**, (p. o.), is situated on Flint Creek. Pop. about 200. **Oaks Corners**, (p. o.), contains a church and about a dozen houses. J. D. Robinson, from Claverack, Columbia co., settled at Phelps in 1789.⁶ Rev. S. Goodale was the first resident preacher; he held services in school-houses and dwellings before any church edifice was erected. The first church (Presb.) was built in 1804. **Melvin Hill**, is a hamlet near the south line.

RICHMOND—was formed in 1796, under the act of Jan. 27, 1789, as "*Pittstown*." Its name was changed to "*Honeoye*" April 6, 1808, and to Richmond, April 11, 1815. A part of Canadice was annexed April 30, 1836, and parts of Bristol and South Bristol in 1848; but the latter were restored in 1852. It lies upon the w. border of the co. s. of the centre. It consists of a nearly square portion of land lying near the foot of Honeoye Lake, and a narrow strip extend-

stitution, now valued at \$300,000, to a corporation, the trustees to belong to various evangelical denominations, in trust for perpetual maintenance, with power to receive bequests, &c. The income is to be applied for the benefit of ministers of the gospel of evangelical churches, and their families, and to the members of such churches and communicants therein. The sum of \$50,000, secured by a life insurance policy, is at the death of Dr. F. to be applied as an endowment for its support. Its name was changed to the present form by an Act passed April, 1871, having previously been known as "*The Clifton Springs Water Cure*." The sulphur waters are not much used. Urotelchysis, they have been found to contain the sulphates of lime, magnesia, and soda, the carbonates of lime and magnesia, and the chlorides of sodium, calcium and magnesium, with small quantities of hydro-sulphuric and carbonic acids.

¹ Nathan Pierce and John McLoath, from Berkshire, Mass., settled in the town in 1793; and John Van Fleet, Jedediah Dewey, Benjamin Barney, William Mitchell, and Peleg Redfield, soon after. Sharon Boothie and a daughter of Joab Gillett were married in 1793. Theophilus Short erected the first mill, at Shortsville, in 1794; and the first store was opened by Nathan Burton. Elam Craue taught the first school, in 1800.

² Bap., 3 Meth. Ep., 2 Prot. Meth., and a Universalist.

³ Originally called "*Watkinstown*," from Wm. Watkins,

of Berkshire, Mass., one of the purchasers under Phelps and Gorham, and called by the Indians Nun-da-wa-o, great hill.

⁴ In Feb. 1790, Samuel, Reuben, and Levi Parish, with their families, came in; and in April following, Nathan and Wm. Watkins, John Johnson, Jonathan Lee, and Wm. Clark, with their families, 30 persons in all. The first birth was that of Phineas P. Lee; and the first marriage, that of Benj. Clark and Thankful Watkins, in 1795. The first sawmill was erected in 1792, by Benj. Clark and Jabez Metcalf. Susannah Parish taught the first school, in 1792.

⁵ *Phelps Citizen*, (Independent) weekly; T. W. Neighbor, editor and publisher. Size 26 by 40 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1821.

⁶ N. Sanborn, — Gould, — Pierce, Philetus Swift, and Elihu Granger, from Conn., settled in town in 1789; Thaddeus Oaks, Seth Dean, Oliver and Charles Humphrey, John Salisbury, Nicholas Pullen, Walter Chase, and Elias Dickinson in 1791; John Fatten and David Boyd in 1792; Jonathan Melvin in 1793; and John Sherman, Joseph and Lodowick Vandemark, and John and Patrick Burnett in 1794. Henry H. Robinson was the first child born in town; and the first marriage was that of Philetus Swift and Sally Dean, in 1793. Thaddeus Oaks opened the first tavern, in 1793; and the first saw and grist mills were built by Seth Dean.

ing along the e. shore of that lake and its inlet to the s. border of the co.¹ A wide valley occupies the centre, opening toward the n., and surrounded by hills from 50 to 200 feet high on the 3 remaining sides. The southern strip is very hilly, the summits rising 500 feet above the surface of the lake. Honeoye and Hemlock Outlets and Egypt Brook are the principal streams. Much attention has been given to improving the breeds of cattle and sheep. **Honeoye**, (p. o.) at the foot of Honeoye Lake, is the business centre of the town. **Richmond Mills**, (p. o.), **Denisons Corners**, and **Allens Hill**,² (p. o.) are hamlets. This town was purchased of Phelps and Gorham by a company; and the first settlement was made by Capt. Peter Pitts and his sons William and Gideon, in 1789.³

SENECA—was formed in 1793, under the act of Jan. 7, 1789. It is the s. e. corner town of the co., lying upon the w. shore of Seneca Lake. The surface is beautifully rolling, the ridges rising 20 to 200 feet above the valleys. The shores of the lake are bluffs about 100 feet above the surface of the water. The streams are Flint and Keshong Creeks and Burralls and Castle Brooks. The nursery business has become a leading interest in this town, especially near the village of Geneva. Grains and fruits are cultivated with great success. **Geneva**, (p. o.) was incorp. April 4, 1806, and the laws relating to the village were revised and consolidated by act of March 3, 1871. Pop. in 1870, 5,571. It is beautifully situated on Seneca Lake, and has been greatly admired on account of its fine scenery, and the great fertility of the surrounding country. The lake is navigable throughout the year, and the steamers "*Onondaga*" and "*Langdon*," form a through line for travel, with r. r. connections at Geneva and Watkins. The village has 2 national banks, several manufactories,⁴ a union school, several flourishing schools, and is the seat of *Hobart College*. This college was incorp. by the Regents Feb. 8, 1825. It was intended to be changed by the Legislature, April 10, 1852, to "*Hobart Free College at Geneva*," and again March 27, 1860, by the Regents to "*Hobart College*." The latter name was confirmed March 15, 1861, by the Legislature. The college has 9 professors and 65 students. Tuition in this college is free to all on scholarships, and to such others as the President may see fit to admit. It receives an annuity from Trinity church, N. Y., equal to the income of \$50,000. Its funds are reported at \$166,731.56. Revenue \$11,230.

The *Hobart College Grammar School*, (formerly the "*Walnut Hill Seminary*," a private seminary for boys,) is now connected with the college.

The *Geneva Medical College*, incorp. March 27, 1835, reported in 1869, 6 professors and 16 students. The attendance was formerly much larger. A part of the faculty who founded this school, were connected with the Fairfield Medical College, at an earlier period.

The *Delancey Training School*, is a small Theological School under the Episcopal patronage. It was begun under the auspices of the late Bishop DeLancey.

It has 2 printing offices⁵ and 9 churches. **Castleton**, (Seneca Castle p. o.), on Flint Creek, in the n. w. part, contains 2 churches and 40 dwellings. **Flint Creek**, (p. o.) **Halls Corners**, (p. o.), and **Stanleys Corners**, (Gorham Station,) (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced in 1787, upon the site of the Indian village of Kanadesaga, by immigrants from New England.⁶ This village was situated at the foot of Seneca Lake, where Geneva now is; and for several years after, it was still called "*Kanadesaraga*." An ancient fortification, known as Fort Hill, is located on lot 58. It was covered with large forest trees upon the first settlement of the town. Another beautiful ground,

¹ This strip was added to the town in consequence of its position, high mountain ridges separating it from the business centres of both Canadice and South Bristol.

² Named in honor of Nathaniel Allen. Mr. Allen was among the first settlers, and established the first blacksmith's shop at Allens Hill. Subsequently he was sheriff of Ontario co.; in 1812 he was a member of the Assembly; during the War of 1812 he was army paymaster; and in 1819 he was elected member of Congress from the 21st district.

³ In 1795, Lemuel and Cyrus Chipman, Philip Reed, Levi Blackmer, Nathaniel Harmon, Pierce Chamberlain, Asa Denison, and Isaac Adams, from Vermont, settled in town. Capt. Pitts opened the first tavern; and the first saw and grist mills were built by Thomas Morris, in 1795. Upon the division of the lands, Capt. Pitts secured 3,000 acres at the foot of Honeoye Lake, embracing the flats and a cleared field which had been the site of an Indian village destroyed by Sullivan's army. Louis Philippe, during his travels in this country, spent a night in the log house of Capt. Pitts; and subsequently the Duke de Liancourt and suite went from Canandaigua to make him a visit.

⁴ A foundry, hay-scale works, and several other establishments.

⁵ *Geneva Gazette*, (Dem.) weekly, S. H. Parker, ed. & pub. Size 26 by 41. Terms, \$2. Estab. in 1809.

⁶ *Geneva Courier*, (Rep.) weekly, R. L. Adams & Son, eds. & pubs. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$2. Estab. in 1830.

⁷ Among the first settlers were Horatio Jones, Asa Ransom, Lark Jennings, Dr. Benton, Peter Kycknaun, Peter Bortte, Col. Seth Reed, and Dominick Debarzsch, an Indian trader. Jonathan Whitney, Jonathan Oaks, Benjamin Tuttle, Phineas Stone, and John Reed settled in 1788 and '89; Solomon and Wm. Gates, Thomas Densmore, Solomon Weaver, and Oliver Whitmore in 1790, and Adam, Christian, Christopher, and George Fisher in 1791. Lark Jennings kept the first tavern, in 1788; the first gristmill was erected by Cornelius Roberts; and the first sawmill, by P. B. Wisner, in 1798. The first marriage was that of Dr. Joel Prescott and Miss Phila Reed; and the first school was taught by Samuel Wheaton, in 1792.

called the "Old Castle," is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. N. W. of Geneva. It is covered by an Indian orchard, and the ground has never been plowed, because of a stipulation to that effect made with the Indians in the treaty of purchase.¹ It contains an Indian burial ground; and in one corner may be traced a trench of an ancient stockaded fortification. Here was the largest Indian settlement in Western New York, and it is still a place of much interest to the few remaining descendants of the once powerful Five Nations. Many relics—as stone hatchets, arrow heads, pipes, &c.—are found in the vicinity of "Old Castle." As early as 1765, the Rev. Samuel Kirkland came on a mission to the Indians at Kanadesaga.² The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1798; and the first settled minister was Rev. Jedediah Chapman.

SOUTH BRISTOL—was formed from Bristol March 8, 1838. It lies W. of Canadaiqua Lake, S. W. of the centre of the co., and is an elevated upland, divided into 4 ranges by the valleys of Grindstone and Mud Creeks and Egypt Brook. The summits of the ridges are about 1,000 ft. above the lake, and the declivities are very steep. The bluffs upon the lake shore are 300 to 400 ft. high. **Cold Spring**, is a hamlet about a mi. from Canadaiqua Lake. **Frost Hill**, is a hamlet in the W. part. **Woodville**, at the extreme S. E. cor., is a landing at the head of Canadaiqua Lake. **South Bristol**, is a p. o. near the centre of the town. **Seneca Point**, (formerly Wilbur Point,) is a place of summer resort. Along the shore of the lake are many fine cottages for summer residence. Gamaliel Wilder, from Mass., purchased this township from Phelps and Gorham, and settled at Seneca Point, in 1789.³ An Indian orchard on the lake shore at this point induced him to settle here. Rev. Mr. Rolph was the first settled minister. There is now but 1 church (Presb.) in town.

VICTOR—was formed from Bloomfield, May 26, 1812. It is the N. W. cor. town of the co. The N. part is occupied by the drift ridges, which rise 50 to 150 ft. above the general surface. A ridge of 100 to 280 ft. in height extends across the S. part in a general E. and W. direction. The principle streams are Irondequoit, Mud, Hog Hollow, and Fish Creeks, and Trout Brook. The soil is particularly adapted to the cultivation of potatoes and root crops. **Victor**,⁴ (p. o.,) near the centre, is a place of considerable local business, half a mi. N. of the R. R. sta. Population 506. The Indian village of Gannagaro, which was destroyed by the Marquis de Nonville, was situated near this place. **Fishers**, (p. o.,) is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., in the W. part; and **East Victor**, is a hamlet on Mud Creek. The first settlement was commenced in 1789, by immigrants from Stockbridge, Mass. Among the first were Enos and Jared Boughton, and Jacob Lobdell.⁵ Rev. Reuben Parmelee, from Goshen, the first settled minister, came to the town in 1798.

WEST BLOOMFIELD—was formed from Bloomfield, Feb. 11, 1833. It lies upon the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. A ridge 200 to 300 ft. high, forming the declivity of a southern terrace, extends across the N. part. The surface is generally undulating. In the S. part there is a spring of inflammable or carburetted hydrogen gas. Tile and earthenware are manufactured to some extent in town. **West Bloomfield**, (p. o.,) is a village of 350 inhabitants,⁶ situated $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. of the W. Bloomfield Station, on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. **North Bloomfield**, (p. o.,) on the Honeoye Outlet, and **Millers Corners**, (Taylorsville p. o.,) in the E. part, are R. R. stations. The territory forming this town was purchased by Amos Hall,⁷ Robert Taft, Nathan Marvin, and Ebenezer Curtis; and the first settlement was made by them in 1789.⁸ The first religious services were held in 1793.

¹ For many years after this purchase the Indians came regularly at plowing time and watched this orchard, to see that the stipulation was broken.

² Subsequently Mr. Kirkland was commissioned by the State of Mass. to treat with the Indians; and he conducted the treaty of purchase between them and Phelps and Gorham, in 1788; and afterward he acted as Indian agent for 30 years at Canadaiqua.

³ Among the other early settlers who came in soon after 1628, were Theophilus and broken.

⁴ Subsequently Mr. Kirkland was commissioned by the State of Mass. to treat with the Indians; and he conducted the treaty of purchase between them and Phelps and Gorham, in 1788; and afterward he acted as Indian agent for 30 years at Canadaiqua.

⁵ Called by the Indians Ga-nun-da-ak, village on a hill-top.

⁶ Called by the Indians Ga-nun-da-ak, village on a hill-top.

⁷ Mr. Hall was from Guilford, Conn. He took the first census of Ontario co., in 1790; and he was Major General of Militia in the war of 1812.

⁸ John P. Sears, Peregrine Gardiner, Clark Peck, Jasper Marvin, Samuel Miller, John Algur, and S. Thayer, settled in the town in 1789-90. Benjamin Gardiner, with his sons John and Peregrine, are supposed to have been the first settlers. The first birth was that of Lucinda Gardiner, in Sept. 1791. Jasper P. Sears kept the first inn, and Royal Hendee the first store. The first sawmill was built by Ebenezer Curtis; and the first gristmill, by Reuben Thayer.

⁹ Mr. Hall was from Guilford, Conn. He took the first census of Ontario co., in 1790; and he was Major General of Militia in the war of 1812.

¹⁰ John P. Sears, Peregrine Gardiner, Clark Peck, Jasper Marvin, Samuel Miller, John Algur, and S. Thayer, settled in the town in 1789-90. Benjamin Gardiner, with his sons John and Peregrine, are supposed to have been the first settlers. The first birth was that of Lucinda Gardiner, in Sept. 1791. Jasper P. Sears kept the first inn, and Royal Hendee the first store. The first sawmill was built by Ebenezer Curtis; and the first gristmill, by Reuben Thayer.

ORANGE COUNTY.



THIS county was one of the original counties, and was formed Nov. 1, 1683, at first including all of the State west of the Hudson, and south of an east and west line passing through the mouth of Murderer's Creek. Rockland was taken off in 1798, and a portion was annexed from Ulster the same year. It lies upon the w. bank of the Hudson, s. e. of the centre of the State. It is centrally distant 90 miles from Albany, and contains 838 sq. mi. The surface is mountainous upon the s. e. and n. w. borders, and a rolling upland through the centre. The Kittateng mountains extend in several parallel ranges from the N. J. line n. e. to the Hudson, ending in the rocky and precipitous bluffs known as "The

Highlands." The highest summits attain an elevation of about 1,500 ft. above tide. The ranges and peaks of these mountains are known by several distinct names. The whole region included between these ranges consists of precipitous rocky peaks and narrow winding ravines, a small portion only being susceptible of cultivation. The Shawangunk Mt. Range extends from Delaware River n. e. through the n. w. corner of the co. It is a high, unbroken range, precipitous upon the w., but with more gradual slopes upon the e. The highest summits are 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above tide. The extreme n. w. corner of the co. is occupied by the series of highlands extending from the Delaware into Sullivan co. The central portion of the co., lying between the two mountain systems, is a rolling upland, broken in many places by abrupt and isolated hills and the deep valleys of streams. This whole region, comprising more than one-half of the entire surface of the co., is susceptible of cultivation, and forms a fine agricultural district.

Along the s. w. border, extending through several towns and into N. J., is a low, flat region, lying upon the streams, and known as the "Drowned Lands." This tract, consisting of about 17,000 acres, was originally covered with water and a dense growth of cedars; but a large portion of it has been drained and reclaimed; and it now forms one of the finest agricultural portions of the co.

Neversink River flows s. along the w. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. and forms a tributary of the Delaware. Shawangunk River flows n. along the e. foot of the same mountains and receives the Wall Kil, which flows n. through near the centre of the co. and unites with the Shawangunk. Murderer's Kil, and its principal tributary, Otter Creek, flow e. through near the centre of the co. and discharge their waters into the Hudson. Wawayanda Creek flows s. into N. J. and, re-entering the State as Potuck Creek, unites with the Wall Kil. Ramapo River rises in the s. part of the county and flows s. into Rockland. In the s. are several small lakes, the principal of which are Greenwood Lake, and Thompson's and Mambasha Ponds. The rocks of the Highlands are principally gneiss, with occasional injected veins of trap. The rocks which compose the Shawangunk Mts. are the shales and sandstones of the Chemung group. The central portions of the co. are occupied by parallel strata of the Hamilton shales, Helderbergh limestones and grit, Medina sandstone and the gray sandstones, all extending n. e. and s. w., respectively, from the e. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. A large amount of bluestone, and other valuable stone for flagging and building is quarried in the western part, along the line of the Delaware and Hudson Canal. The Monticello and Port Jervis R. R. passes up a range of hills abounding in fine materials, the stone coming out in great blocks with natural seams, in fine condition for use. The business has but recently been begun, but appears to be capable of great expansion. The bluestone quarries near Cuddebackville and Huguenot, on the line of the canal, are extensive. An abundance of iron, consisting of magnetic ores and red and brown hematite, is found among the southern mountains; and several veins have been extensively worked. These mines were wrought in the colonial period, and the iron made from the magnetic ores of this region was used in forging the huge links of the chain stretched across the river in the Highlands, to prevent British vessels from ascending the river in the Revolution.

The Sterling Iron and Railroad Co. work 9 mines, in Warwick and Monroe, Orange co., and in Ramapo, Rockland co. The ore is magnetic, and about 80,000 tons are got out annually.

There are about 350 miners employed. The ore of this region is also exported by the river. The soil is as various as the surface. Among the mountains it is light, sandy, and unproductive. In the N. W. part is a tough clay, generally underlaid by hardpan. Through the centre it is a clay, sandy, and gravelly loam upon the hills, and a fine quality of gravelly loam and alluvium in the valleys, all very productive. The "Drowned Lands" are covered with alluvium and vegetable mold, and are among the most fertile lands in the State. The various branches of agriculture form the leading pursuit of the people.

This co. is celebrated for its dairy products; milk, butter, condensed milk, cream, &c., which find a ready market in New York. In 1865, the census reported 20 factories, using the milk of 5,837 cows. Of these, 13 received 15,455,437 lbs. of milk, and 16 produced 724,854 lbs. of cheese. At most of the factories, butter was also made, and often when prices were high, the milk was sent directly to market. One factory used 105,360 gallons of milk, and made 297,914 lbs. of concentrated milk. In 1869, there were reported in the co. 41 cheese factories, of which 38 used the milk of 12,225 cows. Spring grains are extensively cultivated, and cherries, apples, and the smaller fruits are abundantly produced. Market gardening is a large and increasing source of wealth. The reclaimed lands produce potatoes, onions, &c. in great quantities. The manufactures of the co. are considerable, but mostly limited to a few places. The easy communications to New York by railroads and the river, have made this co. a favorite place of residence, by persons doing business in New York, or who, having a competence, desire the luxuries of a rural home, with the opportunity of easily reaching the city, as business or pleasure call. The river front is everywhere considered a desirable seat, and the number of luxurious homes, not only there, but in the interior villages, is annually increasing. The Hudson affords unbounded facilities for commerce, and the railroads built and projected, accommodate the wants of the large and growing population of the interior. The most of these roads are branches of the Erie Railway, and as follows: The *Newburgh Branch*, from Newburgh City to Greycourt, (formerly Chester,) is a principal outlet of the local freight of the Erie Railway, as well as of the coal. At Newburgh, it is opposite the western terminus of the Dutchess & Columbia R. R., already built across the State to Connecticut, and of the Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R., partly built. When the eastern connections of these roads are completed, they will become important routes between the east and west. This branch lies in the towns of Newburgh, New Windsor, Cornwall, Blooming Grove, and Chester. The *Newburgh and New York R. R.*, or "Short Cut," extends from Vail's Gate Junction, at a point 4 mi. out from Newburgh to Newburgh Junction, near Turners. Length 12 mi. It affords a direct and easy connection between the city of Newburgh and New York city, and, counting the time of crossing ferry and of reaching the central business portions of New York, it is much more economical in point of time, than the Hudson River R. R. route. This road lies in Cornwall and Monroe. The *Main Line of the Erie Railway*, enters the co. from Rockland co. in the valley of the Ramapo, and passes through Monroe, Blooming Grove, Chester, Goshen, Wawayanda, Wallkill, Mount Hope, and Deer Park. It has a connecting branch extending from Greycourt to Warwick, in the towns of Chester and Warwick, 10 mi., built as the *Warwick Valley Railroad*. A branch known as the *Montgomery and Erie R. R.* connects at Goshen, and has a northern connection extending into and down the valley of the Wallkill, in Ulster co., passing through Goshen, Hamptonburgh, and Montgomery. At date of last report, it was finished 28½ mi., but has since been extended further. A road from Middletown to Unionville, 14 mi., in Wawayanda and Minisink, has been operated by the Erie Railway, but is now understood to be a part of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. A R. R. connecting with the Erie at Goshen, extends to Pine Island, 11¼ mi. through the towns of Goshen and Warwick, being part of the *Goshen and Deckertown R. R.*, intended to connect, when finished, with the coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania.

The *Sterling Mountain Railway*, chiefly used for bringing out iron ore from the mines, extends from Sterling Junction to Lakeville, in the southern angle of the county.

The *New York and Oswego Midland R. R.* passes through Wallkill, Wawayanda and Minisink, using the Unionville R. R. south of Middletown.

The *Newburgh and Midland R. R.*, is a project of a road, designed at first to run from Newburgh to Middletown, 25 miles, but since modified so as to leave its western connection at Oak Hill, or at some other point. It is not built.

The *Monticello and Port Jervis R. R.* extends through Deer Park, and the *Middleburgh and Crawford R. R.* is designed to extend from Middletown to Pine Bush, 13 miles.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal, extends across the town of Deer Park, in the western angle of the county, along the valley of the Neversink, and north of the Shawangunk Mountains.

The county has two half-shire towns, the courts being held respectively at Goshen and Newburgh.¹ The courthouse at Goshen is a brick building, situated upon a fine lot in the E. part of the village. The jail is a stone building, in rear of the courthouse. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, upon the street opposite the courthouse. The courthouse at Newburgh is located upon ground 131 feet higher than the river, in the central part of the city. It is a fine brick building, built in 1841, fronting's upon Second St. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 265 acres in Goshen, 4 mi. S. W. of the village. The building is of brick, 3 stories, 100 by 50 feet, with several out buildings and separate quarters for colored inmates. A Lunatic Asylum, of stone, 2 stories and basement, 30 by 40 feet, is on the premises.

The settlement of this co. dates back to 1671, when a number of German families located at Haverstraw, under a patent from the Governor of New Jersey, and hereafter the boundary line between the Provinces was definitely established. They were erected by the Assembly of New York, into the "Town of Orange," March 20, 1686. In 1685, a number of Scotch families, under the lead of Capt. Patrick MacGregorie, settled on Murderer's Creek, in the present towns of Cornwall and New Windsor. The county was covered by four principal patents, the Evans, the Wawayanda, the Cheesecock, and the Minisink. The first was set aside, and the district conveyed in a large number of small patents. Settlement was comparatively rapid from 1725 to 1750, and the more western plantations suffered severely during the French and Indian war of 1755. During the revolution, the Minisink district was laid waste by Brant. The eastern border of the county witnessed great preparations for defence, but no hostile engagements occurred worthy of record. The defences of the Highlands, at Fort Montgomery and Clinton, near the lower entrance of the Highlands, were important in their day, but neither these, nor the chains placed across the river, with other obstructions, prevented the enemy from passing them with their fleet in 1777. At a later period, Fort Putnam and other defences were erected at West Point, but their strength was never tested by an enemy. This post came near falling into the hands of the British, through the treason of Arnold, in 1780, but the plot was discovered in time to prevent disaster. The Continental army had its encampment at Newburgh and New Windsor, from 1780 to 1783, and at Newburgh it was formally disbanded in November, 1783. At this place the celebrated "Newburgh Letters" were addressed anonymously to the army, occasioning great discontent, and required the utmost address of General Washington to counteract. They are now known to have been written by John Armstrong, subsequently Secretary of War. At this place also the Society of Cincinnati was organized, among the commissioned officers of the army, with the design of keeping up friendly associations after their return to private life.

The Government Works at West Point fell into decay after the war, but in 1802, the U. S. Military Academy was established there, and this has ever since given notoriety to the place as a seat of military science.

The share which this county took in supplying men for the late war, may be briefly stated as follows: Some of the 18th N. Y. Vols. enlisted were from this county. The 56th Infantry and 7th and 8th Batteries were organized and mostly enlisted in this county in 1861. Goshen was designated as the rendezvous for enlistments in the 9th Senatorial District, in an order dated July 7, 1862, and the 124th Regiment N. Y. V. was organized there. The 143d was organized at Monticello, Sullivan Co., in the same District. The 168th Vols. was formed at Newburgh, and parts of the 2d (Harris' Light), 7th and 15th Cavalry, and of the 15th Artillery were enlisted in this county.

¹ The first courts were held at Tappantown, in the present town of Orangetown, Rockland co., March 8, 1702. Courts were first held at Goshen in 1727.

POPULATION of towns (and city of Newburgh) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Blooming Gr..	2,248	2,404	2,502	245	176	229	188	293	160	235	171	295	219	299	185
Chester.....	1,849	1,962	2,113	164	209	147	196	194	211	202	209	207	239	219	212
Cornwall.....	4,800	4,610	5,938	245	455	195	408	300	412	353	415	484	512	402	845
Crawford.....	2,003	2,014	2,242	196	243	167	260	189	280	181	282	183	286	166	219
Deerpark.....	5,186	7,417	9,387	497	458	443	472	596	683	704	631	811	807	831	832
Goshen.....	3,430	3,393	3,903	292	379	256	373	297	407	299	365	329	483	350	446
Greenville.....	1,198	1,147	1,123	79	191	70	180	76	184	72	192	69	193	54	177
Hamptonb'gh..	1,295	1,212	1,224	77	156	65	144	89	150	80	136	52	163	86	152
Minisink.....	1,266	1,209	1,443	101	182	70	194	194	52	78	167	104	203	104	205
Monroe.....	3,975	4,722	4,666	490	303	427	325	78	187	545	285	587	362	544	348
Montgomery..	3,973	3,627	4,536	497	308	387	312	170	176	470	340	513	424	545	410
Mt. Hope.....	1,575	1,977	1,842	184	185	162	187	477	349	196	214	216	213	193	183
Newburgh.....	15,196	17,389	3,541	1,135	1,191	1,047	1,211	193	193	306	305	370	454	327	326
(City).....	17,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,004	1,469	1,471	1,129	1,618	1,593	1,593	1,480
New Windsor..	2,452	2,697	2,462	201	262	174	254	157	165	213	261	184	251	213	274
Walkill.....	6,603	7,382	9,477	767	632	733	592	907	619	962	645	1,131	825	1,180	770
Warwick.....	4,628	5,077	5,736	540	466	451	489	532	555	537	512	612	618	573	557
Wawayanda...	2,085	1,906	1,900	198	215	165	229	184	206	213	216	194	246	192	226
Total.....	63,812	70,165	80,901	5,898	6,011	5,488	5,967	6,820	6,595	7,167	6,497	9,038	7,967	7,870	7,487

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ORANGE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed, ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	479,300	\$19,577,032	\$6,126,954	\$25,703,986	\$22,132,78	\$55,625 50	\$18,621 19	\$4,439 45	0.54	
1860..	479,300	19,577,032	6,126,954	25,703,986	24,525,524	55,625 50	18,393 94	75,619 53	0.70	
1861..	479,345	19,487,162	6,010,061	25,497,223	24,525,254	29,053 78	48,210 32	18,393 94	76,641 42	0.70
1862..	479,104	19,599,607	6,505,103	26,104,710	25,855,071	27,311 15	38,000 00	19,391 30	103,420 29	0.73
1863..	480,931	19,739,608	6,771,775	26,511,383	26,350,113	29,413 02	40,010 00	19,762 58	111,997 98	0.71
1864..	490,602	20,563,747	8,205,656	28,769,403	26,371,775	195,432 01	128,649 50	19,778 83	118,672 99	1.75
1865..	495,016	20,664,957	8,240,291	28,905,248	27,833,694	228,593 81	155,131 00	20,875 27	108,899 33	1.84
1866..	474,243	21,967,885	8,519,237	30,487,022	28,305,248	177,983 69	149,853 59	21,223 91	136,219 00	1.71
1867..	483,832	22,432,617	8,203,642	30,636,259	30,486,122	156,510 01	125,894 00	38,107 65	193,586 88	1.69
1868..	478,679	22,814,703	7,697,721	30,512,424	30,036,259	179,043 45	147,338 88	37,545 32	136,665 01	1.67
1869..	481,683	23,339,358	7,575,049	30,914,407	29,712,424	225,671 03	116,031 69	37,140 53	129,991 86	1.71
1870..	481,683	23,339,358	7,575,049	30,914,407	30,414,407	225,671 03	116,031 69	38,018 01	183,876 37	1.85

BLOOMING GROVE—was formed from Cornwall, March 23, 1799. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830, and a part of Chester in 1845. It lies a little E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the S. and E., and rolling and moderately hilly in the N. and W. Schunemunk Mts., upon the line of Monroe, are 1,300 to 1,500 ft. above tide. The other principal elevations are Lazy Hill, on the line of Chester, Toms Rocks, Peddlers, Rainer, Round, Musquito, and Woodcock Hills, and Red Ridge. The hills in the N. have gradual slopes, and are arable to their summits. Otter Kil flows E. through the N. part, and receives as tributaries Cromeline or Gray Court, Slatterleys, and several smaller creeks. The extensive log meadows along Cromeline Creek, in the S. part, have been drained, and are now the most valuable agricultural lands in the town. **Washingtonville**, (Blooming Grove p. o.), is a R. R. sta. and small village upon Otter Kil, in the N. part. Pop. 534. **Salisbury Mills**, (p. o.), upon the line of Monroe, a church, paper mill, gristmill,

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 486,500. The area of the city and villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	315,785	107,903	423,688
1855	308,600	189,915	498,515
1860	297,367	81,586	378,953
1865	303,858	170,261	474,119

and 300 inhabitants; and **Craigsville**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, a church, cotton factory. Pop. 220. These places are all stations upon the Newburgh Branch of the Erie Railway. **Blooming Grove**, near the centre, contains 1 church and a dozen dwellings. **Oxford Depot**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet and station upon the main line of the Erie Railway. Pop. 100. The first settlements are supposed to have been made about 1715.¹ This town sent 1,362,766 gallons of milk to the N. Y. market in 1870. An iron mine has been worked near Oxford Depot since 1863; the ore being sent to Greenwood Iron Works. An extensive flagstone quarry has recently been opened on Schunemunk. The first church was erected at Blooming Grove, in 1759; Rev. Enos Ayres was the first pastor.²

CHESTER—was formed from Goshen, Warwick, Blooming Grove, and Monroe, March 22, 1815. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling in the n. w., hilly in the centre, and mountainous in the s. w. The principal elevations are Goose Pond Mt., Lazy Hill, Snake Hill, and Sugar Loaf Mt., all steep, rocky peaks, unfit for cultivation. The highest summits are 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Gray Court, Black Meadow, and Ditch Creeks. Along Gray Court Creek, near the n. boundary, are flats known as the "Gray Court Meadows," which have been thoroughly drained, forming a very productive region which is largely devoted to the cultivation of potatoes, onions, and other culinary products. Limestone and slate are both found in town. **East Chester**, (sta.) (Chester p. o.,) **Chester**, and **West Chester**, are small villages, about 1 mi. apart. They contain the Chester academy and union school, a national bank, 2 churches, and 666 inhabitants. East Chester is a R. R. sta. **Sugar Loaf**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, a sta. on the Warwick Valley R. R. The first settlement was made in 1716, at Gray Court, in the n. e. corner of the town, by Daniel Cromeline, from Long Island.³ There are 3 churches in town; 2 M. E. and Presb.

CORNWALL—was org. as a town, March 7, 1788,⁴ under the name of "*New Cornwall*," and its name was changed March 3, 1797. Monroe and Blooming Grove were taken off in 1799. It forms about half of the river front of the co. extending from Rockland co. to the upper border of the Highlands, and much the larger part is occupied by these mountains. In the wild recesses of these rocks, there is found much forest growth, and iron ore has been mined in various places. The principal peaks of the Highlands, are Black Rock, Storm King, Crow's Nest, and Bear Mountain, which are respectively 1,610, 1,529, 1,418, and 1,350 feet above the river. The n. w. part of the town is rolling or moderately hilly. The streams are Moodna Creek, (Murderer's Creek,) flowing through a fine valley in the n. w. part, and Bog Meadow Creek, flowing into the Hudson below West Point. Upon the latter, near its mouth is a series of cascades long known as "Buttermilk Falls." Cranberry, Long, Sutherland and Bog Meadow Ponds are among the mountains.

The business of keeping summer boarders from the city, has come to be within a few years, the characteristic business of the town. From 4,000 to 5,000 persons find their homes here during the summer, and the population of the town, owing to this cause, has increased from 4,610 in 1865, to 6,030 in 1870. **Canterbury**, (Cornwall p. o.,) in the n. part, 2 mi. from the river, has 6 churches, a woolen yarn factory, and a cordage and fishline fac. Pop. about 600. **Cornwall Landing**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, in the n. part, has a pub. library and reading room, a savings bank, union school, 2 churches, brickyards, etc., and is in the midst of the "boarding district." Pop. 200. **West Point**, (p. o.,) is the seat of the U. S. Military Academy, and has extensive buildings for cadets and officers, library, observatory, laboratory for ordinance, chapel, hospital, riding hall, stable, dwellings for employees, etc. Pop. 942. **Highland Falls**, (p. o.,) 2 mi. below West Point, has 4 churches, a very large hotel, several boarding houses, etc. **Cozen's Landing**, is a steamboat landing adjacent to the hotel. Pop. about 1,000. **Fort Montgomery**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part has a church and a few dwellings. **Bethlehem**, in the n. w. part, is a populous farming district, with a church. **Cornwall Woolen Mills**, in the n. is a hamlet of

¹ Among the early settlers were the families of McLean, Strong, Brewer, Howell, Dubois, Coleman, Moffatt, Seely, Gilbert, Woodhull, Tuthill, Goldsmith, Brooks, and Matthews.

² There are 8 churches in town: 4 M. E., 2 Cong., Presb., and Friends.

³ In company with others, Mr. Cromeline purchased a part of the Wawayanda Patent of Philip Rookeby and Hendrick Ten Eyck. He was accompanied by Wm. Bull,

an Englishman, whom he had hired from an emigrant ship. During the first year of settlement he erected a house, which some years afterward was kept as a tavern, and known as the "Cromeline House." The name of the stream, meadows, and hamlet was bestowed by Cromeline, after the English custom, "Gray Court."

⁴ Cornwall Precinct was formed from Goshen Precinct, Oct. 20, 1764, including the present towns of Cornwall, Blooming Grove, and Monroe.

operatives. **Iona Island**, is in the s. angle. On the Newburgh "Short Cut" R. R. are the stations of **Cornwall Orrs**, and **The Valley**. "The Rights" boarding school for boys, near Cornwall Landing, and the "McDonald Inst." near Highland Falls, are private schools. Settlement is supposed to have been begun in this town in 1720. The first church was formed in 1730 at Bethlehem. The Rev. Mr. Chalker was the first pastor, and Rev. Enos Ayres the next. The historical associations of the Highlands are as interesting as the scenery is grand.¹ There are 17 churches in town: 4 Presb., 4 Meth. Ep., 2 Bap., 2 Prot. Ep., 2 R. C., 2 Friends, and 1 Free.

CRAWFORD—was formed from Montgomery, March 3, 1824. It lies in the extreme n. angle of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by several high ridges extending n. e. and s. w. Collaburgh and Comfort Hills, along the e. border, are 100 to 200 ft. above the valleys. The principle streams are the Shawangunk, forming the n. w. boundary, Dwaars Kil, Pekonissink and Little Pekonissink Creeks. These streams all flow in a general n. e. direction. The Shawangunk is a rapid stream, furnishing power for 2 gristmills, 3 sawmills, and a scythe fac. **Pine Bush**, (p. o.), formerly "Crawford," on this stream in the n. w. part of the town, has a Meth. Ep. ch., several mills and shops, a distillery, and 45 dwellings. Pop. about 250. It is the n. terminus of the "Middletown and Crawford R. R." nearly done and leased to the "Midland" R. R. **Bullville**, and **Searsville**, are p. o's. and small villages; the former near the s. line with a Meth. Ep. and R. C. ch., and a dozen houses; the latter on the Dwaars Kil near the centre of the town, with several mills, etc., and 20 houses. There are besides the above, a Presb. and an Associate Reformed ch. in town. **Hopewell**, and **Collaburgh**, are hamlets. The first ch. (Presb.) was formed at Hopewell in 1779. There are R. R. stations in this town at Bullville, Thompson Ridge, and Pine Bush.

DEERPARK—was formed from Mamakating, (Sullivan co.), March 16, 1798. A part of Mount Hope was taken off in 1825. It lies in the extreme w. angle of the co. Its surface is a mountainous highland, broken by the valley of Neversink River and numerous deep, rocky ravines of small streams. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the e. border, and form a high, rocky ridge 1,800 ft. above the valleys, with steep declivities on the w. The Neversink River flows in a deep valley at the w. foot of the mountains. The central and w. parts are covered with a rocky and mountainous upland, ending in abrupt declivities on Delaware River in the s. The other principal streams are Mongaup River, forming the w. boundary, Bashes Kil, Old Dam Fall Creek, Shingle, and Grassy Swamp Brooks. Big and Little Ponds are two small lakes in the interior. **Port Jervis**, (p. o.), upon the Delaware, near the mouth of the Neversink, was incorp. May 11, 1853, and is now org. under an act of March 30, 1866. It was named from John B. Jervis, an engineer on the Del. & Hud. Canal, and came into existence when it was built. The newer part on a lower level, was built up after the R. R. was located. The village has a national bank, a banking house, and a savings bank, and is principally noted for its extensive railroad shops and structures. One "Round House," an entire circle, will shelter 40 engines; another, half a circle, 20. The repair shops and other buildings, connected with the R. R. business, are ample. There was formerly a bridge here built for a R. R. and road bridge, but no R. R. track was ever laid, and the bridge fell a year or more ago from decay. A suspension bridge is to be built here. "Metamoras" is a small village in Pennsylvania and a mile below is **Carpenters Point**, where 3 States meet at the mouth of the Neversink. The Monticello and Port Jervis R. R. joins the Erie at Port Jervis. There are 2 newspapers published at this place.² There are 7 churches.³ Population, 6,377. **Honesville**, (Sparrow Bush p. o.), upon the Delaware, 2 mi. w. of Port Jervis, contains a large tannery and 30 dwellings; **Huguenot**, (p. o.), upon the canal, 4 mi. n. e. of Port Jervis, 25 dwellings.

¹ Fort Putnam was built on the heights back of West Point during the latter years of the war. The Military Academy was established at West Point in 1802. In the yard there is a large number of cannon taken during the several wars of the U. S.; and among them are 89 brass pieces captured in the several battles of the Mexican War, each marked where, and by whom captured.

A chain was stretched across the river from Fort Montgomery, but the fort was taken by the British and the chain broken in Oct. 1777. A chain was afterwards put across the river at West Point, and remained there during the war.

The first settlement was made in this town at and near the village of Canterbury, and was composed of Scotch immigrants, under Capt. Patrick MacGregorie, who was

distinguished in the annals of the Dongan administration. Their successors were the Sutherlands, Sacketts, Sherods, Brewsters, Woods, Clarks, Smiths, Townsends, Van Duzens, Mandevilles, Bartons, Sands, and Thorns. The first town meeting upon record in the precinct of Cornwall was held in April, 1765.

² *The Evening Gazette*, (Neutral,) Tri-weekly: *Gazette Printing co.*, publishers. Size 23 by 32. Terms, \$4. There is also a weekly edition.

The Tri-States Union, (Rep.,) weekly: G. W. Mitchell, editor; John D. Foster, publisher; 8 pages. Size 30 by 44. Terms, \$2. Established in 1850.

³ Reformed; Presbyterian; Baptist; Meth. Ep.; Presb. Ep.; R. C. and Lutheran.

It is a station on the M. & P. J. R. R., and **Cuddebackville**, (p. o.), upon the canal,* in the N. E. part, 1 church and 12 dwellings. **Rose Point**, is a station on the M. & P. J. R. R. There are important blue-stone quarries near these places. The first settlements were made about 1690.¹ There are 7 churches in town. Lead ore has been mined in this town, to some extent. The scenery around Port Jervis is very fine, and there are several hotels for summer residence in the vicinity.

GOSHEN—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830, and a part of Chester in 1845. It is an interior town, lying a little S. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. The hills are bordered by long and gradual slopes, and are arable to their summits. The S. W. corner is occupied by a portion of the "Drowned Lands," most of which have been reclaimed.² The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the W., and Quaker Creek, the S. boundary, and Otter Kil, in the E. part. **Coshen**, (p. o.), N. E. of the centre, was incorp. March 28, 1809. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 4 churches, a female seminary,³ several classical schools, 2 newspaper offices,⁴ 2 national banks, capital \$20,000, and 2,205 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated, and has many very fine residences. **Orange Farm**, is a station on the Pine Island Branch R. R. **Kipps**, is a station on the Wall Kil Branch. The first settlements were made from 1703 to 1714. The first deeds of village lots in Goshen bear the date of 1714. The original Wawayanda Patent,⁵ covering the greater part of this town, was granted March 5, 1703. The first church (Presb.), was formed in 1721; Rev. John Bradner was the first pastor.

GREENVILLE—was formed from Minisink, Dec. 2, 1853. It lies on the S. W. border of the co., W. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Shawangunk Mts., extending along the W. border, are 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys and 1,400 to 1,600 ft. above tide. The E. slopes of the mountains are generally gradual, and the hills are arable to their summits. The principal stream is Shawangunk River, which takes its rise near the centre and flows N. E. Benin Water Pond is a small body of water in the N. part. **Greenville**, (Minisink p. o.), in the W. part, contains 2 churches and 12 houses; and **Smiths Corners**, N. of Greenville, contains 15 houses. **Centre Point**, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. S. E. of Greenville, is a p. o. **Woodsville**, is a hamlet in the E. part. The first settlements were probably made from 1720 to 1730. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

HAMPTONBURCH⁶—was formed from Goshen, Blooming Grove, Montgomery, New Windsor, and Wall Kil, April 5, 1830. It is an interior town, lying a little N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly. The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the N. W. boundary, and Otter Kil, flowing N. E. through near the centre. **Otterville**, (Burnside p. o.), on Otter Kil, near the E. boundary, is a hamlet. **Otterkill**, S. of Otterville, contains 12 dwellings. **Campbell Hall**, (p. o.), near the centre, and **Hamptonburgh**, 1 mi. S., are hamlets. **Lagrange**, is a sta. on the M. & W. R. R., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Campbell Hall. The first settlement was made by Wm. Bull, in 1719, or '20. In 1727 he erected a stone house, which is still standing. There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and Asso. Reformed.

MINISINK—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of "Cathoun" (now Mount Hope) was taken off in 1825, Wawayanda in 1849, and Greenville in 1853. It lies upon the N. J. line, S. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The slopes are generally gradual, and the hills are arable to their summits. The principal streams are Wall Kil and Rutgers Creek, each of which forms some portion of the N. and E. boundary. The Drowned Lands occupy a small portion of the E. angle. **Unionville**, (p. o.), in the S. part,

¹ Peter Gummaer, Jacob Cuddeback, and Thomas and Gerardus Swartout, John Tys. and David Jemison located in town in 1690. The first 2 were Huguenot exiles. The first general surveys were made in 1713. Jacob Cuddeback built the first mill. Among the other early settlers were — Ouykendall, John Decker, Wm. Cole, and Solomon Davis.

² Some 25 years ago a ditch of small size was dug about 3 mi. in length across a bend in Wall Kil, through the Drowned Lands, for the purpose of draining them. The action of the water upon the light soil through which it was dug has so enlarged it that it has become the river itself, the original channel being almost dry.

³ The Goshen Female Seminary is a flourishing institution. Several small family classical schools are located in the village.

⁴ *Independent Republican*, (Dem.) weekly: H. T. Kinder, editor and publisher. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1813.

Goshen Democrat, (Rep.) weekly: Charles Mead & Son, editors and publishers. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1809.

⁵ Christopher Denn, one of the proprietors of the Wawayanda Patent, located N. E. of Goshen Village in 1712. Among the other early settlers who came previous to 1721 were John Everett, John Carpenter, John Gale, Wm. Ludlum, James Jackson, Isaac Finch, Michael Dunning, Solomon Carpenter, Wm. Jackson, Samuel Seely, Samuel Webb, John Yelverton, Samuel Clowes, John Bradner, and John Deaton, many of whose descendants still reside in the town. The first marriage was that of Wm. Bull and Sarah Wells, in 1718. The first inn was kept by Birdsye Yarrington. Noah Webster, author of Webster's Dictionaries, taught the first academic school, in the village of Goshen, in 1782.

⁶ Named from Wolverhampton, the birthplace of Wm. Bull, the first settler.

contains 2 churches and 25 dwellings; and **West Town**, (p. o.), 3 mi. n. of Unionville, 2 churches and 15 dwellings. **Waterloo Mills**, (p. o.), is a hamlet and R. R. sta. containing 1 church and a dozen dwellings. **Johnsons**, (p. o.), is a R. R. station.

MONROE—was formed from Southfield, Highland and Monroe, March 16, 1865. The original town of Monroe was formed from Cornwall, March 23, 1799, as "*Chesecoeks*," and changed to "*Southfield*," April 3, 1801, and to "*Monroe*," April 6, 1808. A part of Chester was taken off in 1845. The Supervisors, Dec. 1, 1863, divided Monroe into "*Monroe*," "*Southfield*" and "*Highland*," but they were united by law in 1865, as above. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. and extends the whole distance across the border of Rockland co. It is mostly among the Highlands, and is broken and mountainous, the ranges extending n. e. and s. w.¹ Their declivities are steep, and much of the surface is unfit for cultivation. In the n. w. there are several fine valleys. The principal streams are the Ramapo River flowing s. and the Murderer's Kil flowing n. The Forest-of-Dean Creek drains the e. part, and flows into the Hudson. A great number of ponds and lakes occur among the mountains. **Monroe**, (p. o.), is a village in the n. w. part on the Erie Railway. **Turners**, (p. o.) formerly "*Centreville*," has a very large and fine hotel and eating house, but except this, is a mere hamlet. **Greenwood**, is a R. R. sta. 3 mi. s. of Turner's. **Greenwood Works**, (p. o.), is a short distance e. of the station, with iron works. **Monroe Works**, (p. o.) (Southfield's Station,) was formerly an iron furnace. There is a population of 500 in this vicinity, a cotton factory, &c. **Highland Mills**, (p. o.), is a small village about a mile n. of the station of this name on the Newburgh "*Short Cut*" Branch. **Woodbury**, is a station on the same road. **Woodbury Clove**, 1 mi. n. of Highland Mills, **Lower Smith Cove**, 1 mi. s. of the same, **Eagle Valley**, near the s. angle, **Queensborough**, near the e. angle, and **Upper Village**, near the n. w. border, are hamlets. The first settlement was probably made about 1742.² The Chesecoeks Patent was granted in 1702, and embraced a part of the Ramapo valley in this town. One of the furnaces of the Sterling Iron & R. R. Co. is in this town.

MONTGOMERY³—was formed March 7, 1788. Crawford was taken off in 1823, and a part of Hamptonburgh in 1830. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is generally a hilly upland. The Comfort Hills,⁴ 600 to 800 ft. above tide, extend along the w. border. Wall Kil flows n. e. through near the centre; and its principal tributary, Tin Brook, flows through the e. part. Upon Wall Kil, in the n. part, is a fall of 40 ft., affording an excellent water-power. Along the same stream, in the s. part, is considerable swamp land. **Montgomery**, (p. o.), upon Wall Kil, s. of the centre, was incorp. Feb. 17, 1810. It has an academy, 2 churches, a newspaper office,⁵ and 960 inhabitants, and is a station on the Montgomery & Walkill Valley Branch of the Erie Railway. **Walden**, (p. o.), on the Wall Kil, is also a sta. on the same R. R. It was incorp. in 1855, and has 2 newspaper offices,⁶ a cutlery manufac., 2 woolen fac., condensed milk fac., foundry, &c. Pop. 1,254. **St. Andrews**, (p. o.), in the n. e. part; **Coldenham**,⁷ (p. o.) near the s. e. corner; **Allards Corners**, (p. o.), in the w. part; **Beaver Dam**, near the s., and **Mitchells Corners**, in the n. w. are small places. The first lands in this town were granted in 1709, to Henry Hillman, who settled in 1712. Lieut. Gov. Colden located on a tract which he had acquired by patent, in 1728.⁸

MOUNT HOPE—was formed from Walkill, Minisink, and Deerpark, as "*Cathoun*,"

¹ The principal of these are the Schunemunk Mts. in the n., Black and Bear Mts. in the e. and the Southfield Mts. in the centre.

² Among the early settlers were families of Millers, Gallows, Carpenters, Bulls, Dobbins, Wryants, Wards, Coltons, Nobles, Cunninghams, Slaughters, and Lamereaux,—mostly English families from the Eastern States. The first iron works was that of Ward & Colton, erected in 1751, for the manufacture of anchors. It was situated in Warwick, just over the line from Monroe. In 1752 Abel Noble, from Penn., erected a forge in this town, near the Ward & Colton furnace. Here the first anchor was made, in 1753. Steel was made in 1776; and during the Revolution one of the chains thrown across the Hudson was manufactured here. It weighed 186 tons. During the Revolution, Claudius Smith, a noted tyro, resided in this town. He was hung at Goshen, Jan. 22, 1779.

³ In 1767 the town was a part of "*Walkill Precinct*," and in 1772 it was cut off under the name of "*Hanover Precinct*." In 1782 its name was changed to the Montgomery Precinct.

⁴ Named from a family of Comforts who were early settlers in that region.

⁵ *Montgomery Republican & Standard*, (Repub.), weekly; Lester Winfield, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1864.

⁶ *Walden Recorder*, size, 26 by 38. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1869.

⁷ *Walden Herald*, (Repub.), weekly; C. A. Reed, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00.

⁸ Named from Cadwallader Colden, formerly Lieut. Governor of the Province.

⁹ Johannes Miller settled on Wall Kil, 2 mi. s. of Montgomery, in 1737. Among the other early settlers were John Neely, Charles Booth, Wm. Eager, Fred. Siusabaugh, and Johannes Youngblood,—all of whom settled between 1730 and 1741. The e. part of the town was originally settled by Irish, and the valley of Wall Kil by Hollanders. The first store was kept by Alexander Colden, in 1742; and the first gristmill was built at Walden, by James Kidd.

Feb. 15, 1825. Its name was changed March 14, 1833. It lies upon the N. border of the co., N. W. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The Shawangunk Mts. extend through the W. part; the highest summits are 1,400 to 1,800 ft. above tide. Shawangunk River flows N. E. through the centre, and the Little Shawangunk along the E. border. **Otisville**, (p. o.), near the W. border, contains 2 churches and about 350 inhabitants. It is a station upon the Erie Railway. **Mount Hope**, (p. o.), 2 mi. S. E. of Otisville, contains 2 churches and 150 inhabitants; **New Vernon**, in the N. part, a church and 20 dwellings. **Guyward**, (p. o.), is a R. R. station on the Shawangunk Mts., with fine scenery around. There is a small lake at this place. **Finchville**, is a hamlet in the S. W. part. The precise date of the settlement of this town is unknown. James Finch settled some time previous to the Revolution.



NEWBURCH CITY—was taken from the town of Newburgh, April 23, 1865, and is divided into 4 wards. It was incorp. as a village, March 25, 1800. It lies upon the sloping bank of the river, from which it rises about 130 feet to a plateau, now the finest part of the city. Beyond this, there is another rise to a level 190 feet, and still further W. a greater rise, until at the western part, it reaches an elevation of about 300 feet. It is connected with Fishkill Station by a steam ferry, and has branches of the Erie Railway extending S. W.; one to N. Y. city, 62 mi., and the other westward. A project of a R. R. to Middletown direct, to connect with the Oswego Midland R. R. is under consideration.

The city has 3 national banks, (cap. \$1,550,000,) a private banking house, a savings bank, considerable amount of manufactures, and of trade and commerce. Upon the completion of lines of R. R. eastward to the New England cities, its R. R. business will be greatly increased. The city is the seat of a Theological Seminary.¹ It has an excellent school system,² has a number of excellent private schools, and several public charitable institutions.³ There are 8 news papers and periodicals published.⁴ The city is supplied with water by a system of water-works, under the charge of commissioners. It is drawn from a lake in the town of New Windsor, to which a new line of pipe is now being laid. There are about 3 mi. of mains, and 11½ of distribution pipes.

The fire department consists of 3 engines, 171 members of engine cos., 54 of hook and ladder cos., and 168 of hose cos. There are 3 engines, 1 hook and ladder apparatus, and 4 hose companies.

The sanitary affairs are regulated by a Board of Health, consisting of 4 members, a health officer, and clerk.

The city debt, consisted in 1870, of \$105,000 for water bonds; \$18,000 contingent bonds; and (in connection with the town of Newburgh,) \$133,082 Bounty Debt. The aggregate city expenditures in the year 1869-70, were \$169,995.55.

There are 21 churches in the city.⁵

¹ The Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, (United Presbyterian,) was first opened in N. Y. in 1805, suspended in 1821, located at Newburgh in 1829; a building begun in 1837, and finished in 1839, at a cost of \$25,000. It is of stone, 104 by 40 feet, on a commanding height overlooking the city and valley. It has a library of 5,000, many of the volumes being rare and valuable.

² It has 42 teachers, 5,416 children of school age, of whom 3,449 attend, the average being about 1,594. Value of school property, \$84,725 in real estate, \$15,000 in furniture and \$13,800 in library, which numbers 3,100 vols. No. of school buildings, 7.

³ The Newburgh Almshouse belongs to the city and town, and is located 2 mi. from the central part of the city. It was built in 1853, is of brick, 3 stories with basement 45 by 60 feet, and well arranged. It is connected with a farm of 75 acres, valued with buildings at \$40,000. About 60 persons are supported.

⁴ Home for the Friendless, founded in 1861, incorp. April 7, 1862, and located on Montgomery St., near the river, in the N. part of the city. The building will receive 60 inmates, and property valued at \$26,457.95. It is designed for orphan and destitute children of whom about 50 are maintained.

St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, incorp. 1868, is under Sisters of Charity. Property worth \$8,500. Expenditure for support last year \$1,160.

⁴ Newburgh Daily Journal, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. Cyrus B. Martin, ed. & prop. Size, 24 by 38. Terms, \$7.00.

Newburgh Weekly Journal, by same pub. Size, 29 by 42. Terms, \$2.

Newburgh Daily Telegraph, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. Jas. J. McNally, ed. & prop. Size 24 by 38. Terms, \$7. Newburgh Weekly Telegraph, by the same pub. Size, 29 by 42. Terms \$2.

Home, Farm, and Orchard, (Ag.) weekly, A. A. Benschel, pub. 8 pages. Size of sheet, 26 by 40. Terms, \$1.

Woods Household Magazine, (Lit.) monthly, 8 vo., 24 pages, S. S. Wood, pub. Terms, \$1.

The Aconia, (Educational,) monthly, by students of Newburgh Institute. 8 pages, each 9½ by 12. Terms 75 cts.

Newburgh Musical Bulletin, (Musical Literature,) monthly, in covers.

62 Bap., 4 Presb., 3 United Presb., 2 Refd. Presb., 4 Meth. Ep., 2 Prot. Ep., 1 Refd., 1 Unitarian, 1 R. C., and 1 Af. Meth. Ep.

On a plateau 111 feet above the river in the s. part of the city, is an old stone mansion owned by the State, and known as "Washington's Headquarters." It has a museum of historical relics and documents open to the public, and is highly valued on account of its historical associations. Settlement was made at this place in 1709, by Palatinates.¹ The first church (Lutheran) was erected about 1728.

The population of Newburgh city in 1870, was reported at 17,014, distributed among the wards as follows: 1st. ward, 5,318; 2d., 5,318; 3d., 3,124, and 4th, 3,510. Of the total population, 12,668 were of native, and 4,346 of foreign birth; and of the former, 451 were colored.

NEWBURGH—this town was formed March 7, 1788, and was divided on the organization of the city of Newburgh, in 1865. It lies in the n. e. corner of the co., n. and w. of the city. The river front rises into an elevated plateau and to the w. into hills 300 feet or more above the river. Orange Lake covers about 400 acres in the w. part,² and along its inlet, there is a considerable amount of marshy land. Fostertown, and Gedney's Creeks and Orange Lake Outlet, are the principal streams. **Savill**, (p. o.), is 5 mi. n. w. of Newburgh, **Middle Hope**, (p. o.) is in the n. e. part, **Fostertown**, **Cardnertown**, **Orange Lake**, (p. o.) and **Balmville**, and **Coldenham**, (p. o.) are hamlets. Settlement was made at about the same time with the city, and under the same general circumstances it was brought under improvement, and increased to its present condition. The Alms House already described, is supported in part by the town, and the debt incurred for bounties during the last years of the war, is jointly borne by the city and town.

NEW WINDSOR—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Hamptonburgh was taken off in 1830. It lies upon the Hudson, n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The slopes and the summits of the hills are usually smooth and arable. Snake Hill is a rough, rocky eminence in the n. e. part, 500 to 600 ft. above tide. The principal stream is Murderers Creek, flowing through the s. e. corner. Tin Brook flows n. along the w. border. Little Pond, in the n. e. part, supplies the Newburgh Waterworks. It is 230 ft. above tide. **New Windsor**, upon the Hudson, 2 mi. s. of Newburgh, contains 2 churches and about 75 dwellings. It is a steamboat landing, and the centre of a large brick manufacture. **New Windsor Station**, is 3 mi. from Newburgh **Moodna**,³ (p. o.) contains a cotton factory, paper mill, and 10 dwellings. **Mortonville**, in the s. e. part contains 1 church, a gristmill, and 6 dwellings. **Little Britain**, near the centre, is a p. o. **Vails Gate**, (p. o.) is three-fourths of a mile from the junction of the Newburgh Branch and the "Short Cut" of the Erie Railway. The first settlements were made in 1685-6, by several emigrants from Scotland. In 1731 Col. Charles Clinton, grandfather of De Witt Clinton,⁴ and several families from Ireland, located in the western part of this town. The first church, (Asso. Ref.) was formed at Little Britain, in 1760; Rev Robert Annan was the first pastor.

WALKILL—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of "*Calhoun*," now Mount Hope, was taken off in 1825, and a part of Hamptonburgh in 1830. It lies upon the n. w. border of the co., n. e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. The principal streams are Shawangunk River, forming the n. w. boundary, and Wall Kil, forming a part of the s. e. boundary. Monhagan Creek and several other streams are tributaries of these two. **Middletown**, (p. o.) in the s. part, was incorp. Feb. 10, 1848. It is the largest village in the co. and contains 8 churches, (Presb., Epis., O. S. Bap., Bap., Meth. Ep., Cong., & R. C.), a graded school with 4 new large brick schoolhouses and an academic dep., 3

¹ The first settlers were Geo. Lockstead, Michael Wiegand, Herman Schonesman, Christian Henricke, Joshua Koekertal, Berger Meynders, Jacob Webber, Johannes Pysler, and Andries Volck, to whom farm tracts were granted, and a Glebe for the support of a Lutheran Minister, established under the name of "*The Palatine Parish of Quassaick*." The farms were subsequently mainly purchased by English and Dutch, "new inhabitants," who, in 1747, took possession of the Glebe, and converted the same to the support of a minister of the church of England, and in 1752, secured a permanent change in the terms of the grant by which it became known as the "*Parish of Newburgh*,"—the name being bestowed by Alexander Colden from Newburgh, in Scotland, from physical resemblance. The first mill was erected by Alexander Colden, in 1743.

The old Hasbrouck House, or "Washington's Headquarters," was in part constructed by Burger Meynders, long prior to that time.

² A small mint was established on the outlet of this lake in 1757, by Thomas Machin, Samuel and James F. Atlee, David Brooks, James Green, and James Giles, who had a contract for coining copper money for several of the States. The business was broken up by the adoption of the U. S. constitution, which gave the care of this business to the Federal Government.

³ Name derived from Murderers Creek, and bestowed by N. P. Willis. Formerly known as *Orangeville*.

⁴ In 1732 or '33, Thomas Ellison settled upon the present site of New Windsor Village.

national banks, (cap. \$475,000,) a savings bank, 5 newspaper offices,¹ and important manufactures, principally of steel, saws, files, horseshoe nails, hats, carpet bags, gloves, blankets, leather, brooms, sash and blinds, agricultural implements, chairs, wagon hubs, hay rakes, beer, distilled spirits, condensed milk, &c., employing in all, over 1,000 hands, and producing goods worth \$2,000,000 annually. A printing office here supplies the "outsides" of 60 different local newspapers ready printed, with titles, general news, &c., for various parts of the country. A street R. R. has been chartered, to extend from the Erie to the Midland depots. The village is supplied with water from Monhagan Lake, by works erected by the village, at a cost of some \$85,000. There is a good Fire Dep. The *State Homœopathic Insane Asylum*, is to be located on a farm of 200 acres, on the w. limits of the village, but has not been built. An act passed April 28, 1870, gave \$175,000, upon condition that a like sum should be raised from other sources, which its friends are busy in securing. The village is at the intersection of the "N. Y. & Oswego Midland," with the "Erie" railroads, the former under construction, with numerous connecting branches. Population estimated at 6,800, but by the census of 1870, reported as 6,049, of whom 1,437 were reported from the 1st ward, 1,280 from the 2d, 1,263 from the 3d, and 2,069 from the 4th. Of the total, 4,876 were reported of native, and 1,174 of foreign birth, colored persons, 157. **Circleville**, (p. o.,) on the "Pine Bush" branch of the Midland R. R., has about 150 inhabitants; **Scotchtown**, (p. o.,) 4 mi. N. E. of Middletown, about 150; **Howells Depot**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. sta., and has about 200 inhabitants. **Summit Grove**, is a R. R. sta. on the Shawangunk Mts., **Purdys and Fair Oaks**, are stations on the Midland. **Mechanicstown**, is 2 mi. E. of Middletown. Pop. 150. **Phillipsburgh**, and **Rockville**, are hamlets. The first settlement was made by Wm. and Thomas Bull, sons of Wm. Bull of Goshen, who located on the Wall Kil in 1767.²

WARWICK—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Chester was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the line of N. J., in the extreme s. angle of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the s. and e. and broken and hilly in the n. and w. The principal mountain ranges are the Sterling, Rough, and Warwick Mts. in the s. e., and Bellvale Mts. in the e. They are high, steep, and rocky, and have all the characteristics peculiar to a wild mountain region. In the extreme w. part is nearly a level region occupied by the "Drowned Lands," which have mostly been reclaimed. Several eminences in the midst of these meadows are denominated "islands." The principal streams are Wall Kil, forming the w. boundary, Quaker Creek, forming the n. w. boundary, and the Wawayanda, or Warwick, and Pochunk Creeks. Greenwood Lake, upon the s. line, extends about 4 mi. into this town. The other principal bodies of water are Sterling, Wickhams, and Thompsons Ponds, near the e. border. The "Warwick Valley R.R." extends from Grey Court to Warwick Village 10 mi. The "Pine Island Branch," extends from Goshen to Pine Island, 11½ mi., with a prospect of extension to a connection with the coal roads of Pennsylvania. **Warwick**, (p. o.,) on Wawayanda Creek, near the centre of the town, is org. under an act of April 15, 1867, and contains a bank, an academy, several churches, a newspaper office,³ and 938 inhabitants. **Florida**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, has a R. R. sta., 3 churches, the S. S. Seward Institute,⁴ and 450 inhabitants. **Amity**, in the w. part; **Edenville**, 2 mi. N. E. of Amity; **New Milford**, in the s., and **Bellvale**, in the e. part, are p. offices, and small villages, each with one or more churches. **Big Island**, is a R. R. sta. **Pine Island**, is a p. o. **Dutch Hollow**, is 2 mi. s. e. of Bellvale. **Sterling Works**,⁵ in the s. part is a hamlet. **Lawton**, (p. o.,) or "Lake Station," is on the W. V. R. R., in the e. part. **Lakeville**, is a station on the Sterling Mountain R. R., in the s. part, 8½ mi. from Sloatsburgh. The date of settlement extends back into the

¹ *Middletown Evening-Press*, (Rep.) tri-weekly. Stivers & Kessinger, publishers. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$4.00.

² *The Orange County Press*, weekly issue of the above paper. Size, 28 by 41. Terms \$2.00.

³ *Middletown Mail*, (Dem.) weekly. J. D. Friend, ed. and prop. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.00.

⁴ *Middletown Mercury*, (Dem.) weekly. S. M. Boyd, pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00.

⁵ *Signs of the Times*, (Religious, O. S. Bap.) semi-monthly. G. Beebe, pub. 4 columns, 3 pages. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1832.

⁶ Among the other early settlers were families named McQuaid, McNeal, Borland, Rogers, Butterfield, Wisner, Murray, McCarter, McVey, McWhorter, McDennis, Mc-

Laughlin, Campbell, Watkins, and Faulkner, the most of whom were Scotch emigrants.

⁷ *Warwick Advertiser*. (Neutral.) Weekly; John L. Servin, Ed. and Pub. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$2. Established in 1866.

⁸ Endowed by Judge S. S. Seward, father of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, with a sum of \$20,000.

⁹ Sterling Works receives its name from the iron works located upon the outlet of Sterling Pond. The manufacture of iron has been carried on at this place for 100 years or more. Gen. Wm. Alexander, Lord Sterling, is said to have been interested in them at one time; and hence their name. Anchors and steel were manufactured here during the Revolution. 12 to 15 tons of pig iron are now made here per day.

first half of the last century.¹ The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1764, and the second (Bap.) in 1766. This town is celebrated for the variety and beauty of its minerals, some of which have a great scientific interest. One of the furnaces of the Sterling Iron Co. are in this town.

WAWAYANDA—was formed from Minisink, Nov. 15, 1849. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The highest summit is Joe Gee Hill,² in the n. w. part. The "Drowned Lands" occupy a portion of the s. e. corner, a large part of which has been reclaimed. The principal streams are Wall Kil forming the s. e. boundary, Rutgers Creek, forming the s. w. boundary, and Centreville Creek in the w. part. The Unionville Branch, leased to the N. Y. and O. Midland R. R., crosses this town, with stations at **Haunted House**, **Slate Hill**, and **Wawayanda**, **New Hampton**, (p. o.,) on Wall Kil, in the n. e. corner, is a R. R. sta., and contains a hotel, three stores, and 25 dwellings; **Denton**, 1 mi. s. w. of New Hampton, 1 church and 30 dwellings; **Ridgebury**, (p. o.,) near the centre, 2 churches, and 25 dwellings; **Slate Hill**, (p. o.,) 1 mi. w. of Ridgebury, 1 ch. and 30 dwellings; **Centreville**, in the w. part, 2 churches and 15 dwellings; **Millsburgh**, (Wells Corner p. o.,) 1 mi. s. of Centreville, on the line of Minisink, 2 grist and 2 saw mills, and 15 dwellings; and **Gardnersville**, in the s. part, on the line of Minisink, a gristmill, a sawmill, and 15 dwellings; 27,000 gallons of milk are sent to N. Y. daily from this town. The first settlements are supposed to have been made a few years after 1700.³ There are 6 churches in town; 3 Presb., 2 Meth. Ep., and 1 Bap.

ORLEANS COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Genesee, Nov. 11, 1824; Shelby was annexed from Genesee April 5, 1825. It lies on Lake Ontario, between Monroe and Niagara counties, centrally distant 232 mi. from Albany, and contains 405 sq. mi. Its surface is level and undulating, and, except in the extreme s. part, it has a gradual inclination toward the lake. It is divided into three distinct plateaus by the lake and mountain ridges,⁴ which extend e. and w. through the co. nearly parallel to the lake shore. The lower plateau slopes slightly and uniformly upward from the lake shore to the lake ridge, a distance of 6 to 8 mi., where it attains an elevation of about 165 feet. This ridge

is composed of sand and gravel, and its lakeward side is covered with coarse gravel and water-worn pebbles, resembling the present lake beach. It is elevated 20 to 30 feet above the lower plateau, to which it descends with a gentle inclination uniform in its whole extent. There is generally a similar slope upon its inland side; but in many places the level of the country is nearly and sometimes quite as high as that of the ridge. The ridge is 100 to 300 feet wide at the top, and nearly level; and will be the route of the Lake Ontario Shore R. R. when constructed. From the earliest settlement of the co. its summit has been used for a road. The second plateau is gently undulating, and 4 to 6 mi. wide, attaining an altitude of

¹ Settlement was first made by Benjamin Aske, one of the proprietors of the Wawayanda patent, sometime about 1712-14, and the name of "Warwick" bestowed upon the tract. The first settlers under Aske, were Lawrence Decker, Thomas Blain, and Thomas DeKay, from 1719 to 1724. The first mill was built by David Burt, at Bellvale, in 1760.

² Named from the last Indian whose cabin was on the s. side of the hill. His name was Kengekapowell, alias Logen, one of the grantors of the Wawayanda lands.

³ Among the early settlers were John Denton, Richard Carpenter, Isaac Dolson, James Reeve, and Daniel and David Cooley. Isaac Dolson built a blockhouse as a protection against the Indians, in 1756.

⁴ The lake ridge is the ancient lake shore; the mountain ridge is a continuation of the mountain ridge of Niagara co., and is formed by the outcropping of the Niagara limestone.

about 300 feet at the base of the mountain ridge. This ridge, entering from Niagara co., runs nearly *e.* through the towns of Shelby and Barre, and *s.* and *e.* throughout Clarendon. It preserves the character of a steep declivity in Clarendon and Shelby, but in Barre its ascent is gradual. The upper plateau is undulating, and southerly it gently rises for about 2 mi. to the culminating ridge, which is the highest land in the co. and nearly 450 feet above the lake. For about 2 mi. further the surface is quite level; and thence it gradually descends to the Tonawanda Swamp, on the *s.* border of the co. The principal streams are Oak Orchard,¹ Johnsons,² and Sandy Creeks, which take their rise in or near the Tonawanda Swamp and flow *n.* and *e.* to the lake. Their channels are deeply excavated; and upon them are numerous waterfalls and rapids.

The underlying rock of the *n.* part is the Medina sandstone; while the upper plateau rests upon a base of Niagara limestone. Along the ridge in Clarendon and on the banks of Oak Orchard Creek in Shelby are outcrops of this limestone. Hydraulic limestone has been obtained from both these localities, and quicklime is burned at various places along the ridge. The upper layers of the Medina sandstone afford an excellent material for building and flagging purposes, and several quarries have been opened at Medina and other places on the line of the canal. Elsewhere in the co. this rock is friable, and readily disintegrates upon exposure to the atmosphere. It separates at first into small, angular fragments, and then decomposes into a dark red, loamy clay. Numerous salt springs originate in this formation, from which salt was manufactured until, by the completion of the Erie Canal, they were brought into competition with the salines of Onondaga.³ The soil in the *n.* part of the co. is generally sandy; but it is everywhere modified by the underlying formation; and near the lake are several tracts in which clay predominates. In the *s.* it is a mixture of clay, sand, and lime, and the whole is well adapted to grain raising. The various branches of agriculture form the leading pursuits. Barley, oats, corn, beans, and potatoes are the principal crops, and considerable quantities of apples and other fruits are raised. A limited amount of manufactures is carried on within the co.

The county seat is located at Albion, on the Erie Canal, in the central part of the co. The courthouse is a fine building, situated in the midst of a park, near the centre of the village. It is built of brick, and is surmounted by a dome 116 feet above the ground. It contains the court, jury, supervisors', and surrogate's rooms.⁴ The jail, situated just *e.* of the courthouse, is a commodious edifice, built of Medina sandstone. The county clerks office is a small, one story brick building adjoining the courthouse. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 121 acres in the town of Barre, 2½ mi. *s.* of Albion. It is of brick, 2 stories, including basement 50 by 40 feet. The premises are reported in a poor condition and entirely unfit for their use. A new and comfortable building, 2 stories, 30 by 32, has been erected for the children, who are in charge of a matron. An old wooden building in the rear, is used for the insane, but is not suitable for the purpose.

The works of internal improvement in the co. are the Erie Canal, extending through near the centre; the Tonawanda Swamp Feeder, conducting the waters of the swamp into Oak Orchard Creek and the canal; and the Rochester and Niagara Falls R. R., a branch of the "Central."

The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. will run through this co. near the *n.* border.

Long before the advent of the whites, this co. was the hunting ground and residence of the Iroquois; and there are traces of an occupation anterior to them, and by an entirely distinct race.⁵ The 3 eastern towns of the co. belonged to the Conn. Tract and the Pulteney Estate, and the remaining part of the co. to the Holland Company's Purchase. The first permanent settlers were James and Wm. Walsworth, brothers, who came from Canada by the way of the lake, and who located respectively at the mouths of Oak Orchard and Johnson Creeks, in

¹ So named from a fine grove of oaks formerly at its mouth.

² Named after Sir Wm. Johnson, who, with his forces, encamped at its mouth one night when on his way to Fort Niagara in 1759.

³ Salt works were erected at a spring near Oak Orchard Creek, about 1 1/4 mi. *n.* of Medina, at Holley, and at Oak Orchard; and salt was made by the early settlers in nearly every town *n.* of the canal. A boring of 140 feet at Oak Orchard resulted in slightly increasing the strength of the brine, but not its quantity; and at other places the springs were lost in trying to improve them by blasting and boring.

⁴ The courthouse was erected in 1857-58, at a cost of \$20,

000. The court-room is a large and spacious apartment, 56 feet long by 55 feet wide, and 26 feet high.

⁵ About 1 1/2 mi. *w.* of Shelby Centre are the remains of an ancient fortification, nearly circular in form, enclosing an area of about 3 acres. A broad ditch encircled the whole. Flint arrow heads, stone axes, several piles of small stones, and pieces of earthenware have been found within the enclosure. Trees of 400 years' growth stand upon the embankment. Large numbers of human skeletons, many of them of large size, have been exhumed near the fort. Many of these seem to have been thrown promiscuously into one common grave; and it is generally supposed that this has been the scene of a great battle.

the present town of Carlton. A few settlers came in each year until 1809, when the great natural thoroughfare, the ridge road, was opened, inducing a much more rapid influx of settlers. Immigrants continued to pour in rapidly and settle near the ridge road, until checked by the War of 1812. Upon the capture of Fort Niagara by the British, in 1813, many of the people fled from their homes, but soon returned.¹ After the return of peace, the tide of immigration again set in toward this region, and continued to flow steadily and uninterruptedly for several years. The settlers generally chose locations in the immediate vicinity of the ridge road, and continued to do so until the completion of the Erie Canal, when the regions further south began rapidly to fill up. Since that time steady progress has been made in every element of material prosperity, until the co. has taken front rank among the best agricultural regions of the State.

In the late war, volunteers enlisted, under orders of July 7, 1862; were organized at Lockport, in this Senatorial District, where the 120th (8th Artil.), and 151st Regiments were formed in this year. Portions of the 27th and 28th Infantry, 3d, 8th, and 22d Cavalry, and 2d Mounted Rifles were also enlisted in this county.

The Orleans Co. Soldier's Monument Asso., was incorp. March 26, 1868, for the purpose of erecting a monument at the County Seat, in memory of those who fell in the war of the Rebellion. The Board of Supervisors was allowed to vote \$10,000 in aid of the measure, if the people at the general election of town officers in April, 1868, should approve.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Barre.....	7,228	6,245	6,756	917	535	758	483	915	576	890	553	967	603	862	618
Carlton.....	2,447	2,461	2,327	424	128	379	115	411	160	382	143	421	167	395	163
Clarendon.....	1,831	1,800	1,668	235	182	195	181	235	188	201	203	241	206	200	182
Gaines.....	2,542	2,355	2,196	362	201	293	180	313	198	289	161	311	191	287	179
Kendall.....	1,920	1,873	1,744	282	143	233	155	253	175	250	161	250	178	264	137
Murray.....	2,612	2,616	2,522	295	291	234	272	256	293	256	277	267	293	255	296
Ridgeway.....	4,706	5,328	5,096	600	392	535	347	634	448	671	301	646	445	610	427
Shelby.....	3,226	3,203	3,346	426	230	359	226	432	262	344	216	435	279	425	261
Yates.....	2,105	2,122	2,014	318	139	261	109	320	142	303	91	334	120	309	117
Total.....	28,717	28,603	27,689	3,359	2,246	3,237	2,078	3,769	2,242	3,585	2,106	3,883	2,482	3,607	2,380

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ORLEANS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$100 valuation in cents.
1859..	237,394	\$8,559,596	\$1,064,040	\$9,623,636	.....	\$7,591 41	\$26,334 19	\$7,262 09	\$16,944 88	0.60
1860..	235,747	8,424,748	1,067,180	9,508,928	\$9,682,749	7,725 04	20,656 77	7,262 06	29,855 15	0.67
1861..	236,320	8,144,330	1,000,753	9,154,083	9,682,749	10,247 58	17,979 25	7,262 06	30,258 69	0.67
1862..	237,254	8,157,731	1,138,422	9,296,203	10,764,583	8,671 37	21,775 45	8,073 44	43,058 33	0.76
1863..	236,674	8,152,912	1,446,218	9,599,130	10,893,252	9,497 28	28,165 41	8,169 94	46,296 32	0.84
1864..	236,896	8,335,480	1,603,867	9,939,347	11,246,218	223,890 02	130,127 37	8,434 66	50,607 98	3.67
1865..	236,393	8,335,480	1,603,867	9,939,347	10,426,527	223,890 02	130,127 37	7,819 90	49,793 78	3.86
1866..	236,931	10,033,584	1,157,187	11,190,771	10,302,771	30,767 26	103,457 20	7,727 08	49,582 08	1.96
1867..	236,039	8,850,146	1,230,967	10,081,113	11,190,771	16,338 00	102,864 17	13,908 46	71,061 40	1.83
1868..	236,197	8,942,013	1,176,208	10,118,221	10,831,113	12,402 66	90,200 51	13,538 89	49,281 59	1.53
1869..	235,880	8,976,415	1,150,816	10,127,231	10,818,221	11,368 13	76,839 14	13,522 78	47,329 72	1.38
1870..	236,190	9,068,202	1,103,499	10,171,701	10,627,231	17,091 22	57,462 85	13,284 04	63,899 63	1.48

¹As soon as the news of the capture of Fort Niagara reached the village of Gaines, Capt. Eleazar McCourt, with a company of volunteers, started for the Niagara frontier. On their way, they surprised and captured, after a short conflict, a body of marauding British and Indians at Mulenex's tavern, in the town of Cambria, Nia-

gara co. They subsequently captured another party near Youngstown, and compelled them to carry back their booty to "Hardscrabble" (Dickersonville). They remained upon the lines about 20 days, until the arrival of the militia drafted from Cayuga and the adjoining cos.

²The number of acres of land in this county, according

BARRE—named from a town in Mass., was formed from Gaines, 1818. It is the most southerly of the middle tier of towns, and is the largest town in the co. Its surface is undulating. The Tonawanda Swamp occupies the s. part. **Albion**, (p. o.,) originally "Newport," the county seat, was incorp. April 21, 1828. It is situated on the Erie Canal, in the n. part of the town, and is the principal station upon the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R., between Rochester and Lockport. It contains 6 churches, the Phipps Union Female Seminary, the Albion Academy, a R. C. Academy under the Sisters of Mercy, 2 banks, 2 newspaper offices,¹ and several manufactories.² Population 3,322. **Barre Centre**, (p. o.,) 4 mi. s. of Albion, contains about 40 dwellings. **Eagle Harbor**, (p. o.,) lies partly in this town. **South Barre**, (p. o.,) and **Jacksons Corners**, (West Barre p. o.) are hamlets. **Richs Corners**, is in the n. e. part. Settlement was commenced by Wm. McAllister, in 1811.³ The first church (Cong.) was organized Nov. 5, 1816, by Revs. Eleazur Fairbanks and Comfort Williams.⁴

CARLTON—was formed from Gaines and Ridgeway, April 13, 1822, as "*Oak Orchard*." Its name was changed in 1825. It lies on the lake shore, between Kendall and Yates, and is crossed in a n. e. direction by Oak Orchard and Johnsons Creeks. The surface is level, and the soil generally sandy. Salt water has been discovered near West Carlton.⁵ **Carlton**,⁶ (p. o.,) **East Carlton**, (p. o.,) **West Carlton**, (Kuckville p. o.,) **Waterport**, (p. o.,) **Kenyonville**, (p. o.,) **Carlton Centre**, and **Manilla**, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in 1803, by two brothers, James and William Walsworth,—the former at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, the latter on Johnsons Creek. Matthew Dunham and his sons Matthew, James, and Charles, from N. Y. City, settled near Johnsons Creek in the fall of 1803.⁷ The first church (M. E.) was organized at West Carlton, about 1816.

CLARENDON—was formed from Sweden, Monroe co., Feb. 23, 1821. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. The e. branch of Sandy Creek rises in the Tonawanda Swamp and flows n. Upon this stream are two waterfalls,—one at the village of Clarendon, and the other in the n. part of the town. Along the line of the mountain ridge the surface is broken, and elsewhere it is gently rolling or level. Limestone for building purposes, and hydraulic limestone have been obtained at Clarendon. **Clarendon**,⁸ (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a limited number of manufactories, and about 40 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1811, at the village of Clarendon, by Eldridge Farwell.⁹

CAINES, named in honor of Gen. E. P. Gaines—was formed from Ridgeway, Feb. 14, 1816. Barre was taken off in 1818, and a part of Carlton in 1822. It is the central town in the co. It is crossed by Otter and Marsh Creeks, branches of the Oak Orchard, and by the w. branch of Sandy Creek. The lake ridge extends e. and w. through the centre. The surface is level and the soil sandy. **Eagle Harbor**, (p. o.,) on the Erie Canal, contains 2 churches and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 315. It is on the line of Gaines and Barre. **Gaines**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 250 inhabitants. **East Gaines**, and **West Gaines**, are p. o. **Fairhaven**, on the Ridge Road, and **Gaines**

to Burr's Atlas, is 236,154. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	163,823	53,631	217,454
1855	181,949	62,327	244,276
1860	193,492	45,906	239,398
1865	136,327	43,134	229,461

¹ *Orleans American*, (Repub.) weekly. Henry A. Bruner, pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1832.

Orleans Republican, (Dem.) weekly. C. G. Beach & Co., ed. & pub. Size 27 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1828.

² Agricultural implement factories, several mills, &c.

³ McAllister settled on the present site of the Phipps Female Seminary, near the courthouse. Among the earliest settlers were Joseph Stoddard, Reuben Clark, Jos. Hart, and Elijah Darrow, who located in the n. part of the town, in 1812. The first death, that of Mrs. McAllister, occurred in Sept., 1811. The first sawmill was built by Wm. White, in 1816, on Sandy Creek, a little e. of Albion; the first grist mill, in 1819, by Wm. Bradner, near the same place; and the first tavern was kept by Abraham Mattison, in 1815, at Bentons Corners, about 2 mi. s. of Albion. The first school was taught by Mrs. Cyrus Benton.

⁴ There are 3 churches in town: Presb. Bap., Prot. Ep., M. E. Free Meth., and R. C., at Albion; Cong., at Barre Centre, and M. E., at Jacksons Corners.

⁵ Lyman Fuller, in digging a well, bored through a stratum of rock, and obtained salt water of such strength that 2 galls. yielded a pint of salt. The hole through the rock was plugged up, and fresh water came in from above.

⁶ Locally known as *Two Bridges*.

⁷ In 1804, Elijah Hunt, Henry Lovell, Moses Root, Elijah Brown, and Job Shipman settled in this town. The first death in town, unless it was that of a member of the Canadian family mentioned on page —, was that of a deserter from Fort Niagara, who was drowned in attempting to cross Johnsons Creek, about 1800. The first death of an actual settler was that of Elijah Brown, May 7, 1805. The first births were those of a pair of twins, children of Jas. Walsworth, in 1806; and the first marriage, that of Wm. Carter and Amy Hunt, in 1804. The first gristmill was built on Johnsons Creek, by Matthew Dunham, in 1806; and the first store was opened in 1816, at West Carleton, by George Kuck. The first school was taught by Peleg Helms, in the winter of 1810-11.

⁸ Formerly known as *Farwells Mills*.

⁹ Benj. Thomas, Benajah Worden, Elisha Huntley, John Cone, John Stephens, David Church, and Chauncey Robinson were among the earliest settlers. Eldridge Farwell built the first sawmill, on Sandy Creek, in 1811, and the first gristmill, in 1813. The first store was kept by Hiram Frisbie, in 1821, and the first school was taught by Mrs. Amanda Bills.

Basin, on the canal, are hamlets. The first settlement was made prior to 1809, by — Gilbert. Noah Burgess, Samuel Crippen, — Elliott, and Elijah Downer came in 1809.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1816.

KENDALL, named in honor of Amos Kendall, P. M. Gen.—was taken from Murray, April 7, 1837. It lies on the lake shore,² in the e. part of the co., and is crossed by Bald Eagle Creek near the centre, and Sandy Creek in the s. part. Its surface is level, and there are several small salt springs in the town. **Kendall**, (p. o.) contains 4 churches and about 25 dwellings. **West Kendall, Kendall Mills, and East Kendall**, are p. offices and hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1812, by Samuel Bates, from Chittenden co., Vt.³ The first religious service, conducted by Elder Stephen Randall, was held in the spring of 1816.

MURRAY—was formed from “*Northampton*,” (now Gates, Monroe co.,) April 8, 1808. Sweden was taken off in 1813, Clarkson in 1819, and Kendall in 1837. It lies on the e. border of the co., between Clarendon and Kendall, and is crossed by Sandy Creek, the two branches of which unite at Murray, in the n. part of the town. This stream has worn a deep channel; at Holley it is about 75 feet below the level of the land. The embankment over which the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. crosses the gulf is one of the largest on the line of that road. The surface is generally level, except in the s. w. part, where it is rolling. Near Holley are two sulphur and several salt springs, at the latter of which salt was manufactured previous to the opening of the canal. The Medina sandstone approaches near the surface; and quarries have been opened in the neighborhood of Hulberton. **Holley**,⁴ (p. o.,) incorp. 1850, and April 3, 1867, a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., is situated in the s. part of the town, on the Erie Canal. It contains 2 churches, the Holley Academy, a newspaper office,⁵ and several manufacturing establishments. **Hulberton**, (p. o.,) contains 300 inhabitants; and **Hindsburgh**, (p. o.,) 175. **Murray**,⁶ (p. o.,) and **Brockville**, are hamlets. **Murray Depot**, is a R. R. station. The first settlement was made by Epaphras Mattison, prior to 1809.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was formed Jan. 5, 1819, by Rev. John F. Bliss.

RIDCEWAY—named from the ridge road, was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) June 8, 1812. Gaines was taken off in 1816, Shelby in 1818, and Yates, and a part of Carlton, in 1822. It lies on the w. border of the county, between Shelby and Bates, and is crossed by Johnsons and Oak Orchard Creeks. Upon the latter, at Medina, is a waterfall about 30 feet high; and at Jeddo and Oak Orchard, where the streams cross the lake ridge, are low waterfalls. The surface is generally level. Some of the most important of the salt springs of this co. are in this town.⁸ Within and near the village of Medina are extensive quarries; and large quantities of building, flagging, and paving stone are sent to Rochester, Buffalo, and other places on the canal. The upper layers cleave off in smooth slabs from 2 to 5 inches thick. The succeeding layers are thicker,—some of the lower ones several feet. Besides what has been sent to the larger places for building, flagging, and paving, large quantities have been quarried for building bridge abutments and canal walls. **Medina**, (p. o.,) was incorporated as a village, March 30, 1832. It lies on the Erie Canal, mostly within this town but partly in Shelby, and it is an important station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. It has a

¹ Among the early settlers were Reuben Rowley, Harry Wilcox, Joseph and Aaron Adams, Robt. and Cotton Leach, Newbury Chafey, Dyer Sprague, Samuel Rosier, Wm. Burlingame, Walter Fairfield, Lansing Bailey, John Proctor, and James Mather. The first death was that of — Gilbert, who died in or before 1809. His wife and niece, Amy Scott, remained, and wintered a yoke of oxen and several cows upon browse cut by themselves. The first birth was that of Samuel Crippen, Jr., in 1810; and the first marriage, that of Cyrus Daniels and Elizabeth Freeman, July 4, 1812. The first inn was kept by William Sibley, in 1811; and the first store, by Wm. Perry, in 1815. Orin Gleason taught the first school, in the winter of 1813-14. Henry Drake built the first sawmill, in 1813; and the first gristmill was built by Jonathan Gates, in 1822.

² Near the mouth of Bald Eagle Creek the lake makes rapid encroachments upon the land, and whole fields have been swept away.

³ Among the early settlers were Amos Randall, David Jones, Beth Morse, and Nathaniel Brown, who came in 1815. The first birth was that of Bartlett Morse, in 1816; the first marriage, that of James Aiken and Esther A. Bates, March 2, 1817; and the first death, that of a son of Geo. Balcorn, in 1816. The first store was kept by Hiram

Thompson, in 1823; the first inn, by Lyman Spicer, in 1823; and the first sawmill was built by Ammon Auger and Ebenezer Boyden, in 1819. The first school was taught by Gordon Balcorn, in 1819.

⁴ Named in honor of Myron Holley, one of the first canal commissioners.

⁵ *Holley Standard*, weekly. C. & G. F. Marsh, eds. and pubs. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

⁶ Locally known as *Sandy Creek*.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Daniel Wait, Joshua Rockwood, and Peleg Sisson. The first birth in town was that of Betsey Mattison, in 1811; the first marriage, that of Zimri Perigo and Lucetta Spafford, Jan. 17, 1815; and the first death, that of Mrs. Daniel Reed, in 1814. The first inn was kept by Epaphras Mattison, in 1809; the first store, by Isaac Leach, in 1815; and the first gristmill was built by Perry & Luce, in 1816. Fanny Furguson taught the first school, in the summer of 1814.

⁸ Salt works were erected at a spring n. of Medina by the Holland Land Co. as early as 1805, and thrown open for the use of the settlers. Two roads opened by the Co. at the same time—one from the works s. to the “Old Buffalo Road,” and the other e. to the “Oak Orchard Road,” were widely known as the “Salt Works Roads.”

population of 2,821, of whom 1,968 are in this town. It has a bank, 2 newspaper offices,¹ and several manufactories. **Knowlesville**, (p. o.,) a station on the "Central," R. R., is in the east part on the canal. **Oak Orchard**, (p. o.,) is a small village on Oak Orchard Creek, in the N. E. part. **Jeddo**, (p. o.,) has a population of 124, and **Ridgeway**, (p. o.,) 118. **North Ridgeway**, (p. o.,) is in the northwest corner on Johnsons Creek. The first settlement in town was made by Ezra D. Barnes, from De Ruyter, Madison co., in 1809.² The first church (Presb.) was formed at Oak Orchard, in 1817, by the Rev. Jedediah Fairbanks.

SHELBY³—named in honor of Gov. Shelby, of Ky., was formed from Ridgeway, March 6, 1818. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Johnsons Creek and a branch of the Oak Orchard take their rise in this town, and the Oak Orchard crosses it through the centre. Upon the latter stream, at Shelby Centre, is a fall, affording a valuable water power. The surface is undulating; and the soil a mixture of sand, clay, and lime. The Tonawanda Swamp occupies the s. part. **Shelby**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and several manufactories. **Millville**, (p. o.,) contains 3 churches, and about 50 dwellings. **East Shelby**, **Shelby Basin**, and **West Shelby**, are p. offices and hamlets. **Medina**, is partly in this town. The remains of Indian fortifications have been discovered in this town. The first settlement was made by Alex. Coon, from Rensselaer co., in 1810.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed July 25, 1818.

YATES—named from Gov. Joseph C. Yates, was formed from Ridgeway, April 17, 1822, as "*Northton*;" its name was changed the following year. It is the most westerly town upon the lake shore. It is crossed by Johnsons Creek and two smaller streams. Marsh Creek and Four Mile Creek have their whole course in the town. The surface is level, except along Johnsons Creek, where it is undulating. **Lyndonville**, (p. o.,) contains 3 churches and several manufactories. Population 400. **Yates Centre**, (Yates p. o.,) contains 1 church and the Yates Academy. **County Line**, is on the w. line of the town. George Houseman, from Adams, Jefferson co., settled in this town in 1809, and John Eaton, from Penn., in 1810.⁵

¹ *Medina Tribune*, (Repub.,) weekly; Gates & Hurd, eds. and pub. Size, 26 by 39. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1842.

² *Orleans Democrat*, (Dem.,) weekly; W. W. Maylay, ed. and pub. Size, 26 by 40. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1870.

³ Eli More, Israel Douglas, Dyer Sprague, Otis Turner, Dr. Wm. White, David Hooker, and S. B. Murdock were among the first settlers. The first sawmill was built by the Holland Land Co., as early as 1805, to encourage settlement. The first gristmill was built by Otis Turner and Dr. White, in 1812; and the first tavern was opened in 1810, by Eli More. Lucy Judson taught the first school.

⁴ Generally known as "Shelby Centre," and at an early day called "*Barneyat*."

⁴ Eleazar Frary, Henry and Robert Garter, David Demara, Joseph Ellicott, and Wm. Bennett were among the earliest settlers. The first birth was that of Asa Coon, Feb. 14, 1811; and the first death, that of Wm. Bennett, Oct. 4, 1812. The first sawmill was built by Joseph Ellicott, on Oak Orchard Creek, in 1812, and the first gristmill, in 1813. The first inn was kept by David Timmerman, in 1816, and the first store, by Christian Groff, in 1818. Cornelius Ashton taught the first school in the winter of 1815-16.

⁵ The first marriage in town was that of Geo. Houseman, jr. and Sally Covert, in 1817; and the first death, that of Mrs. Geo. Houseman, sr., in Dec. 1813. The first inn was kept by Samuel Tappen, at Yates Centre, in 1825; and the first store, by Moore & Hough, in 1824. The first school was taught by Josiah Perry, in 1819.

OSWEGO COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Oneida and Onondaga, March 1, 1816.¹ It is situated upon the s. e. extremity of Lake Ontario, centrally distant 135 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 1,038 sq. mi. Its surface is generally level or gently undulating. A series of bluffs 20 to 40 feet high border immediately upon the lake; and from their tops the land stretches out in long and gradual slopes, occasionally broken by the valleys of the river courses. The general inclination is northerly, as indicated by the drainage, though the summits of the ridges within half a mile of the lake have about the same altitude as those upon the s. border of the co. A low ridge extending in an easterly and westerly direction, from 3 to 5 mi. n. of

Oneida Lake, forms the watershed between Lakes Ontario and Oneida. In the e. part of the co. this ridge turns northward and unites with the system of highlands which separates Lake Ontario and the valley of Black River. The highest point of this range, in the town of Redfield, is 1,500 to 1,800 feet above tide.

The rocks of this co. consist of the Loraine shales, or upper portion of the Utica slate, in the extreme n. part, on the lake; the gray sandstone, extending from the n. e. corner to near the centre, its southern limits being marked by a line drawn due e. from Oswego River about 1 mi. from its mouth; the Medina or red sandstone, bordering on the last, and comprising more than one-third of the area of the co.; and the Clinton group of shales, slate, and sandstone, occupying the extreme s. border. These rocks are exposed only in the n. e. part and along the river courses, being generally covered with a thick mass of drift and alluvial deposits, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay. The gray sandstone is hard and compact, and is little affected by the action of the elements; hence the disintegration is slight, and the soil upon it is thin and poor. This stone has been used for grindstones at a quarry on Salmon River. The shales are easily disintegrated, and form the basis of an excellent soil, well adapted for grazing, but inclined to clay, and from its elevation, not favorable for the growth of grain. The red sandstone crops out on the banks of all the streams which flow through the region which it occupies. It is extensively quarried for building stone. Weak brine springs are found associated with the red sandstone throughout the co. The Clinton group, occupying the entire s. border, consists of parallel layers or beds of shale and red and gray sandstone. This is the same geological formation in which is found the principal iron ore beds of Penn. and Oneida co.; and throughout the formation in this co. iron ore is found, but in limited quantities. Peat and marl are found in abundance.

The drainage of the w. and s. parts of the co. is principally through Oswego River, and of the n. and e. portions through Salmon River and a great number of smaller streams that flow directly into the lake. Oswego River is formed by the junction of Seneca and Oneida Rivers at Three River Point, and is the outlet of 11 lakes in Central New York. It drains about 7,000 sq. mi. of surface, and is not liable to extremes of flood or drouth, the lakes forming natural reservoirs. The extreme elevation of the water above low water mark does not exceed 3 feet. The amount of water at ordinary flood is about 12,000 feet per second. Its lowest observed minimum is 2,160 feet, and it rarely falls below 2,500 feet. There are about 100 ft. of available fall within 10 mi. of the city of Oswego. It is 23 mi. in length, and falls 128 ft. in its course, in several distinct falls, each of which furnishes an excellent water power. Oneida River, forming the outlet of Oneida Lake, is 18 mi. in length, and falls about 12½ feet in its course. Salmon River and other streams flowing into the e. extremity of the lake all have successions of rapids and cascades, which furnish to that portion of the co. an abundance of water power. The principal bodies of water are Lake Ontario and Oneida Lake. The former, constituting the n. w. boundary, presents an almost unbroken coast line for a distance of 40 mi. within the limits of the co. Little Sandy Pond, in the town of Sandy Creek, is the

¹ The early French explorers called it "*Choueguen*." The portion lying e. of Oswego River was taken from Oneida, and that lying w. from Onondaga. The Onondaga portion embraced the township of Hannibal and 33 lots of Lysander, belonging to the Military Tract. The Oneida portion

was mostly included in Scriba's and Macomb's patents, excepting the original plat of Oswego city, which was laid out and sold in small parcels by the State.

only considerable indentation. The mouth of Oswego River furnishes a valuable harbor, the only one of importance in the co. Oneida Lake constituting a portion of the s. boundary, is 141½ feet above Lake Ontario. It is connected with the canal system of the State by way of its outlet, and formerly by the Oneida Lake Canal. A considerable portion of the land in its immediate vicinity is marshy. Iron ore beds and a fine quartz sand, used in the manufacture of glass, are found upon its n. shores. The drift and alluvial deposits which cover the greater portion of the co. furnish a great variety of soil. The sandy portions are light and weak, while the clayey portions are hard, tough, and unyielding in many places. Where these are mixed, a rich, deep soil is the result. Along the e. border of the co. are great quantities of limestone boulders, which essentially modify the soil of that region. The marshes are generally composed of beds of black muck and form the richest kind of natural meadow when drained and cultivated. Agriculture, manufactures and commerce, about equally engage the attention of the people. Stock raising and dairying are the principal branches of agriculture. The census in 1865, reported 23 cheese factories in the co. using the milk of 7,190 cows, and 20 of them producing 1,559,591 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, the number was 53, of which 37 used the milk of 12,405 cows. The commerce of the co. is mostly concentrated at Oswego, and facilities for its accommodations are being vastly increased by the construction of an outer harbor by the U. S. Government. The various lines of R. R. done and in progress, greatly tend to the extension of its commercial interests.

The Oswego Canal, connecting Lake Ontario with the Erie Canal at Syracuse, is 38 miles long, enlarged to the full capacity of the Erie Canal, and for most of the distance is formed by the slackwater navigation of Oswego River. Oneida Lake and River also form a part of the internal navigable waters of the State, connecting with the Oswego Canal at Three River Point. The Oswego Division of the Del. Lackawana & Western R. R. with 3 rails, (for broad and narrow gauge cars,) connects Oswego with Syracuse, Binghamton and the coal regions. A branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogh. R. R. from Oswego city, connects with its main line at Richland; the main line passing through Williamstown. Albion, Richland and Sandy Creek, the Williamstown and Redfield R. R. is a connecting branch, mainly used for supplying wood as fuel for the Central R. R. The N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. extends from Oswego, up the Oswego River to Fulton, and thence around the n. and e. shores of Oneida Lake southward, to Sidney Plains, Delaware co. with a prospect of early completion to N. Y. city. The Syracuse Northern R. R. extends from Syracuse n. through Hastings, Parish, Mexico, Richland and Sandy Creek to a junction with the R. W. & O. R. R. near Sandy Creek station. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. is intended to follow near the lake shore westward to the Niagara River, 145 miles with numerous connections. It will pass through or have a branch to Rochester. A route is under discussion, but not located, from Oswego eastward, to connect with the Hoosick Tunnel and eastern lines, extending to Boston and Portland. A branch of the Syracuse Northern, from Liverpool to Phoenix, and thence to Oswego, has also been proposed. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. has some 50 miles of its southern end finished, and more under construction. The Southern Central R. R. has lately been finished from Athens, Pa., to Fairhaven,¹ a short distance west of this co. and a R. R. connection with Oswego by the shore road or otherwise is probable.

This co. is divided into two Jury Districts. The Eastern District comprises the towns of Albion, Amboy, Constantia, Hastings, Mexico, New Haven, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, and Williamstown; and the Western, the towns of Granby, Hannibal, Oswego, Palermo, Schroepfel, Scriba, Volney, and the city of Oswego. The courts are held respectively at Pulaski Village and Oswego city. At the former place a brick building, including a courthouse and jail, was erected in 1820, and at the latter a fine building of Onondaga limestone. A stone jail was erected in the city in 1850, and a fireproof co. clerk's office in 1851. The county poorhouse is located upon a farm of 65 acres near Mexico village, and is quite a new building. A lunatic asylum was built in 1860. It is two stories and basement 30 by 64 feet; well kept, but not admitting of a classification of its inmates. The city of Oswego has a separate almshouse. The Oswego Orphan Asylum, located at Oswego city, is in part a co. institution. It was incorporated in 1852, and is located one mi. from the central part of the city. Building erected in 1865, 3 stories 50 by 65

¹ The last rail of this road was laid at Fairhaven, Nov. 29, 1871.

feet, and will hold 75 inmates. Value of property \$22,000. Expense last year, \$2,224.26 for support. Average number, 50.

The lake shore of this county was known to the early French travelers and missionaries. In 1722, the English built a trading house at Oswego, and for many years, it was the most important post on their frontiers; there being a navigation with slight portages, from this place to Albany. In 1753, a fort was built on the e. bank, and in 1755 another on the summit of the w. side. The place was taken in 1756 by Gen. Montcalm, who did not attempt to hold possession; but after holding it a few days and destroying it as effectually as possible, he returned to Canada. In 1758, while the greater part of the French army was withdrawn for the defence of Ticonderoga, Gen. Bradstreet with a force of English troops, crossed from this point to the French post at Frontenac, (now Kingston,) which he surprised and destroyed. In 1760, Gen. Amherst passed by this route on his final expedition, which ended with the surrender of Canada to the English. The fort was rebuilt and held as an important post in the Revolution, and remained in the hands of the British until surrendered in 1796, under Jay's Treaty. In 1790, George Scriba, of N. Y., bought a large tract n. of Oneida Lake, and e. of Oswego River, amounting to half a million of acres, since known as "Scriba's Patent," and including 14 towns in this co. and 4 in Oneida.¹ The first agricultural occupation was made on Oneida lake a year or two after; and afterwards at various points. The n. e. part of the co. being all n. of a line from the mouth of Salmon river to the s. e. corner of Redfield, was included in "Macomb's Purchase," and the part w. of the Oswego river in the "Military Tract." A town plat was reserved at Oswego, and another at Oswego Falls, and sold in small lots by the State. Settlement was slow before the war of 1812, and that event checked its increase for some years. The return of peace, and especially the completion of the canals gave it a new impulse, and the more recent opening of railroads, afford a crowning opportunity for the development of every industry of which the county is capable.

In the late war, the 24th Regiment N. Y. Vols., were organized and mostly raised in this co., in the summer of 1861. By an order issued Aug. 23, 1861, the Fort at Oswego was to be considered a branch depot for the organization of volunteers, to report to the depot at Albany, of which it was made a branch, whenever 8 cos. of not less than 32 men should have assembled there. The 81st N. Y. Vols. was organized there. Oswego was designated in G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for the 21st Senatorial District, and the 110th and 197th Regiments N. Y. Vols., were organized there in the summer and fall of 1862. The 184th Vols. was organized at Oswego in the summer of 1864. Besides these, the 59th, 189th, and 193d Infantry, 7th, 12th, 16th, 20th, and 24th Cavalry, and 1st Artillery, were partly raised in this co. during the war.

¹ This tract, as well as much of Macomb's Purchase, was run out into towns by Benj. Wright, afterwards one of the Erie canal engineers. The townships received names, all of which excepting *Mexico*, *Oswego* and *Richland* have since been changed. Of the original names of the Macomb part of this co. only that of *Redfield* is retained.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Oswego) since 1860 and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860 the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Albion.....	2,343	2,366	2,359	366	171	249	132	293	185	279	184	348	204	291	173
Amboy.....	1,402	1,423	1,431	170	136	100	155	134	161	164	127	165	163	154	120
Boylston.....	909	960	1,053	115	66	93	66	139	77	143	61	165	69	117	52
Constantia.....	3,413	3,517	3,437	403	290	279	287	384	332	340	361	407	335	334	359
Grauby.....	4,057	3,956	3,972	491	311	336	314	439	349	421	332	462	357	370	377
Hannibal.....	3,246	3,322	3,234	560	245	407	226	478	239	439	193	489	243	375	209
Hastings.....	3,345	3,065	3,058	432	309	356	235	418	280	420	223	413	260	369	295
Mexico.....	4,074	3,328	3,022	796	167	568	175	660	194	639	174	699	242	533	242
New Haven.....	2,073	1,948	1,764	383	85	324	37	361	75	347	52	358	70	289	61
Orwell.....	1,435	1,427	1,215	187	131	143	93	183	127	169	109	197	98	173	102
Oswego.....	3,181	2,913	3,043	352	257	289	195	530	241	324	200	358	222	334	221
Oswego (city).....	16,816	19,288	20,910	1,400	1,130	1,139	1,106	1,422	1,513	1,358	1,357	1,786	1,499	1,759	1,589
Palermo.....	2,038	2,219	2,053	295	144	315	106	259	176	263	137	370	97	192	149
Parish.....	2,027	1,914	1,929	375	113	207	139	377	112	346	116	310	156	337	92
Redfield.....	1,097	1,072	1,234	191	106	57	101	98	116	94	97	106	98	95	107
Richland.....	4,123	4,137	3,975	584	289	495	232	583	299	524	291	587	301	478	270
Sandy Creek.....	2,431	2,423	2,629	401	306	348	134	422	357	372	308	397	206	373	345
Schroepfel.....	4,011	3,669	3,987	403	168	362	322	380	187	378	200	421	376	374	182
Scriba.....	3,282	3,215	3,065	420	232	304	234	406	266	352	187	387	269	292	232
Volney.....	8,045	6,472	6,465	795	530	625	544	797	619	749	481	820	569	692	539
West Monroe.....	1,416	1,273	1,304	159	111	87	134	115	134	117	112	128	136	104	111
Williamstown.....	1,144	1,148	1,233	98	147	76	190	103	161	130	168	149	591	104	192
Total.....	75,958	76,290	77,942	9,076	5,414	7,159	5,159	8,798	5,220	8,368	5,480	9,522	6,170	8,079	6,028

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN OSWEGO COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.....	595,294	\$12,983,314	\$1,946,555	\$14,929,869	.....	\$63,293 78	\$43,433 46	\$10,690 78	\$24,945 14	0.95
1860.....	595,294	12,983,314	1,946,555	14,929,869	\$14,254,368	63,293 78	43,433 46	10,690 78	43,950 96	1.13
1861.....	462,399	12,013,716	1,834,240	14,064,576	14,254,368	42,943 77	33,922 85	10,690 78	44,544 90	0.93
1862.....	462,399	12,013,716	1,834,240	14,064,576	12,226,322	42,943 77	33,922 85	9,169 74	48,905 29	1.10
1863.....	591,618	12,124,143	1,925,055	14,956,050	12,032,095	50,814 99	51,079 03	9,774 07	55,380 40	1.30
1864.....	457,550	11,986,262	2,342,624	14,636,608	12,825,035	186,967 63	340,571 03	9,618 77	57,112 66	4.40
1865.....	457,550	11,986,262	2,342,624	14,636,608	14,606,454	186,967 76	340,571 03	10,954 84	57,147 75	4.08
1866.....	457,550	11,986,262	2,342,624	14,636,608	14,003,553	186,967 76	340,571 03	10,502 66	67,392 10	4.32
1867.....	457,550	11,986,262	2,342,624	14,636,608	14,131,172	186,967 76	340,571 03	17,663 97	69,732 94	4.49
1868.....	581,455	12,457,631	1,826,497	14,284,124	15,125,169	79,129 31	181,162 59	18,906 46	68,819 54	2.30
1869.....	581,093	12,566,497	1,598,638	15,160,850	15,084,128	182,717 85	150,202 86	18,586 16	65,993 06	2.77
1870.....	581,093	12,566,497	1,598,638	15,160,850	14,965,135	182,717 85	150,202 86	18,706 42	89,962 67	2.95

ALBION—was taken from Richland, March 24, 1825. It is an interior town, lying E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. The summits of the ridges are 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys, and the highest point in town is 392 ft. above Lake Ontario. The lowlands are wet and in some places marshy. Salmon River flows through the N. part, and when the country was first settled abounded in Salmon, which were caught as far up as in Lewis co. In the N. E. part are 2 or 3 small ponds. Drift deposits cover the whole surface, except along the river courses, where the underlying rocks crop out. Considerable manufacturing is carried on, consisting of lumber, barrels, staves, leather, etc. **Sand Bank**, (p. o.), on Salmon River, is a station known as "Albion," on the R. W. & O. R. R.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 580,978. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	193,220	170,060	363,280
1855	244,126	328,048	572,174
1860	276,676	146,500	423,176
1865	274,592	206,785	481,377

Pineville, (Salmon River p. o.), on Salmon River, is a small village in the N. part. **Centerville**, (p. o.), a station on the R. W. & O. R. R., **Dug Way**, (p. o.), and **South Albion**, (p. o.), are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in 1812, by Cary Burdick, of Williamstown, on Lot 29, and Peter Henderson, at Sand Bank.¹

AMBOY—was formed from Williamstown, March 25, 1830. It lies upon the E. border of the co., S. of the centre. The surface is rolling and has a general southerly inclination. Its highest point is about 450 ft. above Lake Ontario. It is drained principally by Fish Creek and other small tributaries of Oneida Lake. In the S. and W. parts are numerous small lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Painter Lake, North and South Ponds. The N. half of the town is in the region of the gray sandstone, and the S. half in that of the red or Medina sandstone. **Amboy Centre**, (p. o.), **West Amboy**, (p. o.) and **Carterville**, are small villages. Joseph Perkins, from Conn., was the first settler, in 1805.²

BOYLSTON—was named from Thomas Boylston, in whose name the "Boylston Tract" was for a short time held. It was formed from Orwell, Feb. 7, 1828. It lies upon the N. border of the co., E. of the centre. Its surface is rolling in the centre and E., and moderately hilly in the W. It has a westerly inclination, and its highest points are 700 to 800 ft. above tide. The S. E. corner of the town extends into the gray limestone region, and the soil is light and thin. **Boylston**, (p. o.) is in the N. W. part. **Boylston Centre**, and **East Boylston**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1810, on Lots 2 and 3, by John Wort and Michael Sweetman, both from Canajoharie.³ Meetings for religious worship are held in the town by the Episcopal, Methodists and the Wesleyan Methodists.

CONSTANTIA—was formed from Mexico, April 8, 1808. Hastings was taken off in 1825, and West Monroe in 1839. It lies upon the N. shore of Oneida Lake, in the S. E. corner of the co. The surface is nearly level, and is slightly inclined toward the S. The principal streams are Scriba and Black Creeks, flowing into Oneida Lake. Iron ore is found in the Clinton group of rocks, which extend through the S. part. Frenchman's Island is in Oneida Lake, about 4 mi. from Constantia. It contains about 28 acres, and is named from a M. Der-vatius, who settled there about 1790, with his little family, and remained several years. He afterwards was obliged to give up his island, as coming within the Scriba Purchase, and lived for a time in "Rotterdam," on the N. shore of the lake, where he cultivated a small garden. He was a man of fine education, and is often mentioned by the early travelers by this route, from whose descriptions much romance and fiction have been attached to his history. **Cleveland**, (p. o.), named from James Cleveland, who settled here in 1828, is a station on the "Midland" R. R., and was originally known as "Rotterdam." It was incorp. April 15, 1857, and lies near the E. border of the town. It has several manufacturing establishments, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 895. **Constantia**, (p. o.), in the W. part, on the lake, is also a station. Pop. 587. **Bernhards Bay**, (p. o.), is a village between the last two above mentioned. **Constantia Centre**, is a p. o. Settlement was begun soon after the purchase of Scriba's Patent, in 1790.⁴

CRANBY—was formed from Hannibal, April 20, 1818. A part of Oswego was taken off in 1836. It lies on the W. bank of Oswego River, in the S. W. part of the co. The surface is gently rolling, with a slight inclination to the N. E. Oswego River flows through a valley from 30 to 60 feet below the general level of the town; within this town it has a fall of 40 feet. Lake Nea-tah-wan-ta, near the centre of the E. part, is about 1 mi. in diameter. It lies about 25 feet above the river at the head of the falls. The streams are Ox Creek, Six Mile

¹ In 1813 David, Luther, and Benj. Lilly and Allen McClarn settled in the town. The first birth was that of a son of Luther Lilly, in 1813; the first marriage that of Henry Baker and Lucy Burdick, in 1819; and the first death, that of a son of Luther Lilly, in 1813. The first inn was kept by Dr. Brace, at Sand Bank, in 1814; and the first store, by Ammi Hinkley, in 1828. The Lilly brothers built the first sawmill, in 1813, and Ezekiel Smith the first gristmill, in 1818. The first school was taught by Sylvia Breed, in the summer of 1817.

² Among the early settlers were David Smith, in 1815; Wm. and Isaac Claxton and John Drought, in 1818; and Sage Park, in 1821. The first inn was kept by Joseph Perkins, in 1805; the first sawmill was built by Joseph Murphy, in 1822, and the first gristmill by Sage Park, in 1828. The first school was taught by Cynthia Stoddard, in the summer of 1823.

³ Among the first settlers were David Webb, in 1810; R. Streeter, in 1814; and Peter and Samuel Wells, in 1815; The first birth was that of Phebe Ann Wood; the first marriage, that of Samuel Wells and Elizabeth Gordon; and the first death, that of an infant child of Mr. Ward. Reuben Snyder built the first sawmill, in 1822. The first school was taught by Polly Allport, in 1817.

⁴ Solomon Waring, Joshua Lynch, and Dr. Vandereamp settled in town in 1793; and John Bernhard in 1795. The first birth was that of George Waring, April 11, 1796. The first store was opened in 1793, by Mr. Scriba, and the first inn the same year, by Major Solomon Waring. In 1794-95, Mr. Scriba erected in this town the first sawmill and gristmill built in the co. The first school was opened in 1797, at Constantia.

Creek, and the outlet of Nea-tah-wan-ta Lake. Bradstreets,¹ or Battle Island, is in Oswego River, about 4 mi. below the Oswego Falls. Leather, lumber, and the products of wood are extensively manufactured.² **Oswego Falls**, (p. o.,) incorp. Oct. 12, 1853, and reorg. March 22, 1866, is a station on the Oswego Div. of the D., L. & W. R. R., situated on Oswego River, opposite the village of Fulton. Pop. 1,119. **Granby Centre**, and **South Granby**, are p. offices. **Bowens Corners**, (p. o.,) is a small village in the s. w. part. There are 3 cheese factories in this town. The first settlement was made at the falls, in 1792, by Laurence Van Valkin, from Rensselaer co., N. Y.³ There are now 2 churches in town, both Meth. Episc.; one at Granby Centre, and the other at West Granby.

HANNIBAL—was formed from Lysander, as a part of Onondaga co., Feb. 28, 1806, and embraced all that part of Oswego co. lying w. of the river. Oswego and Granby were taken off in 1818. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is gently undulating, the ridges being 30 to 50 feet above the valleys. In the e. part are several swamps, one of which covers 500 acres. A salt spring, from which salt has been manufactured, is found in the n. w. corner. Springs of brine, characteristic of the Medina sandstone strata, have been discovered in several other localities, but none of sufficient strength to render their working profitable. The principal manufacturing establishments are those of leather, lumber, and the products of wood. **Hannibal**, (p. o.,) on Nine Mile Creek, a little w. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches and a population of 456 inhabitants.⁴ **Hannibal Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 20 houses; and **Hulls Corners**, (South Hannibal p. o.,) 18. **Wheeler's Corners**, (North Hannibal p. o.,) is a hamlet in the n. part; **Fair Dale**, a p. o. near the central part; **Mallory's Mills**, (Mallory p. o.,) is a small village near the e. border; and **Kinneys Four Corners**, is a p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1802, by Thomas Sprague and his sons, from Milton, Saratoga co.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1815.

HASTINGS—was formed from Constantia, April 20, 1825. It lies upon the n. shore of Oneida River, in the s. part of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating, its northern boundary being about 75 feet above Oneida Lake. In some parts of the town it is difficult to find fresh water by digging. Brine springs are found in several parts in the red Medina sandstone formations. **Central Square**, (p. o.,) in the southern part, has a population of 359. **Hastings** (p. o.,) is in the north part. **Caughdenoy** (p. o.,) pronounced "Coc-e-noy," on Oneida River, has a population of 220. **Hastings Centre** (p. o.,) is a small village. **Brewerton** (p. o.,) partly in Onondaga co., has a population of 196 in the town, and 322 in Cicero. It is on the site of Fort Brewerton, built here in the French and Indian wars. **Mallory's Mills**, (Mallory p. o.,) is in the eastern border. The New York and Oswego Midland R. R., crosses the southern border of this town, with stations at Central Square and Caughdenoy. About 4 miles of its track are in this town. The Syracuse Northern R. R. has about 10 miles of track in town, with stations at Brewerton, Central Square, Hastings Centre, and Hastings. The first settlement of Hastings was begun at Fort Brewerton, by Oliver Stevens, in 1789.⁶ There are 5 churches in town: Baptist, Wesleyan, 2 Meth. Episc. and Union.

MEXICO—was formed from Whitestown, April 10, 1792, as part of Herkimer co. Parts of Richland and New Haven were annexed May 9, 1836. It included the northerly towns of Oneida co., nearly all of Lewis and Jefferson cos. w. of Black River, and all of Oswego co. e. of Oswego River. Camden was taken off in 1799, Champion, Redfield, Turin, Watertown, and Lowville, in 1800, Adams in 1802, Lorraine and Williamstown in 1804, Vol-

¹ So named from the circumstance of an engagement having been fought upon it between the English, under Col. Bradstreet, and the French, with their Indian allies, in 1756.

² There are 15 sawmills and a tannery in town.

³ Henry Bush settled in town in 1793; — Penoyer in 1794; Perer Hugunin in 1803; Barnet Morrey in 1804; and John Hutchinson in 1808. The first store was opened in 1792, by an Indian by the name of Fowler; and the first inn was kept by John J. Walrad, in 1807. The first sawmill was built by Schenck & Wilson, in 1814, and the first grist-mill, in 1822. Benjamin Robinson taught the first school, in 1812.

⁴ The *Hannibal Reville*, a monthly, neutral paper, is published by G. V. Emens. Size, 22 by 32. Terms 75 cts.

⁵ Watson Earl, Samuel Baron, Joseph Weed, Sterling Moore, David Wilson, and Israel Messenger settled at Han-

nibal Centre, in 1805. The first birth was that of Carr Sprague, in 1805; the first marriage, that of Daniel Thomas and Prudence Sprague, in 1803; and the first death, that of a daughter of Thomas Sprague, in 1806. The first grist-mill was built by Earl & Colton, in 1805; and the first saw-mill, by Silas Crandell, in 1811. The first inn was kept by Henry Jennings, in 1808; the first store, by Benj. Phelps, in 1815; and the first school was taught in 1810.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Timothy Vickery, Chester Loomis, Solomon Allen, and Jacob Rice. The first birth was that of John L. Stephens, in 1802; the first marriage, that of Silas Bellows and Betsey Vickery, in 1808; and the first death, that of Horatio Stevens, in 1792. Chester Loomis kept the first inn, in 1815; and Hastings Curtis, the first store, in 1820. The first school was taught by Patrick Vickery, at Caughdenoy.

ney in 1806, Constantia in 1808, New Haven in 1813, and Parish in 1828. Its surface is gently rolling. It is well watered by numerous small streams, the principal of which are Little Salmon and Sage Creeks. There is scarcely a foot of waste or broken land in the town. The underlying rock is gray sandstone, covered deep with alluvial deposits. Considerable attention is given to stock raising and dairying; the manufacture of lumber, barrels and leather, is carried on to some extent. **Mexico**, (p. o.), near the centre, was incorp. Jan. 15, 1851, and contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,¹ and an academy.² Pop. 1,204, and a considerable amount of manufactures. **Colosse**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, is a small village in the e. part near the line of the Syracuse Northern R. R. **Texas**,³ (p. o.), located near the mouth of Little Salmon Creek, contains 150 inhabitants. **Union Square**, (p. o.) in the e., is a hamlet and railroad station. The names of the earliest settlers within the present limits of this town are lost. There were about 25 who had already located in 1798; Jonathan Parkhurst and Nathaniel Rood, from Oneida co., came that year.⁴ By the upsetting of a boat upon the lake, in 1799, Capt. Geerman and 6 others were lost, and in 1804, by a similar disaster, 9 others, leaving but 1 male adult inhabitant in the settlement.⁵ There are 10 religious societies and 9 church edifices in town.⁶

NEW HAVEN—was formed from Mexico, April 2, 1812. A part was annexed to Mexico May 9, 1836. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, w. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and inclining to the north. It is watered by Spring Brook, Catfish and Butterfly Creeks, 3 small streams flowing into Lake Ontario. There is quite an extensive marsh near the mouth of Butterfly Creek, in the n. e. part of the town, and another in the s. w. part. The underlying rock is gray sandstone. A branch of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg R. R. crosses the northern part of the town. **New Haven**, (p. o.) situated near the centre of the town, on Catfish Creek, is a small village. **Butterfly**, is a p. o. near the e. line of the town. The first settlement was made by — Rood and — Doolittle, at New Haven, in 1798.⁷ The first church (Cong.) was organized at New Haven Village, in 1817; and Rev. William Williams was the first minister.

ORWELL—was formed from Richland, Feb 28, 1817, and Boylston was taken off in 1828. A part of Richland was annexed March 27, 1844. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface has a s. w. inclination, its e. border being elevated 300 to 500 feet above its w. and 700 to 1,000 feet above Lake Ontario. It is moderately hilly, and is considerably broken in places by the deep ravines of the streams. Upon Salmon River is a fall worthy of note. The stream flows over a rocky bed in a series of rapids for 2 mi. and then falls over a precipice 110 feet perpendicular. The banks of the stream below the fall are 200 feet high. Lumber and other products of wood form the leading articles manufactured; and considerable attention is given to stock raising and dairying. **Orwell Corners**, (Orwell p. o.) in the w. part is a small village, with limited manufactures. **Maline**, (p. o.) is a hamlet in the s. part. The first settlers were Nathaniel Bennett and his son Nathaniel, from Rensselaer co., N. Y., on Lots 82 and 83, and Capt. Noyes, on Lot 29, in 1806.⁸

¹ *Mexico Independent*, weekly, Henry Humphreys, Ed. and Pub., size 24 by 36 inches. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1861.

² The Mexico Academy was organized in 1826, as the "Rensselaer Oswego Academy." Its name was changed May 19, 1845.

³ Formerly called "*Vera Cruz*." For a brief time in the infancy of settlement, it had some prospects as a commercial point, and a road was opened from here to "*Rotterdam*," on Oneida Lake. These hopes were soon blighted, and the plans based upon them speedily proved a failure.

⁴ Phineas Davis and Calvin Tiffany, from Conn., settled in 1799; John Morton and Asa Davis in 1801; Peleg Brown, Daniel Eames, and Leonard Ames in 1804; and Solomon Peck in 1805. The first birth was that of Truman Rood, Aug. 10, 1799; and the first marriage that of Richard Gafford and Mrs. Rood, widow of N. Rood. The first grist and saw mill were built by Mr. Scriba's agent; and the first store was kept by Benj. Wright. The first school was taught by Sanford Douglass, at Colosse, in 1806.

⁵ Capt. Geerman, Nathaniel Rood, — Spencer and son,

— Wheaton, — Clark, and — Doolittle were those who were lost by the first accident. Benj. Winch was the male survivor.

⁶ 2 Bap., 2 M. E. Cong., Presb., Free and Union Bethels, R. C., Prot. French, Prot. Episc., and Union. The Union Society holds its meetings in the Town Hall at Mexico.

⁷ Mr. Wright settled in the town in 1798; Solomon Smith in 1800; C. Drake and Capt. Gardner in 1804; David Enos, Joseph Bailey, and James Jerrett in 1805; and Warner Drake in 1808. The first birth was that of John D. Smith, in Feb. 1805. The first sawmill was erected by Ira Foot, in 1805, and the first gristmill by Waldo Brayton, in 1809. Harriet Eason taught the first school, in the summer of 1806.

⁸ Among the early settlers were Benj. Reynolds, Joshua Hollis, Alden, Gilbert, and Timothy Balch. The first marriage was that of Robert Wooley and a daughter of Nathaniel Bennett, sen., in 1807; and the first death, that of the mother of Timothy Balch, in 1810. The first school was taught by Jesse Aiken, in 1810. Joseph Watson built the first sawmill, in 1810, and Jonah Thompson the first gristmill, 1816.



OSWEGO CITY—formed from Oswego and Scriba, was incorp. as a village March 14, 1828, and was enlarged and organized as a city March 24, 1848. By act of April 15, 1870, it was divided into 8 wards. It is situated on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Oswego River, which divides the city into two nearly equal parts. The river is bordered upon each side by a ridge, which rises in gradual slope to a height of about 100 feet, and ends in bluffs on the lake shore 40 to 60 feet high. The summits of these ridges are about 1 mi. apart, and descend from the river in the same gradual slopes as toward it. One mi. w. is a valley opening through the ridge into the river above the falls, through which

the Oswego may have once flowed into the lake. The s. border of the city is skirted by a bluff or escarpment about 160 feet above the lake, indicating an ancient lake or sea beach. Here commences the deep ravine excavated by the river through strata of red sandstone of the Medina group and underlying shale. The Oswego Falls, now at Fulton, 12 mi. above, appear to have been formerly much lower. The level of their top is 110 ft. above the lake, and this fall is now distributed along this course. The descent at the falls is 11 feet, and within the city of Syracuse 34 feet. There are in the river 6 successive dams built by the State for slack-water canal navigation, affording besides this, a fine water power along most of this course. The lower fall in the city affords about 6,000 horse power, and the next fall within the city, as much more, except in low water. A mineral spring was discovered in Oswego River in 1867, but was not secured until 1870. It is known as the "Deep Rock Spring," and is said to contain the chlorides of sodium, potassium, and magnesium, silica, traces of sulphuric acid, protoxyde of iron, and free carbonic acid. It is sold in the market as a medicinal article.

In 1870, Oswego had a population of 20,910, distributed among its wards as follows: 1st ward, 4,030; 2d ward, 2,307; 3d ward, 3,371; 4th ward, 2,766; 5th ward, 2,394; 6th ward, 2,345; 7th ward, 1,353; and 8th ward, 2,344. Of the total 13,989 were of native, and 6,921 of foreign birth.

The city of Oswego is handsomely laid out, with streets 100 ft. wide, intersecting each other at right angles. The e. and w. banks of the river are connected by two bridges, built by the city,—the lower one, an iron bridge with a draw for the passage of vessels, on Bridge St., the upper on Utica St. The Oswego and Syracuse Division of the D., L. & W. R. R. enters the city from the s. w., and passes down near the river on the w. side, and the Midland & R. W. & O. R. R. Branch enter from the s. e. The former road has 3 rails, so as to accommodate cars having 6 ft. or 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. is under construction, and will enter on the w. side.

Fort Ontario, a Government work, occupies a commanding position on the e. bank, but the military grounds adjacent, have a R. R. on each side, and in front. It has, from the beginning of our Government, been maintained as a military post, and during the late war, the premises were used as a rendezvous for troops while organizing for the field.

The organization of the City Government presents nothing worthy of particular notice. By an act of April 16, 1870, the Police force are under four Com'rs, elected at one time by the people, upon the minority principle of representation, each ballot having but 2 names. The poor are under four Com'rs of Public Charity, appointed by the Supervisors and the Mayor of the city. The city almshouse, valued at \$35,000, is 2½ mi. from the central part of the city, and is of brick, 3 stories, 40 by 46 feet, and is connected with a farm of 136 acres. The arrangements are reported as excellent.

The other public buildings are the co. courthouse, jail, and clerk's office. A U. S. Government building, of Cleveland sandstone and iron, was erected about a dozen years since for the Customhouse, Postoffice and U. S. Courtroom; a City Hall,¹ Orphan Asylum, (noticed in our account of the county,) City Hospital, State Normal School, and a City Library. An Armory was authorized in 1870, and \$20,000 appropriated.

The *Oswego Normal and Training School* was established April 15, 1861, by the Board of

¹ By an Act of May 4, 1869, amended March 16, 1870, the city of Oswego was empowered to sell a certain lot, and purchase another for a city hall.

Education of Oswego City, mainly for the training of teachers for primary schools for the city; but in 1863 the State gave \$3,000 per annum, on condition that suitable buildings should be erected, and that each Senatorial District should be allowed to send 2 first-class teachers annually, free of tuition. In 1865 the grant was raised to \$6,000, and by subsequent acts it has grown into its present ample condition of active usefulness. A large and commodious building was secured, 3 stories high, 153 by 130 feet, worth \$50,000, and with fine grounds surrounding it. The main part of the building is of cut stone, and the wings of wood. The arrangements were completed and the building occupied Feb. 28, 1866, and it has since been in full and successful operation.

The *Public Schools* are under an efficient management, and are arranged in 14 districts, under 75 teachers. Children within school ages, 8,856; attending, 4,823. Volumes in library, 4,040. Value of schoolhouses and sites, \$124,180. Expenses as reported in 1870, \$74,227.31.

The *City Library* is founded upon a donation of \$25,000 by the Hon. Gerrit Smith, which has since been increased. Its edifice, built in 1856, is on the E. side, and is of brick, 2 stories and basement, 92 by 52 feet.

The *Oswego Historical Association* was incorp. March 11, 1865, and April 19, 1867.

The *Commerce* of Oswego is large and increasing. The mouth of the river admits vessels of the largest class navigating the lakes; and the erection of piers and a lighthouse by the U. S. Government renders it one of the safest and most accessible harbors on the lakes. It is now being enlarged and improved by the U. S., as follows: A pier 900 feet long is to extend northward into the lake, from the foot of Fourth street, and from thence about 4,600 feet E. N. E. to a point opposite the end of the present pier, but 735 feet distant from it in the lake. The depth of water at the pier is 25 feet, and the estimates of cost exceed \$1,000,000. A Board of U. S. Engineers have established the lines and recommended these piers, and Congress has granted \$100,000 to make a beginning. The contract for 1,100 feet has been let, and work is about being begun at the w. shore end. The N. Y. & Oswego Midland R. R. propose to build a similar pier on the E. side of the harbor. These works will cover the whole front of the city, and furnish a harbor of vast extent and great security.

A statement of the Railroad facilities of Oswego, present and prospective, has been given in our general account of the county. Its lake and canal commerce for the last year, and a series of years, is shown by the subjoined tables.¹

1 RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND LUMBER.

Aggregate receipts of grain (for grain reduced to wheat) and lumber:

	Grain, bu.	Lumber, ft.
1870.....	12,386,400	289,315,329
1869.....	13,389,547	284,539,533
1868.....	13,967,352	248,368,813
1867.....	12,620,263	237,345,844
1866.....	14,678,715	199,058,502
1865.....	12,906,902	176,488,696
1864.....	10,997,087	147,000,485
1863.....	14,673,261	132,066,910
1862.....	18,165,572	122,994,880
1861.....	18,184,211	80,744,849
1860.....	17,334,973	170,402,228
1859.....	7,345,322	144,654,574
1858.....	11,322,440	119,408,400
1857.....	8,242,972	111,140,673

STATEMENT showing the comparative receipts by lake of same articles, during the last three years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	5,752	3,526	1,165
Wheat, bu.....	6,850,412	7,779,690	6,970,334
Corn, bu.....	940,484	1,818,170	3,079,346
Oats, bu.....	427,684	62,331	683,154
Barley, bu.....	3,545,571	3,199,747	2,134,310
Rye, bu.....	310,407	334,002	169,750
Peas, bu.....	170,480	153,023	345,603
Lumber, ft.....	289,315,329	284,539,533	248,368,813

RECEIPTS BY THE DIFFERENT ROUTES IN 1870.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Well. Canal.....	5,776,704	871,491	335,131	276,945
Well. Railway.....	250,389	67,340	30,393	.....
Collingwood.....	21,868	.....	.....	.....
	6,048,961	938,831	365,524	276,945
Leaving for Lake Ontario.....	801,451	1,653	62,160	3,268,626
Total.....	6,850,412	940,484	427,684	3,545,571

CANAL COMMERCE OF OSWEGO.

STATEMENT of property first cleared at the Collector's Office at Oswego, on the Oswego Canal, during the year 1870:

Tolls at 2c.....	Quantity.	Tons.	Value.	Tolls.
				\$12,687

THE FOREST.

Products of wood.				
Lumber, ft....	271,618,045	452,697	\$6,750,451	\$273,256
Shingles, No....	15,031,000	1,879	45,093	846
Wood, eds.....	40	112	240	28
Ashes, lbs.....	17,295,400	8,647	25,943	1,702
Total.....		463,335	\$6,861,727	\$275,812

AGRICULTURE.

Products of Animals.				
Pork, bbls.....	5	1	90	.....
Cheese, lbs.....	27,000	14	5,400	3
Butter, lbs.....	1,250	1	500	.....
Wool, lbs.....	3,000	2	1,500	.....
Total.....		18	7,490	3

Vegetable Food.				
Flour, bbls.....	105,925	11,440	635,550	5,101
Wheat, bu.....	3,857,727	115,732	5,015,945	42,006
Rye, bu.....	264,246	7,402	224,693	2,945
Corn, bu.....	361,411	10,120	289,129	3,152
Barley, bu.....	3,246,104	77,966	3,246,104	38,667
Malt, bu.....	71,727	1,219	107,591	917
Oats, bu.....	247,053	3,953	148,232	2,000
Bran, &c., lbs.	10,257,342	5,144	102,873	1,650
Peas, bu.....	154,482	4,634	154,482	1,976
Apples, bbls.	7,554	567	11,331	131
Potatoes, bu....	2,134	64	1,067	104
Total.....		238,181	9,936,097	98,839
All other Agricultural Products.				
Unmanufact'd tobacco, lbs.	9,000	4	1,520	.....

The Board of Trade of Oswego was incorp. April 29, 1868. The city has 4 National Banks, (cap. \$715,000,) a State Bank, (cap. \$274,400,) a Savings Bank, and a large amount of mercantile trade. Some of its manufactories are on a magnificent scale, especially those of flour and starch.¹ There are 3 daily and 3 weekly newspapers² published in the city. The number of churches is 15, viz: 2 Presb., 2 Prot. Episc., 2 Bap., 4 R. C., 1 Cong., 3

MANUFACTURES.			
Spirits, lbs....	7,600	4	900
Leather, lbs....	66,985	33	20,696
Furniture.....	9,443	5	1,839
Pig iron, lbs....	32,400	16	648
Iron ware, lbs..	12,969	6	778
Cottons, lbs....	5,046	3	1,009
Salt, dom., lbs..	301,500	151	2,261

Total..... 218 28,701 8

MERCHANDISE.			
Crockery, lbs..	9,214	5	461
All oth. mdse..	96,479	48	11,577
Total.....	53	12,038	31

OTHER ARTICLES.			
Stone, &c., lbs.	1,893,400	949	3,779
Gypsum.....	29,000	40	237
Coal, bitum..	199,200	100	797
Iron ore.....	10,079,100	5,040	30,237
Sundries.....	28,727,500	14,364	1,149,100
Total.....	20,493	1,184,150	3,797
Grand total.....	722,303	\$18,030,603	\$391,177

RECEIPTS IN 1870.

STATEMENT of property left at Oswego, on the Oswego Canal, or which was left between that place and the Collector's Office next in order on the Canal:

THE FOREST.			
Product of Wood.	Quantity.	Tons.	Value.
Lumber, ft.....	21,802	36	\$545
Timber, 1000 c ft.....	6,626	133	99
Total.....		169	644

AGRICULTURE.			
Wool, lbs.....	82,043	41	49,226
Hides.....	599,441	300	47,955
Total.....		341	97,181
Vegetable Food.			
Flour, bbls.....	249	27	1,494
Wheat, bu.....	68,562	2,057	109,699
Corn.....	2,365	73	2,084
Total.....		2,157	113,277

All Other Agricultural Products.			
Cotton, lbs.....	29,598	15	5,852
Manufact'd tobacco.....	18,049	9	1,805
Hemp.....	14,989	8	2,248
Total.....		32	9,905

MANUFACTURES.			
Spirits, dom., lbs.....	122,121	61	24,424
Leather.....	22,145	11	6,644
Furniture.....	50,051	25	10,010
Pig iron.....	2,201,280	1,101	44,026
Bloom and bar iron.....	2,984	15	239
Iron ware.....	2,195,003	1,098	131,700
Woolens.....	730	.....	584
Cottons, dom.....	29,121	15	5,824
Salt, dom.....	175,748,238	87,874	1,318,112
Salt, foreign.....	1,601,114	801	12,809
Total.....		91,001	1,454,372

MERCHANDISE.			
Sugar, lbs.....	4,324,669	2,167	520,160
Molasses.....	2,132,240	1,066	127,934
Coffee.....	125,839	63	37,752
Nails, spikes, &c.....	534,862	267	26,743
Iron and steel.....	217,887	109	10,894
Railroad iron.....	101,296,572	50,648	3,038,897
Crockery, &c.....	853,696	427	42,685
All other mdse.....	29,904,719	14,952	3,588,566
Total.....		69,699	7,393,631

OTHER ARTICLES.			
Stone, lime and clay, lbs.	11,286,019	5,643	22,572
Gypsum.....	21,360,260	10,654	63,925
Coal, anthracite.....	78,078,111	39,039	312,312
Coal, bituminous.....	62,963,080	21,432	188,589
Sundries.....	8,585,683	4,293	343,427
Total.....		91,061	930,825
Grand total.....		254,460	\$9,969,835

COMPARATIVE Statement of principal articles shipped by Canal during the last three years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Flour, bbls.....	165,925	69,161	46,741
Wheat, bu.....	3,857,727	4,711,984	3,336,234
Corn.....	361,411	1,020,893	2,912,235
Oats.....	247,053	69,541	628,042
Barley.....	3,246,104	2,793,064	1,948,892
Rye.....	264,346	306,019	146,963
Peas.....	154,432	187,226	346,276
Apples, bbls.....	7,554	1,473	29,167
Milled feed, lbs.....	10,287,242	15,223,090	22,193,233
Shingles, No.....	15,031,600	17,138,000	16,146,000
Lumber, ft.....	271,618,045	261,058,887	233,256,158

COMPARATIVE Statement of leading articles received by Canal during the last three years:

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Cotton, lbs.....	29,258	10,759	23,545
Hides.....	599,441	841,216	341,923
Leather.....	22,145	34,806	50,549
Pig iron.....	2,201,280	571,290	2,026,159
Iron ware, &c.....	2,195,003	2,734,182	2,077,494
Bloom and bar iron.....	2,984	2,434	138,698
Salt, dom.....	175,748,238	185,134,608	206,083,276
Salt, foreign.....	1,601,114	1,357,879	4,589,372
Sugar.....	4,324,669	2,903,251	3,600,024
Molasses.....	2,132,240	302,650	502,737
Coffee.....	125,839	190,254	310,182
Nails, spikes, &c.....	534,862	717,343	503,836
Iron and steel.....	217,887	669,198	645,209
Railroad iron.....	101,296,572	104,025,958	118,828,361
Crockery, &c.....	853,696	811,051	1,437,733
Stone, lime and clay.....	11,286,019	17,346,224	31,084,847
Gypsum.....	21,360,260	24,448,940	29,342,800
Coal.....	140,941,191	133,172,069	237,249,506

The value of the canal trade of Oswego for the past four years is shown in the following statement:

	Shipped.	Received.	Total.
1870.....	\$18,030,603	\$9,999,835	\$28,030,438
1869.....	20,201,779	10,306,561	30,510,340
1868.....	21,540,202	12,348,670	33,888,872
1867.....	23,556,555	8,402,703	32,159,436

It should be borne in mind that prices of the various articles transported on the canals vary year by year.

The following will show the number of tons of property shipped from, and arrived at, Oswego, for the past four years:

	Shipped.	Received.	Total.
1870.....	822,303	254,460	976,763
1869.....	725,582	260,578	986,160
1868.....	690,137	322,234	1,112,371
1867.....	666,581	239,631	906,312

Notwithstanding the material reduction in canal tolls in 1870—on flour and grain 50 per cent—it will be seen that the number of tons shipped were 3,279 less than in 1869.

CANAL TOLLS.—The following will show the amount of tolls received at the Collector's Office at Oswego during the past four years:

1870.....	\$391,177
1869.....	563,804
1868.....	663,395
1867.....	560,713

The falling off in tolls has been more remarkable than in the number of tons shipped. The decrease in 1870, compared with 1869, is \$172,627.

1 The Oswego Starch Factory occupies 10 acres of ground, uses 850,000 bushels of corn, and produces 3,225 tons of starch a year. It employs 500 hands. The number of mills in the city, and on the river within 11 miles, is 21, with 111 run of stone, and capable of making 8,000 barrels of flour, (requiring 40,000 bushels of wheat,) daily. There are in the city 10 grain elevators, with storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels.

2 Daily Commercial Advertiser and Times, (Rep.), daily, Sundays excepted. T. S. Brigham & Co., pubs. Size 26 by 42. Terms \$7.00. Estab. in 1863.

Weekly edition of the above, terms \$1.25. Oswego Palladium, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. Palladium Printing Co., eds. & pubs. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$6.00.

Weekly edition of the above, terms \$1.25. Established in 1819.

Oswego Daily Press, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. F. A. Crandall, ed., Oswego Printing Co., pubs. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$6.00.

Weekly edition of the above, terms, \$1.50. Established in 1870.

Meth. Episc., and 1 Luth. The city is supplied with water from Oswego river, there being a reservoir on each side, and the pump works being on the west.

The early history of Oswego has already been noticed in the general history of the co. For a long period it was garrisoned by a company of British regulars, and this lonely place on a desolate shore is spoken of by travelers in 1790-5, as the most uninviting and monotonous on the whole line of the frontiers. The temptation and opportunity for desertion were so many that the most trusty companies were selected for the duty, and half of these usually deserted during the year. Its modern history begins with the British evacuation of 1796. During the year following the evacuation, Neil McMullin, a merchant of Kingston, moved thither, bringing with him a house framed at Kingston.¹ In 1802, but 2 or 3 vessels were owned on the American side of the lake, trade being principally carried on by vessels belonging to the Northwest Fur Company. During this year Benajah Boyington built a warehouse on the w. side of the river, and Arch. Fairfield became a forwarding merchant. Salt from the Onondaga Springs was at that time the most important item in the commerce of Oswego. In 1803, Matthew McNair engaged in the forwarding business, and purchased a schooner. In 1804 he built another, and, in connection with other gentlemen, purchased a number of Canadian vessels. From this period shipbuilding was carried on briskly, and it formed a leading interest until the War of 1812.

On the 5th of May, 1814, the British fleet, under Sir James Yeo, appeared off the harbor and opened a heavy fire upon the place. After a gallant but vain defence, Col. Mitchell, in command, retreated, leaving the fort and town in possession of the enemy. The principal object of the attack was to secure the naval stores destined for the new vessels building at Sackets Harbor; but a large share of these were at Oswego Falls, 12 mi. above, and were not taken. On the morning of the 7th the British retired, and the fleet proceeded n. to blockade Sackets Harbor. Lieut. Woolsey, who had charge of the stores, immediately dropped down the river, and, with 19 boats laden with stores, set out on the lake under cover of night, and supported by a body of riflemen and Indians, under Maj. Appling, on shore. The boats were pursued, and took refuge in Sandy Creek, where an action took place, resulting in the capture of the entire attacking party.

In 1816, steam navigation was first introduced on Lake Ontario, and its great progress since has been of immense importance to Oswego. In 1829-30, Alvin Bronson and T. S. Morgan erected the first flouring mill. In 1828, the Oswego Canal was finished,² and in 1830 the Welland Canal was opened, giving a new impulse to trade.

OSWEGO (town)—was formed from Hannibal, April 20, 1818. A part of Granby was annexed May 20, 1836. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, on the w. side of the river. Its surface is generally rolling, ending in a bluff shore upon the lake. The streams are the Eight Mile, Rice, Snake, and Minetto Creeks. A fall in Oswego River within the limits of this town affords an abundance of water-power. The underlying rock is principally red sandstone, and the surface in places is stony. **Minetto**,³ (p. o.), situated on Oswego River, 4 mi. from the city, contains about 200 inhabitants. **South West Oswego**, and **Oswego Centre**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1797, by Asa Rice, from Conn. Reuben Pixley came in 1800, and Daniel Burt in 1802.⁴

PALERMO—was formed from Volney, April 4, 1832. It is an interior town, lying just s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating. The large swamp in the e. part of the town is 57 feet above Oneida Lake, and the ridges are about 25 feet above the swamp. The streams are Scotts and Fish Creeks. Lumber and the products of wood are the principal manufactured products of the town. **Palermo**, (p. o.), situated near the centre of the town, and **Vermillion**, (p. o.), are small villages. **East Palermo**, is

¹ When Mr. McMullin and his family landed at Oswego, they found two American residents, John Love and Ziba Phillips. They were traders, and left soon after. Capt. Edward O'Connor, of the Revolutionary Army, came in during the same year. Matthew McNair and Bradner Burt and his father came in 1802; Henry Eagle in 1803; Alvin Bronson in 1810; and Wm. Dolloway in 1811. In 1810 the population numbered 300. Rankin McMullin, son of Neil McMullin, born in 1800, was the first child born within the present limits of the city.

² In 1810, 10 years before the Oswego Canal was completed, 36,000 barrels of Onondaga salt were received at Oswego,

of which 26,000 barrels went to Western States by the portages round Niagara Falls.

³ A sawmill at this place is one of the largest in the State, and is capable of sawing 20,000 ft. per 24 hours.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Nathan Nelson and Beckwith, in 1804; Eleazar Perry, in 1805; Jonathan Buel and Jacob Thorp, in 1806; and Daniel Robinson, in 1809. The first birth was that of Thomas Jefferson Rice, in 1801; the first marriage, that of Augustus Ford and Miss Rice, in 1800; and the first death, that of an infant child of Asa Rice, in 1798.

a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1806, by David Jennings, Simeon Crandall, and Sylvanus Hopkins.¹ The first settled preacher was Rev. Asaph Graves.

PARISH—named from David Parish, former proprietor, was formed from Mexico, March 20, 1828. It is an interior town, a little s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, but considerably broken by ravines, and in some parts rough and stony. The streams are Salmon Creek and its branches. The valley in the w. part is 246 ft. above Lake Ontario, and the e. summits are 25 to 50 ft. higher. **Parishville**, (Parish p. o.,) on Salmon Creek, in the w. part, is a small village. The Syracuse Northern R. R. crosses the s. w. corner of this town. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Thomas Nutting, Eliada Orton, Jonathan Bedell, Amos Williams, and Rev. Gamaliel Barnes.²

REDFIELD—was taken from Mexico, as part of Oneida co., March 14, 1800.³ It is the n. e. corner of the co. Its surface is hilly in the s., but in the n. it spreads out into a high, rolling plateau 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. A wide interval extends along the course of Salmon River, which stream drains nearly the whole town. The underlying rock is gray limestone, and the soil upon it is generally a thin and moderately fertile gravelly loam. The greater part of the town is still unsettled, and the uplands are frosty and forbidden regions.

Centre Square, (Redfield p. o.,) situated on Salmon River, in the s. part of the town, contains 2 churches, a tannery, and about 30 houses. **Greenborough**, is a p. o. in the n. w. part. The Williamstown and Redfield R. R., mainly used for taking out wood for railroad use, has been extended into this town. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1798, by immigrants mostly from Conn.⁴ The first church (Cong.) was organized with 19 members in 1802, by Rev. Joshua Johnson.

RICHLAND—was formed from Williamstown, as part of Oneida co., Feb. 20, 1807. Orwell was taken off in 1817, Sandy Creek and Albion in 1825, a part of Mexico in 1836, and a part of Orwell in 1844. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario, n. of the centre of the co. The surface is generally level or gently rolling. The e. part is 250 ft. above Lake Ontario, and Pulaski Village is 121 ft. above,—giving to the town a decidedly westerly inclination. The principal streams are Salmon River, Deer and Grindstone Creeks; and upon each of them are falls, furnishing a large amount of water-power.⁵ Spring Brook is a small stream flowing from several large springs in the e. part of the town, and in the course of 4 mi. falls 150 feet. The springs are permanent; so that the power furnished is abundant and constant. The mouth of Salmon River furnishes an excellent harbor. The underlying rock is the Lorraine shales. **Pulaski**, (p. o.,) on Salmon River, about 3 mi. from its mouth, is the half shire of the co. and was incorp. April 26, 1832. It contains 4 churches, a courthouse, an academy,⁶ a newspaper office,⁷ 2 banks, and several manufacturing establishments.⁸ Pop. 1,500. It is a station on the Oswego branch of the R. W. & O. R. R., and on the Syr. N. R. R. **Port Ontario**, (p. o.,) on Salmon River, near its mouth, contains about 50 houses; and **Holmesville**, (South Richland p. o.,) is on the line of the Syracuse Northern R. R. **Selkirk**, at the mouth of Salmon River, contains a church, a U. S. lighthouse, and 30 dwellings. **Richland**, (p. o., formerly "Richland Station,") is in the e. part of the town, at the junction of the Oswego branch of the R. W. & O. R. R. with the main line. **Sand Hill**, (Daysville p. o.,) is a R. R. station on the Oswego branch of the R. W. & O. R. R. The first settlement was made near the mouth of Salmon River, in 1801, by Nathan

¹ Among the first settlers were Alvin Walker, Stephen Blake, and Zadock Hopkins. The first birth was that of Alvin Walker, Jr.; the first marriage, that of Joseph Jennings and Sally Chapin; the first death, that of Zadock Hopkins,—all in 1811. The first inn was opened in 1816, by Stephen Blake; and the first sawmill was built by Phineas Chapin, in 1812. The first school was taught by Harriet Eason, in the summer of 1812.

² Paul Allen settled in town in 1805. The first birth was that of Ransom Orton, in 1805; the first death, that of Jonathan Bedell, killed by the fall of a tree; and the first marriage, that of Nathan Parkhurst and the widow Bedell. John Miller kept the first inn, in 1807; and Martin Way and Paul Allen built the first sawmill, in 1803. The first school was taught at Parishville, in the summer of 1807.

³ The town of "Arcadia," so called, was annexed Feb. 20, 1807. The town of "Greenboro" was erected Feb. 21, 1843, and re-annexed March 1, 1848, in consequence of fraudulent practices with regard to assessments upon the lands of non-residents.

⁴ Among those who settled in the town in 1798 were

Amos Kent, Josiah Tryon, Nathan Sage, Jonathan Harmon, James Drake, John Strong, Benj. Austin, Samuel Brooks, Eliakim Simonds, Nathan Cook, Ebenezer Chamberlain, David Harmon, and Elihu Ingraham. The first birth was that of Ezra L. H. Chamberlain; and the first death, that of an infant son of Dr. Allen, in 1801. The first saw and grist mills were built in 1801; and the first inn was opened the same year, by David Butler. The first school was taught in 1802, by Rev. Joshua Johnson.

⁵ There are 19 sawmills, 8 shingle mills, 6 flouring and grist mills, 2 paper mills, a tool factory, and several other manufacturing establishments in the town.

⁶ Pulaski Academy was organized June 4, 1853.

⁷ *The Pulaski Democrat*. (Dem.) weekly; L. Reade, Ed. and Pro. Size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1849.

⁸ Two paper mills, 4 flouring and grist mills, 2 sawmills, 2 wood machine shops, (sash, blind, etc.,) a foundry and machine shop, and 2 furniture factories, besides several mechanic shops, and some 15 stores of various kinds. A large cheese factory is at this place, and 2 tanneries.

Tuttle, of Canada, and Nathan Wilcox and Albert Bohannon, from Rome.¹ The first church (Cong.) was organized Jan. 22, 1811; and the Rev. Oliver Leavitt was the first settled pastor. There are 7 churches in town.²

SANDY CREEK—was formed from Richland, March 24, 1825. It lies on the shore of Lake Ontario upon the N. border of the co. Its surface is rolling and has a westerly inclination, its E. border being elevated about 500 feet above the surface of the lake. It is drained by Little Sandy Creek and many smaller streams, all of which have rapid currents and are frequently interrupted by falls, which furnish a good supply of water-power. Little Sandy Pond, a portion of Lake Ontario, nearly landlocked, lies principally within the limits of this town. The soil consists of gravelly loam and disintegrated shale, and is generally productive. Lumber is the principal manufactured product.³ **Washingtonville**, (Sandy Creek p. o.), situated on Little Sandy Creek, 4 mi. from its mouth, is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R., and Syracuse Northern R. R. Pop. 986. **East Sandy Creek**, is a p. o. **Lacona**, is the northern terminus of the Syracuse Northern R. R. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Joseph Hurd and Elias Howe, from Oneida co.⁴ The first church, (Presb.) was organized in 1817, by Rev. Mr. Dunlap.

SCHROEPEL—named from George C. Schroepel, former owner of Township 24. The name is pronounced "Scru-ple." It was taken from Volney, April 4, 1832. It lies in the S. part of the co., in the N. E. angle formed by the junction of Oneida and Oswego Rivers. The surface is level or gently rolling. It is watered by Scott and Fish Creeks and many smaller streams. A swamp extends northward from the mouth of Fish Creek to the N. border of the town, and is a half mile to a mile in width. The underlying rocks, which belong to the Clinton group, nowhere crop out in the town. There are 10 sawmills, 4 shingle mills, and other manufactures in town. **Phoenix**,⁵ (p. o.), on Oswego River, 2 mi. below Three River Point, was incorp. in 1848, and is now org. under an act passed May 6, 1868. The corporate limits include parts of this town, and of Lysander, Onondaga co. It contains 3 churches, a State Bank, and a newspaper office.⁶ Pop. 1,418. **Gilbertsville**, (Gilberts Mills p. o.), in the N. part, contains 2 churches. **Hinmansville**, (p. o.), in the extreme W. part, on Oswego River, contains 154 inhabitants, and **Pennelville**, (p. o.), near the centre, 15. Settlement was commenced by Abram Paddock, in 1800.⁷ The first church, (M. E.) was organized in 1826.

SCRIBA, named from George Scriba, former proprietor—was taken from "*Fredericksburgh*," (now Volney) as part of Oneida co., April 5, 1811. It lies upon the shore of Lake Ontario and the E. bank of Oswego River. Its surface is rolling, the ridges extending N. and S., and elevated 100 to 180 feet above the lake. It is drained by Black Creek, flowing S., and Nine Mile, Four Mile, and Wine Creeks, flowing N. Upon several of these streams are valuable mill privileges. **Scriba Corners**, (Scriba p. o.), near the centre of the town, is a small village, **North Scriba**, and **South Scriba**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made by Henry Everts, in 1798.⁸

VOLNEY, named in honor of the French Traveler and infidel writer—was formed by the name of "*Fredericksburgh*,"—from Mexico as part of Oneida co., March 21, 1806. Its name was changed April 5, 1811. Scriba was taken off in 1811, and Schroepel and Palermo

¹ Among the early settlers were Hugh Montgomery, in 1801; John Ingersoll, Benj. Bull, Israel Jones, John Farnham, and — Johnson, in 1804; Jeremiah Matthewson in 1807; and Ephraim and Justus Fox, in 1808. The first birth was that of Benj. Ingersoll, Aug. 28, 1804; the first marriage, that of Samuel Crippen and Ruth Tuttle, the same year; and the first death, that of a child of Nathan Tuttle. The first inn was kept by Benj. Winch, in 1806; and the first store, by John Meacham, in 1810. The first sawmill was built by John Hoar, in 1806; and the first gristmill, by Jeremiah Matthewson, in 1808. Milly Ellis taught the first school in the summer of 1808. The first dam across Salmon River was built in 1833, by Abner French. There are 20 wheels now driven by this dam, and 32 in the village by water power.

² Three Bap., 2 M. E. Cong., and Prot. E.

³ There are 11 sawmills, 2 shingle mills, 2 gristmills, and 2 tanneries in town.

⁴ In 1805, Asel Hurd, and 5 families from Vt. by the name of Meacham, settled in town. The first sawmill was built by Wm. Skinner and Joseph Hurd, in 1804; and the first gristmill, by James Human, in 1806. Simeon Meacham kept the first store and tavern, in 1806; and the first school was taught at the house of George Harding, by his daughter, in 1807-08. The first birth was that of Laura Hurd;

the first marriage, that of Henry Patterson and Lucy Meacham, in 1806; and the first death, that of Mrs. Elias Howe, in 1807.

⁵ Named in honor of Alex. Phoenix.

⁶ *Phoenix Register*, (Ind.) weekly, J. M. Williams, ed. and prop. Size, 22 by 32. Terms, 1.00. Estab. in 1860.

⁷ Thos. Vickery acted — La Hommedieu settled in 1807; and Wm. Miles in 1808. The first birth was that of Joseph Vickery, Sept. 11, 1807; and the first marriage, that of John Lemanier and Sally Winter. The first saw mill was erected by H. W. Schroepel, in 1819; and the first gristmill, by A. & H. Gilbert, the same year. The first store was kept by Andrus Gilbert, in 1821; and the first inn, by Alexander Phoenix, in 1823. Horatio Sweet taught the first school, at Three River Point, in 1812.

⁸ Asael Bush and Samuel Tiffany settled in town in 1801; Wm. Burt and Hiel Stone in 1805; and Dr. Deodatus Clark in 1807. The first birth was that of Henry Everts, Jr.; the first marriage, that of John Masters and Eliza Baldwin, in 1806; and the first death, that of a child of Hiram Warner. The first inn was kept by Hiel Stone, in 1806; and the first store, by Orrin Stone and Aaron Parkhurst, in 1819. Benj. Robinson, from Manlius, taught the first school, in 1804.

in 1832. It lies upon the *E.* bank of Oswego River, *S. W.* of the centre of the co. Its surface is undulating, with high, steep banks bordering upon the river. The ridges are 50 to 100 ft. above the valleys and 100 to 200 feet above Oswego River. The red sandstone crops out on the bank of the river and is extensively quarried for building stone. The falls upon the river furnish an immense water-power. **Fulton**, (*p. o.*) on Oswego River, at the Falls, was incorp. April 29, 1835. It contains 6 churches, the Falley Seminary, 2 newspaper offices¹, 2 national banks and a large number of manufacturing establishments. Pop. 3,507. **Seneca Hill**, on Oswego River, in the *N. W.* corner of the town, contains about 70 dwellings and two large flouring establishments. **Volney Corners**, (*Volney p. o.*) near the centre, contains about 25 houses. **Ingalls Crossing**, (*p. o.*) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fulton. **North Volney**, is a *p. o.* The present village of Fulton became the seat of a floating population in the early part of the eighteenth century; but permanent settlement was not commenced until 1793.² The first church, (*Presb.*) was organized in 1814; and the Rev. Mr. Leavitt was the first settled minister.

WEST MONROE—was formed from Constantia, March 21, 1839. It lies upon the *N.* shore of Oneida Lake, *S. E.* of the centre of the co. The surface is level and marshy in the *S.*, and rolling, broken, and stony in the *N.* A marsh on the bank of the lake covers an area of more than 1,000 acres, and a considerable portion of it produces cranberries. In the valleys between the ridges, in the *N.* part of the town, are several smaller marshes. Red sandstone, the underlying rock, crops out in this town and furnishes a plentiful supply of valuable building stone. Bog iron is found in the *N.* part. The New York and Oswego Midland R. R. passes across the southern border of this town. **West Monroe**, is a *p. o.*, and **Union Settlement**, a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Martin Owens, Abel and Joseph B. Ames, Ebenezer Loomis, and Sylvanus Allen.³ The first church (*Presb.*) was organized in 1843.

WILLIAMSTOWN—was formed from Mexico, as part of Oneida co., March 24, 1804. Richland was taken off in 1807, and Amboy in 1830. It lies near the centre of the *E.* border of the co. The surface is undulating in the *S.*, but broken and stony in the *W.*, and moderately hilly in the *E.* It is drained by Fish Creek, flowing into Oneida Lake, and the head branches of Salmon River. The surface of Fish Creek at Williamstown Mills, in the *S. E.* part, is 354 feet above Lake Ontario, and the hills in the *N. E.* are 200 to 300 feet higher. The greater part of the town is yet unsettled. Lumber and leather are the principal manufactured products. **Williamstown**, (*p. o.*) on Fish Creek, in the *S.* part, is a station on the R. W. & O. R. R. **Kasoag**, (*p. o.*) a little *W.* of the centre, is a station on the railroad. **Maple Hill**, (*p. o.*) is a station on the Williamstown & Redfield R. R. The first settlement was made in 1801, by Gilbert Taylor, Solomon Goodwin, Ichabod Comstock, Dennis Orton, Henry Williams, and Henry Filkins.⁴ The first church (*Cong.*) was founded in 1805, by Rev. Wm. Stone.

¹ *Fulton Patriot and Gazette*, (*Repub.*) weekly. Bennett Brothers, eds. and publishers. Size, 27 by 41. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1843.

Fulton Times, (*Ind.*) weekly. Geo. E. Williams, ed. and pub. Size, 22 by 32. Terms \$1.00. Established in 1868.

² Daniel Masters settled at Oswego Falls in 1793; Laurence Van Valkenburgh, below the Falls, in 1795; and John Van Buren in 1796. John Waterhouse settled in the town in 1797; and Ebenezer Wright in 1800. The first birth after the permanent settlement was in 1795; and the first death, that of John Waterhouse, in August, 1799. Daniel Masters kept the first inn, at the Falls, in 1794; and — Goodell erected the first sawmill, in 1796. Miss A. Waterhouse taught the first school, in 1800. A destructive fire occurred

in June, 1871, destroying a paper mill, and other establishments, valued at \$55,000.

³ Deacon Smith, from Mass., settled in the town in 1808, and Hiram Nickerson in 1810. The first birth was that of Azariah Ames. The first inn was kept by Deacon Smith, in 1812; and the first school was taught by Caroline Barnes, in 1810.

⁴ The first marriage was that of Joel Rathburn and Miss P. Alden, in Sept. 1802; and the first death that of Mrs. Sarah Orton, in the spring of 1804. Isaac Alden opened the first inn, in 1803, built the first sawmill, the same year, and the first gristmill, in 1804. The first store was opened in 1806, by Daul Furman. The first school was taught by Philander Allen, in 1803.

OTSEGO COUNTY.



THIS county was erected from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791, and embraced the two original towns of Otsego and Cherry Valley. A part of Schoharie was taken off in 1795, and a part of Delaware in 1797. It lies upon the highlands at the head of Susquehanna River, s. e. of the centre of the State. It is centrally distant 66 miles from Albany, and contains 1,038 sq. mi. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges separated by deep, broad valleys. The declivities are generally gradual; and the highest summits are 400 to 700 ft. above the valleys, and 1,700 to 2,000 ft. above tide. The ridges have a general n. e. and s. w. direction. A high and rocky upland extends into the s. e. corner from Delaware,

terminating upon Schenevus Creek in an abrupt and wall-like declivity, 300 to 500 ft. high. The other ridges of the co. have a nearly uniform elevation, and generally terminate in steep declivities upon the valleys of the streams. The principal streams are Unadilla River, forming the w. boundary, Wharton and Butternut Creeks, Otego Creek, Susquehanna River, Cherry Valley and Schenevus Creeks. Charlotte River forms a small portion of the s. boundary. Besides these, there are a large number of smaller creeks and brooks, tributaries to the above. A few small streams rise in the n. e. corner and flow into the Mohawk. Otsego Lake, in the n. e. part, is a fine sheet of water 8 mi. long and about 1 mi. broad. It is 1,193 ft. above tide, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, with a high range of the Hamilton group on the east side, and a low and interrupted range of the same formation in the west; an elevated projection at the northeast end, and an extension north on the west side. The valley of which the lake forms the head, spreads out towards the southwest. Its outlet forms the principal head branch of the Susquehanna. Schuyler or Canaderago Lake, n. w. of Otsego, is a similar sheet of water $3\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long, and surrounded by formations similar to those around Otsego Lake, but the country is less hilly. The other bodies of water in the co. are small ponds. The rocks in the n. e. corner consist of the limestones of the Helderberg division. The hills in the s. part are composed of the shales of the Hamilton group and the shales and sandstones of the Portage and Chemung groups. Almost all the valuable quarries of the co. are found in the limestone region of the n. e. The soil in the n. e. is a good quality of gravelly and calcareous loam; but further south it is a clay and shaly loam upon the hills, and a gravelly loam and alluvium in the valleys. The uplands are best adapted to grazing. Butter, cheese, and hops, are the leading agricultural products, although grain and fruit are readily cultivated. In 1865, there were 35 cheese factories in this co., of which 34 used the milk of 7,055 cows, and 31 produced 1,559,591 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, there were 40, of which 35 used the milk of 11,761 cows. The manufacturing interests are limited, though the water power is ample.

The county seat is located at Cooperstown, in the town of Otsego, at the foot of Otsego Lake. Provisions was made by act of June 14, 1870, for raising money to rebuild the county buildings, which had become old and inadequate for their use. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, contiguous to the courthouse. The county poorhouse is situated upon a farm of 180 acres in Middlefield, 4 mi. s. of Cooperstown. The buildings are old and dilapidated of wood and stone; the latter used by the keeper and his family. A building near it is three stories high, including basement, 100 by 30 feet in size, with another 100 by 24. There is a separate wooden building for the insane, but serious defects in arrangement and management are reported.

The *Alb. and Susq. R. R.*, (leased to Del. & Hud. Canal co.,) was along the s. e. border of the county through Worcester, Maryland, Milford, Oneonta, Otego and Unadilla. The *Cherry Valley, Sharon & Alb. R. R.* leased as above, enters the town of Cherry Valley from Schoharie county, and a continuation is projected towards Utica, but not built. The *Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley R. R.* connects with the *Alb. & Susq. R. R.* at a junction in Milford, is 16 miles in length, and passes through the towns of Milford, Hartwick, and a small part of Otsego co. A branch of the *U. C. & S. V. R. R.*, (leased to the Del. Lackawana and Western R. R.,) extends from Cassville Junction to Richfield Springs on the north

border of the co., also passing through Plainfield in the extreme N. W. corner of the co. A continuation southward, or south eastward from Richfield Springs, is proposed. The "Syracuse Branch of the N. Y., Utica and Ogdensburgh R. R." has lately been proposed from Oneonta to Earlville. The New Berlin Branch of the N. Y. & O. Midland, follows the west bank of the Unadilla 22 mi. just over the line, but practically supplying the wants of that region. Its extension northward is probable.

The first settlement in this co. was made at Cherry Valley, in 1740, by John Lindsay, a Scotchman, who, with three others, held a patent for a tract of 8,000 acres lying in that town. A few years later, small settlements were made in the present towns of Springfield, Middlefield, Laurens, Otego, and at other points in the valley of the Susquehanna. Being extreme outposts in the advance of civilization west, they increased very slowly, from fear of Indian hostilities. In 1795, 25 years after the first settlement, but 40 families had located at Cherry Valley, and at the commencement of the Revolution it was still a frontier settlement. On the 11th of Oct. 1778, it was attacked by the Tories and Indians, under the lead of Butler and Brant, and a horrible massacre ensued. The family of Robert Wells, consisting of 12 persons, were brutally murdered; and one of the Tories boasted that he killed Mr. Wells while at prayer. The wife and daughter of Mr. Dunlop were murdered in cold blood, as were also the wife and 4 children of Mr. Mitchell. Thirty-two of the inhabitants, mostly women and children, and 16 Continental officers and soldiers, were killed; the residue of the inhabitants were taken prisoners and carried off, and all the buildings in the place were burned. All the frontier settlements were ravaged, and nearly every building, except those belonging to Tories, was burned. These horrible outrages aroused the whole country, and in 1779, Gen. Sullivan, at the head of a large body of troops, was sent against the western tribes. In Feb., Gen. Clinton, with a force of 1,200 men, marched up the Mohawk, and thence opened a road to Otsego Lake, a distance of 20 mi. At the foot of the lake he built a dam and prepared boats to descend the stream. When the lake was sufficiently high, the boats were launched, the dam was broken down, and the army descended the river on the flood thus produced. Gen. Clinton's forces joined Sullivan on the Chemung. At the close of the war, settlement progressed with great rapidity; and much of the best land in the co. was taken up before the fertile lands in the western part of the State were opened to immigration. Until recently the co. has been without lines of R. R. This want of facilities for communication tended to retard its growth, as compared with more favored regions. The hilly character of the surface will hereafter restrict these lines to the valleys; but with a line along each border, and several lines extending into the county, its present facilities are good. A regimental camp was formed at Cherry Valley, Oct. 1, 1861, under Gen. P. S. Danforth. By S. O. 582, Dec. 27, 1861, the troops were ordered to remove to Albany, and the time was afterwards extended to Jan. 8, 1862. They were merged in the 7th Inf. and 3d Art. regiments.

A regimental camp was authorized at Unadilla, Oct. 15, 1861, but the project of forming a regiment did not succeed. Volunteers enlisted in this co. under orders of July 1, 1862, were organized at Mohawk, Herkimer co., where the 121st and 152d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed. Parts of the 43d and 76th Vol. Inf., and of the 22d and 24th Cav. were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Burlington....	1,818	1,690	1,476	256	157	229	178	235	199	223	173	231	189	237	168
Butternuts....	2,365	2,245	2,176	395	160	371	153	383	188	393	156	386	173	311	169
Cherry Valley	2,552	2,384	2,337	285	244	205	302	212	330	224	238	245	296	242	276
Decatur.....	902	853	802	110	92	96	113	86	118	114	116	113	99	92	100
Edmeston.....	1,804	1,793	1,744	306	159	250	177	267	200	272	190	274	194	246	178
Exeter.....	1,570	1,445	1,256	294	83	267	94	252	109	356	113	245	126	203	126
Hartwick.....	2,496	2,349	2,350	275	243	249	276	285	290	302	380	238	311	254	296
Laurens.....	1,936	1,885	1,919	305	203	239	229	248	231	296	214	283	233	266	217
Maryland.....	2,228	2,197	2,402	249	226	84	258	253	310	285	283	303	321	271	288
Middlefield....	2,825	2,690	2,868	300	342	370	436	251	427	255	395	259	418	240	369
Milford.....	2,210	2,208	2,301	249	287	233	325	271	320	276	330	269	366	235	325
Morris.....	2,320	2,191	2,253	324	215	245	239	319	244	313	247	353	234	319	232
New Lisbon....	1,733	1,649	1,545	197	190	160	210	193	224	184	234	204	227	180	216
Oneonta.....	2,158	2,363	2,560	300	232	281	207	828	290	330	266	387	299	373	303
Otsego.....	1,957	1,893	2,052	291	194	229	217	251	258	265	251	282	285	246	267
Otsego.....	4,303	4,292	4,590	548	492	450	508	532	523	543	446	535	536	512	550
Pittsfield.....	1,480	1,444	1,469	218	134	176	137	201	147	190	149	204	148	186	151
Plainfield....	1,354	1,283	1,248	234	91	193	92	227	85	236	76	215	90	206	87
Richfield.....	1,648	1,665	1,831	267	122	231	130	279	151	276	156	318	145	288	190
Rosebush.....	1,870	1,719	1,589	216	190	215	186	225	203	215	166	227	176	169	191
Springfield....	2,300	2,291	2,324	252	293	215	327	224	371	305	336	177	333	176	309
Unadilla.....	2,702	2,685	2,555	267	323	127	344	247	372	442	409	285	383	234	382
Westford.....	1,382	1,232	1,290	184	152	150	188	164	184	165	190	193	139	149	172
Worcester.....	2,154	2,241	2,327	236	220	212	286	234	269	255	298	270	329	257	285
Total.....	50,157	48,616	43,969	5,543	5,082	5,576	5,612	6,167	6,050	6,335	5,797	6,540	6,115	5,922	5,847

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION in OTSEGO COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1000 in cents.
1859..	609,168	\$9,781,741	\$2,281,812	\$12,063,554	.....	\$20,006 55	\$19,986 99	\$9,129 22	\$21,301 53	0.58
1860..	609,168	9,781,741	2,281,812	12,063,554	12,072,302	20,000 00	20,000 00	9,054 23	37,222 93	0.71
1861..	609,167	9,549,394	2,209,455	11,757,788	12,072,302	16,436 75	18,047 55	9,034 23	37,725 94	0.67
1862..	610,197	9,476,067	2,124,192	11,600,545	12,407,330	20,347 22	11,960 05	9,305 50	49,629 32	0.74
1863..	610,236	9,490,473	2,403,669	11,894,142	12,322,037	49,615 03	20,961 01	9,241 53	52,368 66	1.07
1864..	606,906	9,481,215	2,398,783	11,879,941	12,603,669	698,033 92	23,827 68	9,452 75	56,716 51	6.25
1865..	609,743	9,531,276	2,020,177	11,551,711	12,292,748	345,418 90	41,090 65	9,219 56	43,095 38	3.61
1866..	608,154	9,566,875	2,132,719	11,701,006	11,964,260	227,823 60	37,274 19	8,973 20	57,578 00	2.77
1867..	609,870	9,444,263	1,960,538	11,404,906	12,099,594	128,652 45	29,370 40	15,127 49	76,832 42	2.07
1868..	608,281	9,522,895	1,864,182	11,387,173	11,804,801	142,903 78	27,494 51	14,756 00	53,711 87	2.02
1869..	609,837	9,599,626	1,674,303	11,273,929	11,786,077	117,122 79	26,918 86	14,732 00	51,564 06	1.78
1870..	608,996	9,612,393	1,636,031	11,248,490	12,674,303	165,792 66	39,465 77	15,842 88	76,208 31	1.06

BURLINGTON—was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. Pittsfield was taken off in 1797, and Edmeston in 1808. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into three general ridges extending N. and S. These ridges are about 400 ft. above the valleys, and are arable to their summits. The streams are Butternut Creek, flowing S. through the centre, and Wharton Creek, flowing S. W. through the west part. **Burlington Green**, (Burlington p. o.), is located on Butternut Creek, near the centre, **Burlington Flats**, (p. o.), on Wharton Creek, N. W. of the centre, has several manufacturing establishments; and **West Burlington**, (p. o.), on Wharton Creek, is a small village. The first settlement was commenced near West Burlington, in 1790, by Robert

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 570,900. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	376,868	171,294	548,162
1855	428,933	179,560	608,493
1860	459,615	159,608	619,223
1865	435,916	165,483	601,299

Garrat, and Eber and Benj. Harrington.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed at Burlington Green, in 1793; Rev. James Southworth was the first minister.

BUTTERNUTS—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796. Morris was taken off in 1849, and a part of Unadilla was annexed in 1857. It lies upon the w. border of the co., s. w. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges extending n. and s. Unadilla River, forming its w. boundary, is bordered by a narrow intervalle, from which the highlands rise in a series of steep bluffs to a height of 500 to 600 ft. A branch of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. passes up the Unadilla Valley on the side opposite this town. Butternut Creek flows s. w. in a deep valley through near the centre of the town. A large number of smaller streams, tributaries to these, flow in deep valleys among the hills, dividing the ridges and giving to the region a peculiar broken character. The hills are arable to their summits. **Gilbertsville**, (Butternuts p. o.,) near the centre, is a village of 675 inhabitants and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 700. Settlements were commenced about 1790, at Gilbertsville, by Gordon and Wyatt Chamberlin and Abijah Gilbert.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1795-96; Rev. John Stone was the preacher.³

CHERRY VALLEY—was formed from Canajoharie, (Montgomery co.,) Feb. 16, 1791. Middlefield, Springfield, and Worcester were taken off in 1797, and Roseboom in 1854. It is the n. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is a hilly and mountainous upland; and much of it is too rough and rocky for cultivation. Mount Independence, s. e. of the centre, is a rocky eminence 1,000 ft. above the valleys and 2,000 ft. above tide. It is the highest summit in the co. A range of highlands extends along the n. w. boundary. The central and south parts of the town are drained by the head branches of the Susquehanna, and the n. part by tributaries of the Mohawk. A branch from the Albany and Susquehanna R. R. extends to this town. Upon a small creek in the n. part is the Te-ka-ha-ra-nea Falls, 160 feet in height. In the vicinity are several sulphur springs and quarries of limestone. In the n. e. corner are several springs of weak brine, from which salt was formerly manufactured. **Cherry Valley**, (p. o.,) at the head of the valley of Cherry Valley Creek, was incorp. June 8, 1812. Population 930. **Salt Springsville**, is a hamlet in the n. e. corner. The first settlement was made on the present site of the village in 1739, by John Lindesay, an emigrant from the Londonderry Colony of Scotch-Irish in N. H.⁴ The first religious services were held in 1743, by Rev. Samuel Dunlap, a native of Ireland.

DECATUR—Named from Com. Stephen Decatur, was formed from Worcester, March 25, 1808. It lies upon the e. line of the co., s. of the centre. The surface is hilly, and broken by the narrow valleys of several small streams. The hills generally have gradual slopes and rounded summits, and are elevated 250 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The town is drained s. by Oak and Parker Creeks, flowing into the Schenectady. **Decatur**, (p. o.,) near the s. w. corner, contains a church and about 150 inhabitants. The first settlements were commenced in or about 1790, by Jacob Kinney, originally from New Milford, Conn., at or near the village of Decatur.⁵ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed at an early period.

EDMESTON, named from Wm. Edmeston, former proprietor, was formed from Burlington, April 1, 1808. It lies upon the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface

¹ Paul Gardner settled in 1792, and Benj. Card, Miles Potter, Caleb Gardner, Alexander Parker, Jr., Johnson, John Johnson, Lemuel Hubbell, and Samuel Hubbard, about the same time or soon after, in the vicinity of Burlington Flats. The first school was taught by Joseph Wright, at Burlington Green. Paris Briggs and Willard Church kept the first inns and Walbridge & Co. the first store, at Burlington Flats. Augustus and Adolphus Walbridge erected the first mill, at the same place.

² John Marsh, Joseph Cox, John and Daniel Eastwood were among the first settlers in the w. part of the town, and Wm. Musson and Dr. John Burgess in the s. part. The first child born was Wm. Shaw, and he is supposed to have been the first one that died; the first marriage was that of Jos. Cox and Betsey Gilbert. The first school was taught by Levi Hubbert, at the house of Jos. Cox. Abijah Gilbert kept the first inn, and Wm. Musson the first store, near Gilbertsville. The first mill was erected by Jos. Shaw and Abijah Gilbert.

³ There are 4 churches; Cong., Prot. E. Bap., and M. E. ⁴ Mr. Lindesay was one of the original proprietors of Cherry Valley, under a patent granted in 1738, by George Clarke, then Lieut. Governor of New York, to John Lindesay, Jacob Roseboom, and others. David Ramsey and James Campbell, from Londonderry, N. H. Wm., and Galt

and Wm. Dickson, from Ireland, settled on the patent, in 1742, at and near the village. John Wells, from Ireland, settled at the village, in 1744. From the fear of Indian hostilities, the settlement of Cherry Valley increased but slowly, there being in 1752, 12 years after the first settlement, but 8 families in the town; and at the breaking out of the Revolution, in 1775, the number of families did not exceed 60. James Ritchie kept the first store and inn, before the war; and James Campbell erected the first gristmill, in 1743-44. John Wells erected the second gristmill. Rev. Samuel Dunlap taught a classical school at his own house, in 1743-44,—the first, probably, of the kind w. of the Hudson. The whole settlement was destroyed by the Indians, and the greater part of the inhabitants were murdered and taken prisoner, on the evening of Nov. 11, 1778.

⁵ Jacob Brown, John and Calvin Seward, and Oliver McIntyre settled soon after; and — Sloan, from Columbia co., settled near the village, in 1797. Mr. Sloan opened the first tavern and the first store, n. of the village. John Champion erected the first gristmill, and James Stewart the first carding and fulling mill, about 1810. The first school was taught by Samuel Thurber, in 1798. The first death is supposed to be that of Mr. King, about 1797.

is an elevated upland, broken by numerous irregular valleys. The highest elevations are 400 to 500 ft. above Unadilla River, which forms the w. boundary. Wharton Creek flows across the s. e. corner. Mill Creek and several other small streams take their rise in the town. Smiths Pond is a small sheet of water in the n. e. corner. **Edmeston Centre**, (Edmeston p. o.), contains 3 churches, several mills, etc. **West Edmeston**, (p. o.), on Unadilla River, partly in Brookfield, (Madison co.) and **South Edmeston**, (p. o.), are small villages. The first settlement in town, was made on Unadilla River, during the interval between the close of the French War, in 1763, and the commencement of that of the Revolution in 1775, by Col. Edmeston, an officer of the French War, and Percifer Carr, a faithful soldier who had several under him.¹ The first church, (Bap.) was formed at Taylor Hill, March 8, 1794; Rev. Stephen Taylor was the first preacher.

EXETER—was formed from Richfield, March 25, 1799. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is hilly and broken, consisting mainly of elevated uplands. Angel Cliff and Town Cliff Hills, in the e. part of the town, are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The town is drained e. by several small streams flowing into Schuyler Lake, and s. by Butternut and Wharton Creeks, both of which rise in this town. **Exeter Centre**, (Exeter p. o.), in the central part, **Schuylers Lake**, (p. o.), at the outlet of Schuyler Lake, on the e. border of the town, are small villages. **West Exeter**, (p. o.), is near the line of Plainfield. The first settlements were made by John Tunnickliff, near Schuyler Lake, and William Angel, on Angel Hill, in 1789.⁴ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at Exeter Centre, in 1800; Rev. T. W. Duncan was the first regular preacher.

HARTWICK, named from John Christopher Hartwick, patentee, was formed from Otsego, March 30, 1802. Its n. line was changed in 1803. It is the central town in the co. It is a hilly upland, the highest summits being 200 to 350 ft. above the valleys. Its e. part is drained by the Susquehanna, and its w. part by Otego Creek. The Cooperstown and Susquehanna Valley R. R. passes along the Susquehanna Valley, upon the eastern border of this town. **Hartwick**, (p. o.), is on Otego Creek, in the w. part, and has several manufacturing establishments. **Hartwick Seminary**, (p. o.), in the valley of the Susquehanna, contains the "Hartwick Theological and Classical Seminary," established 1815, a church, and about 30 dwellings. **South Hartwick**, (p. o.), is near the southern border. **Toddsville**, (p. o.), upon the line of Otsego, in the n. e. corner of the town, contains the Union Cotton Factory and about a dozen dwellings. **Clintonville**, a hamlet in the s. e. corner, is the seat of the Clinton Cotton Factory. The Hartwick Patent, including the greater part of the area of this town, was granted April 22, 1761; and settlements were made in the town before the Revolution.³ The first church (Bap.) was formed Aug. 19, 1795; Rev. John Bostwick was the first settled preacher.

LAURENS—was formed from Otsego, April 2, 1810. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. With the exception of the broad valley of Otego Creek, the surface is high and hilly. It is drained s. by Otego Creek and several tributaries, among which are Harrisons and Camps Creeks. One and a half mi. w. of Laurens is a sulphur spring. **Laurens**, (p. o.), on Otego Creek, in the e. part, was incorp. April 22, 1834, and has considerable manufactures. **Jacksonville**, (Mount Vision p. o.), in the n. e. corner, on the Otego, and **West Laurens**, (p. o.), on Harrison Creek, are small villages. Settlements were made in this town prior to the Revolution, by Joseph Marshall and Richard Smith, a little n. of Laurens Village; by John Sleeper, at the village; and by Wm. Ferguson, a little s. of it.⁴ The first religious association was formed by the Friends, who erected a meeting-house in 1800.

¹ At the close of the war, Col. Edmeston, for his military services, received the grant of a tract of land, covering a large portion of the town on which he made the first settlement. At his death the lands fell to heirs and minor children residing in England, from whom no safe title could be obtained for many years, which greatly retarded the settlement of the town. During the Revolution, the hired men of Mr. Carr were killed while at work; his barn was burned, his property destroyed, and himself and family were taken prisoners by the British and Indians, and detained to the close of the war. Abel De Forest and Gideon De Forest were among the early settlers on the Unadilla. Aden Denning and James Kenada, at Edmeston; and Stephen Taylor on Taylor Hill, where the first school was taught. Rufus Graves kept the first inn, and James Kenada erected the first gristmill, both at Edmeston Centre.

² About the same time, or soon after, Asa Williams settled in the s. part of the town; Joshua and Caleb Angel, on Angel Hill; Seth Tubbs and Bethel Martin, at West Exeter; and M. Cushman, on the Rockdug. Eliphilet Brookway kept the first inn, at Schuyler Lake, and C. Jones the first store, in 1810. John Hartshorn erected the first gristmill, on Herkimer Creek.

³ Lot Crosby and Stephen Skiff were among the first settlers at Hartwick Village, and Elijah and Rufus Hawkins, and N. Lyon, in the n. e. part of the town. James Butterfield kept the first inn, and Daniel Laurens the first store, at what is called the White House. The first mill was erected by Samuel Mudge, at Hartwick Village.

⁴ Erastus Crafts kept the first inn, about 1812; and Erastus and Ezra Dean, the first store. John Sleeper erected the first gristmill, and Daniel Johnson the first factory.

MARYLAND—was formed from Worcester, March 25, 1808. It lies on the s. line of the co. e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Schenevus Creek flows s. w. through near the centre and receives several tributaries from the n. South Hill, a steep, unbroken ridge 350 to 500 ft. above the valleys, extends along the s. bank of the creek through the town; and from its summit the surface spreads out into a rocky and broken upland, extending into the s. border. The Alb. & Susq. R. R. passes through this town with stations at Schenevus and Maryland. **Maryland**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains a church and 20 houses; **Schenevus**, (p. o.,) near the n. border, 2 newspaper offices,¹ a church, tannery and 549 inhabitants. **Chaseville**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made by Thomas Thompson and his son John, from Columbia co., in 1793.² The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at an early period; Rev. Mr. Ralph was the first preacher.

MIDDLEFIELD—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, abruptly descending to Otsego Lake and Outlet, which form its w. boundary. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Cherry Valley Creek flows s. w. through the E. part of the town.

Middlefield Centre, (p. o.,) in the n. part of the town, and **Clarksville**, (Middlefield p. o.,) on Cherry Valley Creek, are small villages, the latter partly in Westford. **Phoenix Mills**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Cooperstown and Susquehanna R. R. on the w. line of the town. The first settlement was made about 1775, by emigrants originally from Ireland and Scotland.³ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed by Rev. Andrew Oliver, 1805; the first church edifice was erected in 1808.

MILFORD—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796, as "*Suffrage*." Its name was changed April 8, 1800. It is an interior town, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two distinct ridges by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the town. The valley is deep and bordered by steep hillsides. Crumhorn Mt., on the e. border, is 500 to 600 ft. above the valleys; and the w. hills are 300 to 400 ft. high. Crumhorn Lake, a body of water 3 mi. in circumference, lies upon the summit of Crumhorn Mt. **Colliers**, (Colliersville p. o.,) is a station on the Albany & Susquehanna R. R. The R. R. to Cooperstown comes in near this place, and extends northward along the Susquehanna valley across this town. **Millford Centre**, (Millford p. o.,) is a small village in the southern part. **Portlandville**, is a p. o. **Emmons Station**, is a hamlet near the line of Oneonta. The first settlement was made on the Susquehanna, about 1770, by a squatter named Carr. As the settlements made at that period were broken up by the border wars which followed, little or no progress was made until the close of the Revolution.⁴ The first religious services (Cong.) were held near Milford Village, in 1793, by Rev. — Reed, the first preacher.

MORRIS—was formed from Butternuts, April 6, 1849. It lies upon the w. border of the co. s. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two principal ridges by Butternut Creek, which flows s. w. through near the centre. The w. ridge terminates in a series of steep bluffs bordering upon Unadilla River, which forms the w. boundary of the town. **Morris**, (p. o.,) on Butternut Creek, formerly "*Louisville*," was incorp. 1870, and

¹ *Schenevus Monitor*, (Dem.,) weekly; Jacob T. Multer, ed. and pub. Size 23 by 32. Terms, \$1.25. Established in 1864.

Schenevus Valley News, (Repub.,) weekly; Chas. C. Knower, ed. and pub.; weekly. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2. Established in 1868.

² In 1794, Josiah Chase, Col. J. Houghton, Ezekiel Rice, and Caleb Byington from Vt., and Daniel Houghton, and Wilder Rice, settled near Schenevus. Daniel Slaver, from Mass., settled at Schenevus, and Joseph Howe on Elk Creek. The first gristmill was built by Israel Spencer, and the first sawmill by Jotham Houghton, in 1795, on Schenevus Creek. Josiah Chase kept the first inn, near Roseville; and Stephen G. Virgil the first fulling and cloth dressing mill. The first death was that of John Rice, killed by the fall of a tree.

³ Among those who settled prior to the Revolutionary War were Wm. Cook, Daniel, Benjamin and Reuben McCollum, Samuel and Andrew Wilson, Andrew Cochran, Andrew Cameron, and — Hall, all in the n. part of the town. They came from the s. of Ireland, but were mostly of Scotch descent. Among those who settled near the close of and after the war were Benjamin Gilbert, in the

n. part, in 1790; Reuben Beals, in the s. part, in 1796; Wm. Conington, Bernard Temple, — Rice, Stephen and Thomas Pratt, Whitney Juvill, and Moses Rich, all from Mass., and Wm. Cook, from England, in 1787; — Dunham, Wm. Temple, and Daniel Moore, from New England, in the s. part of the town, soon after. Hannah Hubbell taught the first school, about 1790. Alexander McCollum and Andrew Cameron kept the first inns, and Benjamin Johnson the first store, in 1790. Mr. McCollum also built the first sawmill, before the war; and Moses Rich the first gristmill, in 1795.

⁴ Matthew Cully, from Cherry Valley, and George Mumford, settled near Milford Centre, in 1783. Abraham and Jacob Beals, and a family named Ford, all from Mass., settled at and near Milford Village, in 1784. Henry Scott, from Ireland, settled a little s. of the village, in 1796. The first child born was David Beals, in Sept., 1786; the first marriage, that of James Brown and Rhoda Marvin, in 1788; and the first death that of Mrs. Beals, about the same time. Increase Niles taught the first school, in 1790. Matthew Cully and Isaac Collier kept the first inn, below Milford Village, and Isaac Elson the first store, at the village, in 1794. The first gristmill was erected by David Cully, in 1788, and the first sawmill, by Matthew Cully, in 1792-93.

contains 4 churches, a bank, a newspaper office,¹ a graded school, a cotton factory, a woolen factory, 2 cheese factories, (making about 100 tons a year,) a gristmill, and several other manufacturing establishments.² Pop. about 625. **Maple Grove**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made about 1770, by Andre Renouard, at Elm Grove, and Louis and Paschal Franchot, at Louisville, emigrants originally from France.³ The first church (Bap.) was organized Aug. 28, 1793; Rev. John Lawton was the first preacher.⁴

NEW LISBON—was formed from Pittsfield, April 7, 1806, as "*Lisbon*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is an interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into several ridges by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. The principal streams are Butternut Creek, flowing s. through the w. part, and Otego Creek, in the e. Gilberts Lake is a small sheet of water on the s. border. **Garrattsville**, (p. o.), on Butternut Creek, contains 2 churches, gristmill, sawmill, and cheese factory. Pop. 130. **Noblesville**, (New Lisbon p. o.), contains a church, gristmill, and 25 dwellings. **New Lisbon Centre**, and **Stitsonville**, are hamlets. A R. R. projected from Oneonta to Earlville will pass through this town, for which bonds are nearly or quite secured. The first settlement was made in 1775, by Wm. Lull and Increase Thurston.⁵ The first church (Bap.) was formed at New Lisbon Centre, in 1804, by Elder S. Gregory. A Cong. church was formed the same year by Rev. Wm. Stone.⁶

ONEONTA—was formed from Unadilla, Feb. 5, 1796, as "*Otego*." Its name was changed April 17, 1830. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of the Susquehanna, which extends N. E. and S. W. through the s. part. Otego Creek and several small streams flow into the Susquehanna from the N. A range of hills 500 feet high extends along the s. E. bank of the Susquehanna. The centre and N. part are hilly, and broken by narrow and irregular valleys. The summits are 150 to 300 ft. above the valleys. **Oneonta**, (p. o.), an important station on the Alle. & Susq. R. R. was incorporated Oct. 14, 1848, and April 27, 1870; and has a considerable amount of manufacture, and local trade, two newspaper offices,⁷ etc. Population, 1,161. A railroad has been projected from this place N. W. to Earlville, Madison co. **West Oneonta**, (p. o.), contains about 20 dwellings; **Oneonta Plains**, 2 churches, and a dozen houses. Henry Scramlin and — Youngs settled in town previous to the Revolution.⁸ The first religious association (Presb.) was formed at Oneonta Village, in 1786; Rev. Alexander Conkey was the first settled preacher, when the church was built in 1816.

OTEGO—was formed from Franklin (Delaware) and Unadilla, April 12, 1822, as "*Huntsville*." A part of Milford was annexed and its name changed April 17, 1830. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided by the Susquehanna, which flows s. w. through the s. part. The N. part is separated into ridges 200 to 400 ft. high, all extending N. and S. The streams are Mill Creek, E. and W. branches of Otsdawa Creek, Flax Creek, and Centre Brook. **Otego**, (p. o.), on the Susquehanna, and a station on the Alb. & Susq. R. R., contains 4 churches, a newspaper office,⁹ and 500 inhabitants; **Otsdawa**, (p. o.), on Otsdawa Creek, contains a church, tannery, mill,

¹ *The Morris Chronicle*, weekly. L. P. Carpenter, editor. Size 20 by 28. Terms \$1.25. Estab. in 1819.

² The Butternuts Cotton and Woolen Factory was erected at the village of "Louisville," in 1812. It manufactures sheetings.

³ Benjamin, Joseph, Caleb, Benjamin, Jr., and Nathan Lull, and Jonathan Moore, from Dutchess co., settled at Louisville, in 1773. Andrew Cathcart, Jacob Morris, and Ebenezer Knapp were also among the early settlers. The first marriage was that of Joseph Lull and Martha Knapp, in 1776. The first inn was kept by Sturgess Bradley, and the first store by Louis and Paschal Franchot, at Louisville. Louis De Villier erected the first gristmill, on Aldrich Creek, and Paschal Franchot, John C. Morris, and A. G. Washburn the first factory.

⁴ There are 5 churches: Baptist, Friends, Prot. E., M. E., and Universalist. During the last year there was expended \$35,000 in building and repairing 4 churches.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were S. W. Park, Moses Thurston, Hugh Marks, O. Park, William Pierre, — Brook, John Johnson, William and John Garratt, all in the vicinity of Garrattsville. Elnathan Nobles was among the first settlers at Noblesville; from him the place derives its name. Joseph Baldwin and John L. Stitson were among the first settlers at Stitsonville. In 1778 the first settlers were driven off by the Indians and toria. Their buildings were burned and their crops destroyed. After the close

of the war, all the first settlers returned to their improvements. Sally Thurston was the first child born in town; James McCollum taught the first school; Chas. Eldredge kept the first inn, in the s. part of the town; and William Garratt the first store, at Garrattsville. Louis De Villier, a Frenchman, erected the first mill.

⁶ There are 4 churches in town, viz: Methodist Ep. and Presb. at Garrattsville; Cong. at Noblesville, and Bap. at New Lisbon.

⁷ *Oneonta Herald*, (Rep.), weekly; S. C. Carpenter, publisher. Size 22 by 32 inches. Terms, \$1.50.

Otego Democrat, (Dem.), weekly; G. A. Dodge, ed. and publisher. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1853.

⁸ Aaron Biak, Frederick Brown, and — McDonald were among the early settlers at Oneonta village. James Youngs settled at the mouth of Charlotte River; Baltus Himmel, N. of the village; Abraham Houghtaling, Jacob Elias Brewer, and Peter Swartz, in the N. part of the town, in 1786; and Josiah Preck, on Oneonta Creek. The first birth was that of Abraham Houghtaling, 2d, in 1786. Baltus Himmel kept the first inn, and Peter Dinney the first store. John Vanderwerker erected the first gristmill.

⁹ *The Otego Literary Record*, weekly; E. H. Orwin, pub. Size 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$1.50. Began Sept. 1869.

and 20 dwellings. **Centre Brook**, is a hamlet near the w. line. Settlements were made in this town, along the Susquehanna, soon after the close of the Revolution; but the precise date of the first settlement is not known.¹ The first church (Presb.) was organized at Otego Village, Sept. 17, 1805; Rev. Abner Benedict was the first preacher.²

OTSEGO—was formed as a part of Montgomery co., March 7, 1788, and originally included the greater part of Otsego co. Burlington, Richfield, and Unadilla were taken off in 1792, Hartwick in 1802, and Laurens in 1810. It is an interior town, lying upon the w. bank of Otsego Lake, N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, lying between Otsego and Schuyler Lakes, and descending abruptly toward each. The summits are 300 to 500 ft. above the water, the uplands being divided into two ridges by Fly Creek, which flows s. through the centre. Oak Creek, the outlet of Schuyler Lake, flows s. through the w. part. The soil is clay, gravel, and sandy loam. **Cooperstown**, (p. o.), the co. seat, situated at the foot of Otsego Lake, was named after its founder, Judge Wm. Cooper. It was settled in 1786-87. The village was incorp. April 3, 1807, by the name of "Otsego." Its original name was resumed June 12, 1812. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 6 churches, 4 banks, and banking houses, 2 newspaper offices,³ a fine public school house, (built in 1869, at a cost of \$15,000,) flouring, grist and planing mills, a sash and blind factory, and other similar establishments. The C. & S. V. R. R. connects this place with the A. & S. R. R., at Colliersville, and the village is a favorite place of summer resort. A large and finely located hotel is open in summer, and the others the year around. The steamer "Natty Bumps" makes three trips each way daily, on Otsego Lake, connecting with stages to Sharon and Richfield Springs.

Thanksgiving Hospital, incorp. in 1868, is in a building formerly a private residence. Property worth \$5,000, and \$2,050 in bonds. Expenses in 1869, \$6,381.34. The *Orphan Home and Industrial School of the Holy Saviour*, were incorp. March 28, 1870, to be under trustees approved by the Prot. Episc. diocese of Albany. It will be opened in 1871. The Y. M. Asso. of Cooperstown, was incorp. April 27, 1868. *Lakewood Cemetery*, about a mile from the village, has a Memorial Monument to Fennimore Cooper, whose remains lie in the family burial ground near Christ Church.

Cooperstown is one of the most beautifully located villages in the State, and has many fine private residences, and interesting historical associations. Pop. about 2,000. **Fly Creek**, (p. o.), on a stream of the same name, has 3 churches and several manufactories.⁴ **Oaks-ville**, (p. o.), s. of the centre, has a church, a cotton factory, and paper mill. The Hope Cotton Factory is 3 mi. s. of Cooperstown, and the Phoenix Woolen Mill on the opposite side of the valley, 1½ mi. distant. The three former are on Oaks Creek, and the latter on the Susquehanna. **Toddsville**, (p. o.) is on the line of Hartwick. Settlements were made at Cooperstown and Fly Creek, in 1784-5, by Judge Wm. Cooper, Wm. Jarvis, Wm. Ellison, Israel Guild, John Howard, and Elisha Finney.⁵ The first religious association (Presb. and Cong.) was formed Dec. 29, 1798.

PITTSFIELD—was formed from Burlington, March 24, 1797. New Lisbon was taken off in 1806. It is centrally situated upon the w. line of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, terminating in abrupt declivities upon Unadilla River, which forms its w. boundary. Wharton Creek flows across the n. w. corner, and several small tributaries of Butternut Creek flow through the s. part. **Pittsfield**, (p. o.), on Wharton Creek, contains 12 houses. The first settlements were made in the valley of the Unadilla, about 1793, by Jacob Lull, Aaron Nobles, Hubbard Goodrich, and Matthew Bennett.⁶ The first church (Bap.) was formed at

¹ Ransom Hunt, Abraham Baleskey, John Birdsall, Benjamin Cummings, Jacob Yates, Joseph Pierce, and Barnard Overlyer, were among the first settlers at Otego Village and along the river. Phineas Cook settled on the e. branch of the Otsego in 1800, and built there the first cloth dressing mill, in 1801. Ransom Hunt kept the first inn, and erected the first gristmill in town. Thaddeus R. Austin opened the first store.

² There are in town 6 churches; Presb., Prot. E., Bap., O. S. Bap., Christian, and M. E.

³ *Republican and Democrat*, weekly; J. I. Hendryx, prop. Size 30 by 46. Terms \$2.00. Repub. established in 1828; Dem. established in 1847. Consolidated in 1855.

⁴ *The Freeman's Journal*, weekly; Samuel M. Shaw, ed. and prop. Size 30 by 46. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1808.

⁵ Agricultural implements and machinery a foundry and machine shop.

⁶ John Miller, Widow Johnson, Wm. Abbott, and ——— Averell, settled in 1786. The first child born was William Jarvis, at Fly Creek, in 1787. The first deaths in town were those of two deserting soldiers, who were shot by

order of Gen. Clinton, in 1779, before the settlements were commenced. The first school was taught at Cooperstown, by Joshua Dewey, in 1788. Wm. Ellison opened the first inn, in 1786; and Judge Wm. Cooper the first store, in 1789-90. The first mill was erected by Samuel Tubbs, at Toddsville, in 1790. In 1779, Gen. Clinton, on his way to join Sullivan's expedition, built a dam across the outlet of the lake to raise the waters sufficiently to float down the Susquehanna the boat, containing his men and military stores. The remains of this dam are still visible. In 1784, Gen. Washington, on a journey of observation, visited the foot of Otsego Lake.

⁷ Seth Harrington and Beul Eddy settled in the e. part of the town soon after the settlements on the Unadilla. The first school was taught by Benjamin Pendleton, at Pittsfield P. O. Matthew Bennett kept the first inn, in 1797, and Henry Randall the first store, in 1810, at the P. O. Benj. Atwell built the first mill, and the Arkwright Manufacturing Company the first cotton factory, both on Wharton Creek, near its junction with the Unadilla.

an early period, in the s. e. part of the town. The only church (Union) now in town was organized in the e. part in 1849.

PLAINFIELD—was formed from Richfield, March 25, 1799. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. Unadilla River, forming the w. boundary, is bordered by steep bluffs rising to the height of 400 to 600 ft. A branch of the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley R. R. crosses the northern border of this town, with **Unadilla Forks Station**, about 3 miles north of the village. **Unadilla Forks**, (p. o.), at the junction of the e. and w. branches of Unadilla River, is a place of considerable business. **Plainfield Centre**, contains a church and about 20 houses. **Spooners Corners**, is a p. o. **Leonardsville**, (p. o.), on the Unadilla, in the s. part, is mostly in Madison co. The first settlement was made at and near Plainfield Centre, in 1793, by Ruggles Spooner, Elias Wright, and John Kilbourne.¹ The first church (Bap.) was formed and the church erected in 1800; Rev. John Wait the first preacher.

RICHFIELD—was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. Exeter and Plainfield were taken off in 1799. It is the extreme northern town of the co. Its surface is rolling and moderately hilly, with a mean elevation of 150 to 200 ft. above Schuyler or Canadaraga Lake, and about 2,000 ft. above tide, Pray and Nine Hills, on either side of the head of the lake, rising about 200 ft. higher. The lake is about 3½ mi. long and 1½ wide, with an inland of about 7 acres. It occupies a deep valley; and into it flow several small streams from the n. and w. **Richfield Springs**, (p. o.) near the head of Schuyler Lake, in the n. e. corner of the town, was incorp. March 30, 1861, (with amendments in 1865 and 1869,) and contains 4 churches, (Prot. Epis., Presb., Univ. and R. C.), a newspaper office.² The principal farm products are butter, cheese and hops, and 696 inhabitants.³ **Monticello**, (Richfield p. o.), near the centre, contains 2 churches and 200 inhabitants. **Brighton**, contains about 15 houses. The first p. o. in town was established here in 1825. It is now discontinued. Settlements were made prior to the Revolution; but they were broken up during the war. The first settlers after the war were John Kimball, Richard and Wm. Pray, John Beardsley, Joseph Coats, and Seth Allen, in 1787.⁴ The first church, (Prot. E.) was formed at Monticello, May 20, 1799; Rev. Daniel Nash was the first pastor.

ROSEBOOM, named from Abram Roseboom, an early settler—was formed from Cherry Valley, Nov. 23, 1854. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of several streams. The hills are generally rounded, and their summits elevated 300 to 350 ft. above Schoharie Kil. **Roseboom**, (p. o.), in the n. w. part, on the line of Middlefield, and **South Valley**, (p. o.), in the s. e. part, are small villages. **Pleasant Brook**, (p. o.), is a hamlet.⁵ **Centre Valley**, is a p. o. near the n. line. The settlements in this town were commenced about 1800.

SPRINGFIELD—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. It lies upon the n. line of the co., e. of the centre. The surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, the hills generally rising about 200 ft. above the valleys. Mt. Wellington, e. of the head of Otsego Lake, in the s. part of the town, is 300 to 400 ft. high. Summit Lake in the n. part, in

¹ Sam'l Williams settled on the Unadilla, in the n. part, and Benj. and Abel Clark, at the Forks, about the same time. The first school was taught at Spooners Corners, by James Robinson, in 1797-98. William Lincoln kept the first inn, at Lloydville, and Luce & Woodward the first store. Capt. Caleb Brown built the first mill, in 1805, on the Unadilla.

² *Richfield Mercury*, (Neutral.) weekly. C. Ackerman & Sons, eds. and pubs. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1867.

³ *Richfield Springs*—from which the village derives its name—are celebrated for their medicinal properties in the cure of cutaneous disorders, and large numbers of invalids are annually attracted here. Professor Reid has given the following as the result of an analysis of a wine gallon of the water of these springs:

	Grains.
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	20
Bicarbonate of lime.....	10
Chloride of sodium and magnesia.....	1.5
Sulphate of magnesia.....	30
Hydrosulphate of magnesia and lime.....	2
Sulphate of lime.....	20
Solid matter.....	153.5

236.10

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas, 26.9 inches.

There are 17 different springs within a radius of a mile, varying somewhat in their properties, but nearly all of them charged with sulphur. Four large hotels at the Springs will accommodate 1,400 guests; there are besides many boarding houses. A branch to Cassville Junction connects the place with the Utica Division of the D. L. & W. R. R.

⁴ Wm. Tunnichiff, Daniel Hawks, John Hatch, Ebenezer Eaton, and Joseph Rockwell settled at or near Richfield Springs in 1789; Obadiah Beardsley and his son, Obadiah, Jr., the father and grandfather of the late Levi Beardsley, and Hon. Samuel Beardsley, of Utica, settled near Schuyler Lake in 1790. The first birth was that of Jos Beardsley; and the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Russell and Mrs. Moore. James S. Palmer taught the first school, at Richfield Springs; Israel Rawson kept the first inn, and Cyrus Robinson the first store, at the Springs; Wm. Tunnichiff erected the first mill, at the same place.

⁵ Abram Roseboom erected the first sawmill, and carding and fulling mill, in 1806, at Lodi; Dan'l Antisdale kept the first inn and the first store, at the same place, in 1832. The first gristmill was erected at Lodi, by Cornelius Law, in 1818.

high water discharges its waters both n. and s. The streams are small brooks. In the n. part is a deep sink, called "The Chyle," into which a considerable stream of water runs and flows through a subterranean passage to Braman's Factory, where it again appears on the surface. The sink is tunnel-shaped, 240 feet in circumference and 15 ft. deep. After heavy rains it is sometimes filled with water, which, while discharging through the orifice below, often moves round in rapid gyrations. Hops are extensively cultivated in this town.

Springfield Centre, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, a tannery, an iron bridge, foundry, &c.; and **East Springfield**, (p. o.,) has a seminary, a church, and 20 houses. **Springfield**, is a p. o. near the centre. A railroad from Cooperstown to Richfield Springs has been proposed, forming a through line from Utica southeastward. The first settlements were made in 1762, by John Kelly, Richard Ferguson, and James Young, from Ireland, at East Springfield; and Gustavus Klumph and Jacob Tygart, at the head of Otsego Lake. Most of these settlers were driven off during the war.¹

UNADILLA—was formed from Otsego, April 10, 1792. Butternuts, "*Suffrage*," (now Milford,) and "*Otego*" (now Oneonta,) were taken off in 1796, a part of "*Huntsville*" (now Otego,) in 1822, and a part of Butternuts in 1857. It lies at the junction of Unadilla and Susquehanna Rivers, in the s. w. corner of the co. The surface is a rolling and hilly upland, the highest summits being 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Unadilla River forming the w. boundary, Susquehanna River the e., and Sandy Hill Creek in the e. part, are the principal streams. **Unadilla**, (p. o.,) on the Susquehanna, was incorp. April 2, 1827. It contains 3 churches, the Unadilla Academy, a bank, newspaper office,² and various manufactories. Pop. 875. **Unadilla Centre**, (p. o.,) contains a church and about 30 houses. **Wells Bridge**, (East Unadilla p. o.,) is a sta. on the Alb. & Susq. R. R. Settlements were made at Unadilla, along the valley of the Susquehanna, prior to the Revolution; of the precise date, and by whom, no records or tradition inform us.² A conference took place between Gen. Herkimer and Brant, the Indian warrior, at Unadilla, in July 1777. The first church, (Prot. E.) was formed Nov. 1, 1809; Rev. Russell Wheeler was the first pastor.

WESTFORD—was formed from Worcester, March, 25, 1808. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is hilly, the highest summits being 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys. It is drained s. by Elk Creek and w. by tributaries of Cherry Valley Creek. **Westford**, (p. o.,) a little e. of the centre of the town, contains 2 churches and about a dozen houses. **Westville**, (p. o.,) in the w., on the line of Middleford, contains 3 churches and 20 houses. **Elk Creek**, is a p. o. in the s. part. The first settlements were made about 1790, in the s. e. part, by Thomas Sawyer, Benjamin Chase, Oliver Salisbury, Alpheus Earl and father, Artemas, Moses, and David Howe, and Ephraim Smith,—all from Vt.⁴ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed in 1791.

WORCESTER—was formed from Cherry Valley, March 3, 1797. Decatur, Maryland and Westford, were taken off in 1808. It is the s. e. corner town in the co. The surface is a hilly and broken upland. The highlands which occupy the s. part of the town descend toward the n. by an abrupt declivity 350 to 400 ft. high. This declivity forms a continuous ridge extending n. e. and s. w. through near the centre of the town. The principal streams are Charlotte River and its tributaries and Schenevus Creek. The Alb. & Susq. R. R. passes through this town, with stations at E. Worcester and Worcester. The summit of the grade between the sources of the Cobleskill on the e. and the Schenevus on the w., occurs near the eastern border of this town. It is a remarkable pass, between high rocky hills, about a quarter of a mile apart, the intervening tract being cultivated fields. **Worcester**, (p. o.,) in the n. w. part, contains several small manufactories. **East Worcester**, (p. o.,) and **South Worcester**, (p. o.,) on Charlotte River, are small villages. The first settle-

¹ Mr. Tygart had two sons, John and Jacob, who were taken prisoners, and carried to Canada during the war. Soon after the war, Elisha Dodge, Col. Herriek, and Aaron Bigelow, from Conn., and Eli Parsons, Eliakim Sheldon, and Isaac White, from Mass., settled in the central part of the town. The first inn was kept by Eli Parsons, at East Springfield, and the first store, by Thomas and Stacy Horner. Garret Staats erected the first gristmill and sawmill, before the war.

² *Home and Abroad*, weekly. G. A. Dodge, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1869.

³ Among the early settlers were Daniel Bissell, Abijah

Beach, and Solomon Martin, at Unadilla. — Bates, — Morefield, and Peter Rogers, at Unadilla Centre, Abel De Forest and Wm. Buckley in the e. part of the town. Solomon Martin kept the first store in 1800, and Sampson Couger the first grist mill.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Luther Seaver and Samuel Babcock, from Mass.; the latter in March, 1793. Wm. Chase was the first child born in town. Nathaniel Griggs kept the first inn, at Westford Village, in 1798; and David Smith, the first store, about the same time. Capt. Artemus Howe built the first gristmill, in 1794, and also erected the first sawmill.

ments were made on Schenevus Cr  ek, from 1788 to 90¹. The first church (Presb.) was formed at an early period, Rev. — Bushnell was the first preacher.

PUTNAM COUNTY.



THIS county, named from Gen. Israel Putnam, was formed from Dutchess, June 12, 1812. It lies upon the Hudson, between Dutchess and Westchester cos., and extends e. to the Conn. line. It is centrally distant 85 mi. from Albany, and contains 234 sq. mi. It embraces nearly all of the Highlands e. of the Hudson. The mountains consist of several steep, rocky ranges, extending in a n. e. and s. w. direction and separated by deep, narrow valleys, the principal of which are Peekskill Hollow, and Canopus and Pleasant Valleys. The co. is watered by the upper branches of the Croton River, the Peekskill Hollow Creek, and several smaller streams. Among

the mountain valleys are numerous picturesque lakes, the largest of which are Lakes Mahopac, Ascawane, or Canopus, and Gleneida. In the valleys the soil is a productive, sandy loam, but the mountains are bare and rocky, and only valuable for their mines of magnetic iron ore and limonite. A coarse, bluish gray granite is quarried extensively for breakwater piers, etc., and marble is found in the n. part of Patterson. Serpentine, magnesian limestone, and other minerals are found. Among those which have been proved of no especial economical value, may be mentioned common and arsenical iron pyrites, arsenite kerolite, brucite, actynolite, hornblende, albite, lammonite, stilbite, chabasite, epidote, mica, zircon, sphene and diallage. Crystals of calcite of extraordinary interest were found while constructing the Hudson River R. R.

The rocks belong chiefly to the low crystalline or metamorphic series, consisting of granite, gneiss, granular quartz, talcose slate, metaphoric limestone, serpentine, greenstone, and hornblende. Peat and marl are found in various localities. In the farming districts the people are principally engaged in dairying and furnishing milk for the New York market. The business of keeping summer boarders from the city, has also within a few years, become very important, and is annually increasing. Manufacturing is extensively carried on at Cold Spring. The principal works of internal improvement are the New York C. & H. R. R., extending through Philipstown, and the Harlem R. R. through Patterson and Southeast. The New York and Lake Mahopac R. R. extends from Goldens Bridge to Lake Mahopac. The New York and Boston R. R. is a project of a R. R. from the Harlem River to Lake Mahopac to connect at Brewsters with any R. R. The "Putnams and Dutchess R. R.," is to extend from some point on the latter, northerly to the Dutchess and Columbia R. R. at Hopewell. There is a short branch R. R. from Brewsters, two or three miles to an iron mine. The co. seat is located at Carmel. The county buildings consist of a courthouse, jail, and co. clerk's office. The courthouse is a wooden building, erected in 1813, with a jail connected; the latter of stone and built in 1844. The clerk's office is a fine two story stone building, erected in 1871, on the site of the former office, at a cost of about \$10,000. It is designed to embrace the several public offices of record of the county. The poorhouse is near Carmel village, and is a dilapidated old wooden building, 3 stories high, 30 by 70 feet, with a small wing, formerly used by the insane. The affairs to the poor are managed by the Board of Surpervisors. There is a farm connected with it of 196 acres, valued at \$12,000. No special provision has been

¹ Among the early settlers were Silas Crippen and Henry Stever, from Columbia co., Solomon Hartwell, Uriah Bigelow, and Nathaniel Todd, from Mass., and Charles Wilder and Joseph Tainter, from Vt. Phillip Crippen, son of Silas Crippen, was the first child born in town. The first school

was taught by Joseph Tainter, in 1798. Isaac Puffer kept the first inn, in 1793; and Aaron Kinney, the first store, in 1798. Silas Crippen built the first gristmill, in 1790, and the first sawmill, about the same time. The first clothing and carding works were erected by Rufus Draper,

made for the insane. A strip 580 rods wide along the E. border of the county constitutes a part of the "Oblong" Tract, and was patented by Thomas Hawley and his associates, June 8, 1731. The remaining part of the county, and a small part of Dutchess, are included in the great Highland Patent of Adolph Philipse. At the time of the Revolution this patent was owned by Philip Philipse, and Mary and Susannah, wives of Col. Roger Morris and Beverly Robinson, of the British army. Morris and Robinson, together with their wives, were attainted, and their property was confiscated and sold by the Commissioners of Forfeiture. It was subsequently shown in court that one-third of the patent was vested in the children of Col. Morris and his wife, and was not reached by the act. The rights of these heirs were purchased by John Jacob Astor in 1809, for £20,000, and an act was passed April 16, 1827, directing that five suits against grantees of the State might be prosecuted to judgment in the Circuit Court of the S. District of N. Y. and prosecuted by writs of error to the Supreme Court of the United States for review and final decision. If against the defendants, the State agreed to pay \$450,000 in 5 per ct. stock redeemable at pleasure; and if the decision included the improvements that had been made by occupants, \$250,000 more. Three suits were tried, each resulting in favor of Astor; upon which the comptroller was, by act of April 5, 1832, directed to issue stock for the full amount, with costs. The amount issued was \$561,500. Few suits have been tried in the State involving larger interests to greater numbers, or which were argued with more ability than this. In the suit against James Carver, holding under the State, and representing the interests of the State therein, the counsel for the plaintiff were Messrs. Oakley, J. O. Hoffman, Emmet, Platt, and Ogden; and for the defendant, Talcott, (Attorney Gen.) Webster, Van Buren, Ogdén Hoffman, and Cowles.¹

During the Revolution the region of country now embraced within this co. was the scene of busy preparations and anxious care, as being susceptible of defence, and of the greatest military importance. The traitor Arnold resided here at the time his plots were detected, and many events of minor interest occurred.

The volunteers enlisted in Putnam co. in the summer of 1862, under the orders issued July 7th of that year, were organized at Yonkers, where the 135th, [6th Artillery,] and part of the 172d Regiments were formed. Some of the 59th and 95th Infantry, and of the 6th Artillery were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	R.
Carmel.....	2,559	2,240	2,796	262	233	221	277	277	242	261	248	305	272	239	275
Kent.....	1,479	1,473	1,547	174	122	129	166	157	180	157	154	179	246	119	251
Patterson....	1,501	1,476	1,419	189	113	160	115	214	114	197	108	199	95	267	93
Phillipstown..	4,526	5,436	5,117	298	475	248	542	421	566	344	468	451	625	354	446
Put'm Valley.	1,587	1,622	1,566	112	180	102	245	126	236	124	192	117	246	64	193
Southeast....	2,350	2,598	2,975	206	202	204	196	251	278	246	260	297	262	253	229
Total.....	14,002	14,845	15,420	1,243	1,325	1,064	1,531	1,446	1,616	1,329	1,430	1,548	1,746	1,236	1,487

¹ Report of Trial, by E. V. Sparkhawk; Leg. Doc. 1830, V, 347; Sen. Doc. 1831, II, 24, 26; Assem. Doc. 1832, 149, 205; Peters' Reports U. S. Supreme Court, IV, 1.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN PUTNAM COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	135,627	\$4,145,495	\$992,035	\$5,137,530	.....	\$10,925 26	\$6,601 99	\$5,335 54	\$2,449 59	0.69
1860..	134,644	4,213,194	1,018,415	5,231,609	\$6,114,055	10,665 31	6,654 87	4,585 54	18,851 67	0.67
1861..	130,151	3,982,103	978,357	4,960,460	6,114,035	4,740 22	10,109 16	4,585 53	19,106 36	0.63
1862..	131,183	4,017,819	1,163,365	5,272,968	5,272,968	6,694 68	7,592 54	3,954 73	21,091 87	0.75
1863..	131,059	4,049,874	1,357,535	5,407,409	5,457,976	4,355 39	8,846 12	4,093 38	23,196 40	0.74
1864..	134,350	4,386,199	1,305,041	5,703,239	5,657,535	47,325 64	10,950 00	4,243 15	25,459 91	1.56
1865..	134,350	4,386,199	1,305,040	5,703,239	5,573,232	47,335 64	10,950 00	4,183 71	21,825 02	1.51
1866..	131,603	4,504,099	1,257,550	5,504,099	5,437,899	40,080 07	14,197 87	4,078 42	26,169 84	1.55
1867..	132,781	4,573,548	1,227,499	5,801,047	5,811,649	40,632 23	9,339 18	7,264 56	36,903 97	1.62
1868..	131,017	4,457,196	1,245,669	5,712,865	5,826,047	41,803 75	11,435 73	7,282 56	26,508 53	1.49
1869..	130,738	4,557,578	1,074,585	5,632,163	5,862,865	23,251 70	9,147 35	7,328 58	25,690 04	1.21
1870..	131,719	4,585,398	1,020,870	4,585,398	5,632,163	22,194 12	9,567 74	7,040 20	33,865 19	1.29

CARMEL—was formed from "*Frederickstown*," (now Kent), March 17, 1795. A small part was annexed to Putnam Valley, in 1861. It lies upon the s. border of the co. between Putnam Valley and Southeast. Its surface is rolling and hilly, with intervening valleys extending in a n. and s. direction. Peekskill Hollow Range and Big Hill, are the highest summits.² The w. branch of Croton River and Michaels Brook flow through the e. part of the town, and Peekskill Hollow Creek through the n. w. In the town are several beautiful lakes and ponds, the principal of which are Lakes Mahopac,³ Gleneida,⁴ and Gilead, and Kirk and Long Ponds. **Carmel**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, is situated on Lake Gleneida. It is the seat of the Raymond Collegiate Institute,⁵ and Drew Female Seminary,⁶ and contains three churches, a bank, and 2 newspaper offices.⁷ Pop. 590. **Mahopac**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church, a bank, and about 40 houses; and **Red Mills**,⁸ (Mahopac Falls p. o.,) contains 1 church and about 20 houses. Settlement was commenced about 1740.⁹ Enoch Crosby, the "*Harvey Birch*" of Cooper's Spy, lived in this town till after the Revolution, when he removed to Southeast. A church was organized, and an edifice erected near Gilead Lake, a short time before the commencement of the Revolution.

PATTERSON—was formed from "*Frederickstown*" and Southeast, as "*Franklin*," March 17, 1795, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly; but, with a few exceptions, the hills are arable to their summits. The principal streams are the e. branch of Croton River and its tributaries, Quaker, Birch, and Muddy Brooks. Croton Lake is in the w. and Little Pond in the e. part. "*The Great Swamp*" extends along the e. branch of Croton River.¹⁰ **Patterson**, (p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R. contains 2 churches and 37 houses. **Towners Station**, (Towners

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 135,323. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	35,501	35,344	120,845
1855	34,206	44,448	138,654
1860	34,726	35,244	129,970
1865	37,042	41,777	128,819

² Among the principal peaks in town are Round, Turkey, and Conus Mts., and Goose, Barrett, Burned, and Prospect Hills, in the n. part; Pisgah, Watts, Pond, and Drew Hills, in the e.; Ball, Watermelon, Indian, and Round Hills, in the s.; Austin, Golden Rod, and Hemlock Hills, in the w.; and Rattle and Hazens Hills, and Adams Ridge, in the central part.

³ Lake Mahopac is 9 miles in circumference, and in it are 3 beautiful islands—Big, Petrie, and Goose Islands. Around the lake are several large hotels and boarding houses, which are thronged during the summer season by visitors from New York and Brooklyn. A number of beautiful summer residences have been erected on the surrounding heights. A little steamer, named the "Dew Drop," was brought to Lake Mahopac, from Owaseo Lake, in sections, and run for pleasure excursions in 1867-68-9, but not proving remunerative, it was again removed to the Hudson, and is used as a ferry boat. The lake is about three miles

across, with wooded islands, and beautiful scenery surrounding it.

⁴ Lake Gleneida covers an area of 170 acres, and is 130 feet deep.

⁵ The Raymond Collegiate Institute was built in 1851, at a cost of about \$40,000, by James Raymond. It is a private institution, owned by the heirs of Mr. Raymond.

⁶ The Drew Seminary and Female College was incorporated April 23, 1866, to be located at Carmel. It has gone into successful operation. It was proposed at one time to locate the Drew Theological Seminary here, under an Act of April 16, 1866, but it was afterwards established at Monroe, N. J.

⁷ *Putnam County Courier*, (Dem.) weekly. James D. Little & Co., eds. and pubs. Size 26 by 38. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1840.

Putnam County Monitor, (Rep.) weekly. A. J. Hicks, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1858.

⁸ A gristmill at this place was filled with Government grain at one time during the Revolution, and soldiers were stationed to guard it. When on his way to West Point, Andre lodged one night at the house of James Cox, at this place.

⁹ George Hughsen settled near Lake Mahopac, and Wm. and Uriah Hill at Red Mills. The first mill was erected at the latter place.

¹⁰ Pine Island is a rocky ledge 200 ft. high, containing about 30 acres, in the middle of Great Swamp.

p. o.,) and **Haviland Hollow**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. The Prot. E. Church at Patterson was built in 1770.

KENT—named from James Kent, Chief Justice, was formed as a town named "*Frederickstown*," March 7, 1788, having existed as a precinct of that name since 1772. Its name was changed to "*Frederick*" March 17, 1795, and to Kent April 15, 1817. Carmel was taken off in 1795. It is the central town on the N. border of the co. Its surface in the E. part is broken by numerous hills, and in the W. by steep and rocky mountain peaks separated by deep and narrow ravines. Smally Hill is the highest peak. The W. and middle branches of Croton River,¹ and Horse Pond and Pine Pond Brooks, are the principal streams. In the town are several ponds and small lakes, the principal of which are White and Pine Ponds. **Farmers Mills**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and several manufacturing establishments. **Coles Mills**, (Kent p. o.,) and **Ludingtonville**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Boys Corners**, is a p. o., and small village in the W. part. The first settlement was made about 1759, by Zachariah Merritt.²

PHILIPSTOWN—named from Adolph Philipse, patentee of Philipse Manor, was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Fishkill (Dutchess co.) was taken off in 1806, and Putnam Valley in 1839. It is on the W. border of the co., and extends about 10 miles along the Hudson. Its surface is broken by numerous steep and rocky mountain ridges separated by deep and narrow valleys.³ These mountains constitute the most elevated portion of The Highlands.⁴ The ranges have a general N. and S. or N. E. and S. W. direction. Clove Creek flows through the N. part of the town, and Canopus Creek through the N. E. corner. Foundry, Breakneck, Andreas, Indian, and other brooks, flow through narrow valleys and rocky ravines into the Hudson. The greater part of the surface is unfit for agricultural purposes. Constitution Island⁵ is a promontory opposite West Point, connected with the mainland by a marshy meadow. The "*Sunk Lot*" is a tract of 1,300 acres of low and apparently sunken ground. Several mines of magnetic iron ore had been opened in town. Granite is extensively quarried, and brick are made at several points along the river. A town hall at Cold Spring, was authorized in 1866. **Coldspring**,⁶ (p. o.,) situated on the Hudson, was incorp. April 22, 1846, and includes the suburban villages of Nelsonville and Marysville. It is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., and contains 6 churches, a newspaper office,⁷ and an extensive foundry.⁷ Pop. 3,086. **Breakneck**, and **Criffins Corners**, contain each about a dozen houses. **Davenport Corners**, contains 1 church and 10 houses. **Continental Village**, has 1 church and about 12 houses. **Garrisons**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, is a station on the Hudson River R. R. The first settlement was made about 1715, by Thomas Davenport.⁸ By act of 1866, a town hall was authorized at the village of Cold Spring, and by another act of March 26, 1867, the sum of \$13,500 was allowed to be raised for the pur-

¹ A large reservoir has lately been built on the west branch of Croton River, in the town of Kent, for use in supplying the Croton Water Works. Extensive improvements have been also made with the view of using Mahopac, Gilead and Kirk Lakes, and perhaps other waters as reservoirs; and it is currently reported that large sums have been realized by private individuals, in speculations at the city expense, growing out of these improvements. Kirk Lake has been made to flow over a much larger area than formerly, and malarious diseases have in consequence appeared in districts where they were previously unknown.

² Families named Boyd, Wixon, Farrington, Burton, Carter, Burrett, Ludington, and others, from Mass. and Westchester, were early settlers.

³ "*Martlaers Rack*," or the Martyrs Reach, was a short stretch of the Hudson just above West Point, where early navigators were often retarded by baffling winds. There were 13 racks, or reaches, on the Hudson, known to sailors as "*Horse*," "*Sailmakers*," "*Cooks*," "*High*," "*Fox*," "*Bakers*," "*John Pleasures*," "*Harts*," "*Sturgeons*," "*Fishers*," "*Fast*," "*Martlaers*," and "*Long*" Reaches, the last named extending from Pollepel's Island to Krom Elleboogh.

—*Benson's Memoir*, p. 12.

⁴ Among the peaks of The Highlands in this town are Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Breakneck Mt., and Bull, Horseback, Vinegar, Cot, Pine, and Fort Hills. Anthony's Nose is 1,228 feet above the Hudson, and Sugar Loaf 800 ft.

⁵ This promontory was called "*Martlaers Island*" before the Revolution. In July, 1775, a fort was built upon it, under the direction of Bernard Romayne; and in 1778 a heavy chain was stretched across the Hudson from this fort to West Point. The links weighed from 100 to 150 lbs. each; and the entire weight was 186 tons, and its length 1,500 ft. It was buoyed up by large spars, a few feet apart, secured by strong timbers framed into them and firmly

attached to the rock on both shores. In winter it was drawn on shore by a windlass, and replaced in the spring. It was never disturbed by the enemy, and continued in use until the peace. A similar chain, of half its diameter and 1,800 ft. in length, (made at the Ringwood Iron Works, N. J.,) was stretched across the channel from Anthony's Nose to Fort Montgomery, in Nov. 1776. It parted twice, and the enemy broke and passed it in the fall of 1777. Another, stretched from Pollepel's Island to the W. shore, consisted of spars, pointed, and their ends united by iron links. There was also a *chevauc de frise* sunk at the same place to prevent the passage of vessels.

⁶ The West Point foundry is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the country. It was established in 1817, by an association organized for that purpose. A tract of 150 acres was purchased of Frederick Philipse, and a moulding house, boring mill, blacksmith and pattern shops, and drafting and business offices, were erected. An act of incorporation was obtained, April 15, 1818; and in 1839 the finishing or machine, smiths and boiler departments of the establishment were brought from New York. During the late war this vast establishment did substantial service to the country, in the production of cannon and war material in great quantities. There is also an iron furnace at Coldspring.

⁷ *Cold Spring Recorder*, weekly; S. B. Allis, ed. and pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1866.

⁸ Davenport built the first house at Coldspring, in 1715. David Hurst, and several families named Haight, Bloomer and Wilson, settled in the town in 1730. John Meeks was the first settler at Continental Village, and John Rogers settled a little N. of the same place about 1730. James Stanley settled in the town in 1750, and Thomas Sars in 1756. The first gristmill was built about 1762, by Beverly Robinson, at Continental Village.

pose of defraying the expense of building. This town was principally settled under Col. Beverly Robinson,¹ who acquired title by marriage with Susannah, daughter of Frederick Philipse. Undercliff, late residence of Gen. Geo. P. Morris, is situated on a high bluff in the N. part of Cold Spring.

PUTNAM VALLEY—was formed from Philipstown, as "*Quincy*," March 14, 1839, A small part of Carmel was annexed in 1861. Its name was changed Feb. 13, 1840. It lies on the s. border of the co. between Philipstown and Carmel. Its surface is broken by steep and rocky mountain ridges extending in nearly a N. and S. direction, and separated by narrow valleys. These mountain ranges constitute a part of The Highlands. The principal streams are Canopus Creek, Canopus Lake Creek, and Peekskill Hollow Brook. Ascawana Lake is a beautiful sheet of water near the centre of the town.² Iron ore has been found in several localities, and Croft's mine in the S. W. part is being extensively worked. **Oregon**, at the confluence of Peekskill Hollow Brook and Canopus Lake Creek, contains 17 houses, and **Crofts Corners**, contains 2 churches and 10 houses. **Tomkins Corners**, is a hamlet. Among the early settlers were families named Dusenbury and Adams. There are 5 churches in town; 4 M. E. and 1 Bap.

SOUTHEAST—was formed from "*Frederickstown*," [Kent] as "*Southeasttown*,"³ March 7, 1788, changed to Southeast, March 6, 1795. A part of Patterson was taken off, as "*Franklin*," in 1795. It is the S. E. corner town of the county. Its surface is rolling and hilly. The streams are the E. and middle branches of Croton River and their tributaries. Several small lakes and ponds lie among the hills.⁴ Iron ore abounds, and two mines of magnetic are wrought near Brewsters. Large quantities of milk are sent daily from this town to the New York market. This town was allowed by act of March 30, 1867, to build a town house at a cost not exceeding \$10,000. **Brewsters Station**, (p. o.,) on the Harlem R. R., contains one church, a national bank, and newspaper office.⁵ **Heddingville**, and **Brush Hollow**, are hamlets. **Southeast Centre** and **Milltown**, are small villages. **DeForest Corners**, **Doanesburgh**, **Foggingtown**, and **Dykemans Station**, (Dykemans p. o.,) are hamlets. This was one of the first settled towns in the county.⁶ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Elisha Kent, grandfather of the late Chancellor, about the year 1730.

¹ Col. Robinson's house, situated at the foot of Sugar Leaf Mountain, was the headquarters of Gen. Putnam and Parsons in 1777-79, and of Gen. Arnold at the time of his treason. Col. Robinson granted a glebe to St. Philip's Church in The Highlands, 1 mile E. of Garrison's, which was confirmed by the act of March 27, 1794. The church was used as a barrack during the Revolution.—*Blake's History Putnam Co.* pp. 180-209; *Robinson's Loyalists*, p. 562.

² This sheet of water is 2 mi. long by 1 wide, and in its vicinity many summer boarders find quarters. Clear, Muddy, Peltoos, Salpen, Owens, Cranberry, Bangers, and Wickopee Ponds are smaller bodies of water in this town.

³ "*Southeasttown*" was formed as a precinct Dec. 17, 1737,

and confirmed March 24, 1772. The word "town" in the name was dropped March 17, 1795.

⁴ Toneria and Kishewana Lakes, and Covils and Peach Ponds.

⁵ *Brewster Standard*, weekly. Henry A. Fox & Co., editors and publishers. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1869.

⁶ Among the early settlers were families named Crane, Crosby, Hall, Moody, Paddock, Hane, Howe, Carpenter, and Dickinson, from Mass. and Conn. Joseph Crane built the first mill, at Milltown, about 1730. Chancellor Kent was born in this town, July 31, 1763.

QUEENS COUNTY.



This county was organized Nov. 1, 1683, having previously been included in the North and West Ridings of Yorkshire.¹ Its original bounds have not been changed. It lies upon Long Island, near the w. extremity, is centrally distant 143 mi. from Albany, and contains 410 sq. mi. It extends across the island, bordering both upon Long Island Sound and the ocean. Its coasts are deeply indented by irregular inlets, bays, and harbors. The principal of these upon the Sound are Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, Mill Neck Creek, Hempstead Harbor, Manhasset Bay, Little Neck Bay, Powells Cove, Flushing Bay, and Bowers Bay. Upon the East River are Halletts Cove and the narrow passage of Hell Gate, and upon

the s. shore, Jamaica, Hempstead, and South Oyster Bays. Along these bays and the creeks that flow into them are wide salt meadows, the most extensive being upon the s. shore. Outside of the bays on the ocean side is a series of beaches and shifting sand-ridges, affording a complete protection from the storms of the oceans. These beaches are divided into distinct parts by several inlets opening into the bays.²

Inclosed in the bays within the beaches is a great number of low, marshy islands³ separated by narrow tidal streams and covered with sedge grass. A wide strip bordering immediately upon the bays is of the same marshy character. Along the deep bays upon the n. coast are small patches of salt meadow; but the greater part of the land upon the capes, necks, and promontories is of a most excellent character. A range of hills 100 to 300 feet high called the "Backbone" of Long Island, extends in a general e. and w. direction through the co., a little n. of the centre, and irregular spurs extend northward to the sound. From the base of the ridge a wide, unbroken plain extends to the s. to the salt marshes which surround the bays.⁴

The streams of this co. are mostly small, and afford but a limited amount of water-power. At the mouth of several of the creeks on both the n. and s. shores the ebbing tide is used for hydraulic purposes. At the head of several of the streams are little fresh water ponds, most of which are used or intended for use by the Brooklyn Water Works. The soil upon the n. side is a productive, sandy loam, in some places mixed with clay. The plains have a coarse, sandy soil, which is rendered productive only at considerable cost. Along the borders of the salt meadows is a strip of light, sandy soil, producing black grass, easily cultivated and of moderate fertility.

The people are principally engaged in agriculture and market gardening.⁵ Fishing, and the taking of clams and oysters, afford occupation to a large number of people. The planting of oysters in the waters of Queens co. is regulated by act of April 8, 1865, amended April 5, 1866. The privilege is limited to inhabitants of the co.; the clams are to be staked out, and not to exceed 3 acres each, and must be occupied by planting not less than 50 bushels to the acre. The act does not apply to the natural growth or bed in the waters of Little Neck Bay, and within certain limits. An extensive bed of natural growth therein has recently been discovered near Eaton Neck.

¹ By a convention held at Hempstead in 1665, Long Island, Staten Island, and a part of Westchester co. were erected into a shire called *Yorkshire*, for the purpose of holding courts and administering justice. This was subdivided into "Ridings," known as *East Riding*, (Suffolk co.) *West Riding*, (Kings co., Staten Island, and Newtown), and *North Riding*, (Queens co. except Newtown.)—*Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, p. 137.

² The principal of the inlets are Hay Island, New, and Gilgo Inlets, and the entrance into Jamaica Bay; and the principal beaches are Joner, Long, and Rockaway Beaches. The last named is a favorite resort for summer residences and sea-bathing.

³ These Islands are mostly the common property of the towns, and are valued chiefly for their hunting and fishing grounds. Immense numbers of waterfowl frequent them, and a considerable number of persons gain a livelihood by fishing here in summer, and hunting in winter. The U. S. Government has erected several lifeboat stations upon the s. shore, and the Governor appoints 12 wrecking masters for the co.

⁴ The railroad at Jamaica is 45 feet above sea level. The

ascent from Jamaica to Hempstead Junction, (now Mineola), is 59 feet, and from thence to the Syosset Branch, 50 feet, making the latter 154 feet, which is the highest point on the road. The descent of these plains southward is so gradual as scarcely to be apparent. The Hempstead branch of the railroad descends 40 feet in 2½ miles, and the Syosset branch rises 66 feet in less than 4 miles. The highest point on the island is Harbor Hill, at the head of Hempstead Harbor, 319 feet above tide.

⁵ Extensive tracts in the southern section are devoted to gardening for the city markets. The x. side, originally covered with a heavy growth of timber, is under fine cultivation, and is largely devoted to the raising of fruit. Flushing excels in nurseries of fruit and ornamental trees, for which this co. is second only to Monroe. Locust-timber is raised along the x. shore eastward from Glen Cove, in considerable quantities, for treenails and posts. In Oyster Bay large quantities of asparagus and onions are raised for market; and the soil appears to be finely adapted to these crops. Milk is sent to market in large quantities by R. R., especially from near Jericho, Westbury and Hempstead.

The co. is the seat of important manufactures, chiefly along the north shore; but the great and increasing growth of the county is due to its proximity to the great Metropolis, and the opportunities which it presents for elegant and quiet homes, within convenient reach from the city, and with the luxuries attainable only in rural life.

The court house and jail were located on the plains *N.* of Hempstead in 1785, in a solitary place near the geographical centre of the co; but by a vote of the Supervisors in 1871, the site has been removed to Mineola, a R. R. centre not far from the old site, where buildings are to be erected. The offices of the County Clerk, of Supervisors and Surrogate, are in a brick building erected in Jamaica Village in 1856.

The poor of this co. have heretofore been mostly supported by the towns in town poor houses; but this system is going out of use, and a county building for this purpose is under construction. A special provision for the poor of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay will be noticed in our account of the latter town.

The Long Island R. R. passes centrally through the co., having its main steam connection with N. Y. at Hunters Point, with a branch from near Jamaica through Brooklyn. A branch from Hempstead to Locust Valley, crosses the main line at Mineola. There is also a branch from Hicksville to Northport. The South Shore R. R. runs from Brooklyn, E. D., through the southern border of the co., with a branch from Valley Stream to Rockaway, and *N.* to Huntington. The cars on this R. R. are drawn by dummy engines, from the ferry to Bushwick Avenue, where the engine houses and repair shops of the R. R. are located. The Flushing and North Side R. R. extends from Hunters Point (L. I. City,) to Whitestone, and a branch to Great Neck, with proposed continuation eastward, as the wants of the district demands. A R. R. styled the "North Shore R. R. of L. I.," has been projected from Jamaica to Orient, on the extreme end of the *N. E.* branch of Long Island, with a branch to Newton Creek. This road has not been constructed. A branch of the Flushing and Northside R. R. is under construction from Flushing eastward to near Hyde Park; from thence running through Hempstead Plains to near Farmingdale. There is also a R. R. from Hunters Point to Hempstead, which has been recently opened.

The co. was mostly settled by English immigrants, under the authority of the Dutch Government, during the last 20 years of its existence. The *E.* extremity of Long Island was claimed by the English colonies of New England; and the boundary line was the subject of a long and angry dispute, which was never entirely settled until the final subjugation of New York by the British in 1664. The whole of this co. was under the Dutch, except Oyster Bay, which was a disputed territory. The first planters came on in considerable numbers, and were associated in the purchase of the lands from the Indians. They were mostly united by a common religious faith; and they were invested with certain civil rights, which were afterward confirmed by the English Government of New York, and some of which continue to the present time. During the Revolution considerable numbers of the people joined the loyalists, and the co. was mostly in quiet possession of the enemy. Robberies were common, especially along the *N.* shore, dissenting churches were in many places used for military purposes. A petty warfare was carried on in whaleboats, and daring exploits were performed by partisans of both sides.

During the late war, the troops organized from this co. were as follows: The 131st and 133d Regiments, N. Y. Vols. were organized on Riker's Island, in the town of Newtown, in the fall of 1862, mostly by enlistment from other counties. Portions of the 90th, 139th, 155th and 158th Vol. Infantry, and of the 2d and 14th Cavalry, were enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns (and Long Island City) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Flushing.....	10,189	10,813	14,650	601	897	407	889	708	1,084	614	899	806	1,258	892	1,163
Hempstead....	12,375	11,764	13,999	1,189	782	1,001	786	1,259	981	1,030	760	1,372	1,023	1,053	1,078
Jamaica.....	6,515	6,777	7,745	376	621	312	593	466	704	355	611	490	754	445	816
Long Isl. City.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newtown.....	13,725	13,891	20,274*	515	981	414	1,087	663	1,272	582	1,158	877	1,962	314	831
N. Hempstead	5,419	5,335	6,540	391	373	407	260	520	411	409	358	528	501	621	380
Oyster Bay...	9,168	9,417	10,596	676	732	487	708	691	953	621	788	782	1,051	732	907
Total.....	57,391	57,897	73,804	3,749	4,392	3,037	4,333	4,307	5,405	3,611	4,574	4,822	6,549	4,403	6,605

* Includes "Long Island City," with five wards.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN QUEENS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	185,873	\$15,282,575	\$5,000,650	\$20,283,225	.....	\$24,614 28	\$22,167 55	\$16,757 31	\$20,449 59	0.51
1860..	184,668	15,449,400	5,097,150	20,546,550	.....	26,556 21	20,401 61	16,007 31	65,807 84	0.60
1861..	180,687	15,874,950	5,223,418	21,098,368	21,343,083	31,424 76	21,216 79	16,007 31	66,697 14	0.64
1862..	179,444	16,131,320	5,380,480	21,511,800	21,176,286	160,158 44	19,865 54	15,883 71	84,713 14	1.32
1863..	181,919	16,438,591	5,876,780	22,315,371	21,345,348	57,209 44	21,038 94	16,009 01	90,717 73	0.87
1864..	182,381	16,823,745	5,908,980	22,732,725	21,976,780	68,526 40	135,111 82	16,482 59	98,895 51	1.45
1865..	181,927	16,751,450	6,000,350	22,751,800	21,406,735	65,312 07	104,705 33	16,055 05	83,753 65	1.35
1866..	180,323	17,116,630	6,188,000	23,304,630	22,127,400	69,673 16	120,968 48	16,595 55	106,489 11	1.42
1867..	184,092	17,910,396	6,067,950	23,978,346	23,804,630	77,555 65	146,697 23	28,755 79	151,159 40	1.70
1868..	184,703	18,274,350	5,769,450	24,043,800	24,128,346	225,157 22	157,245 21	30,160 43	169,784 00	2.16
1869..	184,703	18,274,350	5,769,450	24,043,800	24,393,800	225,157 22	157,245 21	30,492 25	166,722 88	2.13
1870..	184,266	18,789,195	5,352,400	24,141,595	24,561,645	249,889 32	181,246 84	30,702 06	147,684 76	2.48

FLUSHING—was first granted by letters patent—issued by the Dutch Governor Keift, Oct. 10, 1645—to a company of English immigrants.² This grant was confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, March 23, 1685.³ Under the provisions of these charters a considerable amount of land was held in common, to be under the charge of 5 trustees, elected annually. It was recognized as a town under the State Government, March, 7, 1788. It lies upon the N. border of the co. w. of the centre. Its surface is moderately uneven and has a gentle inclination to the N. A low range of hills extends along its S. border and separates it from Jamaica. Flushing Creek, the principal stream, forms a portion of the W. boundary. The principal indentations upon the coast are Flushing Bay, Powells Cove, Little Bay, and Little Neck Bay. An extensive salt marsh extends along Flushing Creek and the head of Flushing Bay. Gardening, fruit growing, and the floral and nursery business constitute the leading pursuits of the people. The town supports its own poor, and has a house and farm for their accommodation. The Board of Town Auditors of Flushing,

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 253,100. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	123,360	46,286	169,646
1855	119,549	57,202	176,751
1860	115,564	43,549	159,113
1865	119,517	47,327	166,844

²The first patentees were Thomas Farrington, John Lawrence, John Hicks, John Townsend, Thomas Stiles, Robert Field, Thomas Saul, John Marston, Thos. Applegate, Lawrence, Dutch, Wm. Lawrence, Henry Sawtell, Wm. Thorne,

Michael Willard, Robt. Firman, and William Widgeon, for themselves and associates.

³ The patentees named in the patent of Gov. Nicoll were John Lawrence, (alderman of New York city,) Richard Cornwell, Chas. Bridges, Wm. Lawrence, Robert Terry, Wm. Noble, John Forbush, Elias Doughty, Robert Field, Philip Udall, Thomas Stiles, Benj. Field, Wm. Pidgeon, John Adams, John Hinchman, Nicholas Panell, Tobias Feaks, and John Bowne; and those in the patent of Gov. Dongan were Elias Doughty, Thos. Willett, John Bowne, Matthias Harvey, Thos. Hicks, Richard Cornwell, John Hinchman, Jonathan Wright, and Samuel Hoyt.—*Patents*, I, 64, v. 222, 325, Sec. Office.

were by act of April 3, 1868, empowered to cause an accurate survey and map to be made of the town, at a cost of not over \$3,000. **Flushing**, (p. o.,) at the head of Flushing Bay, was incorp. April 9, 1813, and is org. under an act of May 3, 1869. It contains 8 churches, 2 newspaper offices,¹ several private seminaries,² and has a limited amount of manufactures. It is connected with New York by the Flushing and North Side R. R., and a steam ferry from Hunters Point. From its proximity to New York, it has become the residence of many wealthy persons doing business in the city. Pop. 6,223. **College Point**,³ (p. o.,) on the Sound, e. of Flushing Bay, is a modern village, and was incorp. April 5, 1867. Pop. 3,652. It is on the extreme n. part of the town and derives its name from St. Paul's College, incorp. May 9, 1840, but never fully established, and since abandoned. By an act of March 10, 1870, the village was allowed to borrow \$60,000 for school purposes. It has an extensive manufactory of India Rubber goods, &c.⁴ **Whitestone**, (p. o.,) on the Sound, was incorp. April 15, 1869, and has a population of 1,907. It has large manufactories and several fine residences. It was named from a large boulder near the landing. **Marathon**, at the head of Little Neck Bay, is a small village. **Bay Side**, (p. o.,) has a population of 477. **Spring Hill, Spring Vale, Union Place, Little Neck, (p. o.,) Fresh Meadows, Willets Point, Rock Hill, Head of Vleigh, &c.,** are names of small places and settlements, **Wilkins Point**, has been selected as a site for a fort, and with Fort Schuyler on the opposite side of the Sound, would command the approach by water by this channel. This fort has been many years under construction. The town was first settled by English, who had probably lived in Holland. They arrived at New Amsterdam in 1645, and were encouraged to settle under the Dutch authority, with promises of religious freedom.⁵

HEMPSTEAD—was granted by Gov. Keft to several English families, Nov. 14, 1644. This patent was confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, March 6, 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, April 17, 1685.⁶ Upon the erection of North Hempstead, in 1784, its name was changed to South Hempstead; and its present name was re-adopted Feb. 5, 1796. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the s. side of the island, extending 20 mi. along the ocean, and embracing about 100 sq. mi. The shore is bordered by a line of beaches and sand hills; and within them are Hempstead and South Oyster Bays, inclosing a large number of low, sedgy

¹ *The Flushing Journal*, weekly. Henry F. Lincoln, ed. & pub. Size 23 by 32. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1842.

² *Flushing Times*, daily, Sundays excepted. Walter R. Burling, ed. and pub. Size 19 by 26. Terms \$5.00. Estab. in 1865.

³ *Long Island Times*, weekly issue of the above. Size 23 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1855.

⁴ *The Flushing Library Association* was incorporated April 17, 1869.

⁵ *The Patriot Orphan Home* was founded in 1861, and incorp. in 1862, under the general law, as the "N. Y. Ladies' Educational Union." Its name was changed to the present, April 21, 1868. Removed from 6th Av., N. Y., to Flushing, in April, 1864. It is a plain, 3-story wooden building, 50 feet square, with rear extension, and will receive 120 inmates. Lot, 7 acres. Property worth \$22,300. Cash balance, \$4,231.30, and \$20,500 invested. Expenses last year, \$19,356.41. Average number supported, 120.

⁶ The village has also several R. C. institutions:

St. Joseph's Convent, 7 yrs. closed, 11 nov., 4 postulants;

St. Joseph's Academy, under Sisters of St. Joseph, 90 pupils;

St. Joseph's Academy for Boys, under the same, 30 boarders.

Sanford Hall, opened in New York city, May, 1841; removed to Flushing, 1845, is a private insane asylum, and has accommodations for 35 patients.

⁷ This place was formerly known as *Lawrence's Neck*. Several forms have been laid out into village plats, each one taking a distinct name. An Episcopal college was incorporated here in 1840, but it has since been abandoned. The location of this institution gave the name to the village.

⁸ By an Act of May 6, 1868, Conrad Poppenhusen was empowered to found an institution in the village of College Point, for the protection and care of infants under 5 years, together with an institution for the advancement of science and arts, with such collections, library, apparatus, &c., as might be useful for that purpose, and for the improvement of the moral and social condition of the working classes.

⁹ The religious faith of these people was much the same as that afterward professed by the Quakers, who had not become at that period a distinct sect in England. Their first religious teacher was Francis Doughty, from Taunton, Mass., a Baptist, who became a Quaker in 1657, as did many of the inhabitants. The celebrated George Fox visited America in 1672, and preached in this town. He was entertained at the house of John Bowne, who had particularly

suffered from the persecutions of the Dutch; but his dwelling not being sufficiently large to accommodate the audience, his hearers assembled under the shade of the venerable oaks, one of which is still standing.

¹⁰ The grantees named in the first patent were Robert Fordham, John Strickland, John Ogden, John Karmann, John Lawrence, and Jonas Wood; those in the second patent were John Hicks, J. P., Capt. John Seaman, Richard Gildersleeve, Robert Jackson, John Karmann, John Smith, sr. and jr.; and those in the third were Capt. John Seaman, Simon Searing, John Jackson, James Pine, sr., Richard Gildersleeves, sr., and Nath'l Pearsall.—*Thompson's Hist. L. I., II, 14; Patents, IV, 55, V, 182; See, Office.*

Among the early settlers were Rev. Richard Denton, Jonas Wood, Wm. Raynor, Robert Coe, Richard Gildersleeve, Robert Jackson, John Ogden, John Karmann, Capt. John Underhill, Andrew Ward, Thurston and Robert Raynor, Matthew Mitchell, and Robert Fordham. In 1647 the first eig., with Robert Ashman, Jeremy Edmund, and Terry Ward, Benjamin and John Coe, Samuel Strickland, John Topping, John Fordham William and John Lawrence, Henry Hudson, Thomas Ireland, Richard Valentine, Wm. Thickstone, Nicholas Tanner, William, John, sr. and jr., Jas. and Abram Smith, Richard, jr., Samuel, Daniel, and Nath'l Denton, Thomas Armitage, Simon Searing, Thomas Wilson, Henry Pierson, Jos. and Wm. Scott, Henry Whitson, Richard and John Lewis, Thomas Searing, John Storge, John and Robert Williams, Wm. Rogers, Richard Ogden, John Foucks, Wm. Washburne, Thos. Sherman, Francis Yates, John Ellison, Wm. Shadding, Thomas and Charles Foster, Roger Lines, Samuel Clark, John Hubb.(?) Thomas Pope, Daniel Whitehead, Edward Raynor, John Smith, Samuel Jacobs, and John Strickland were freeholders, and shared in the division of the lands. A part of the above locations are now included in North Hempstead. The first child born of white parents in town was Caleb Karmann, son of John Karmann, Jan. 9, 1645. An order was made at their General Court, Sept. 16, 1650, requiring all persons to "repairs to the publique Meetings and Annibles on the Lords days, and on publique days of fastings and thanksgivings, appointed by the publique authority, both on the forenoons and afternoons," under a penalty of five guilders for the first, 10 for the second, and 20 for the third offense. The Rev. Richard Denton, a prominent founder, was their first pastor. He returned to England in 1659. His eldest son, Daniel Denton, wrote the first historical account of New York ever published. It was printed in London in 1670.

islands. West of the bay a long, narrow sandbar, known as Rockaway Beach,¹ extends to the s. w., forming the e. boundary of Jamaica Bay. Wide salt meadows border upon the bays, and from them the land spreads out into an almost 15 mi. long and 4 wide level plain. This plain was from colonial times a common belonging to the town. By an act of April 23, 1867, the electors were allowed to vote upon the acceptance of terms that had been offered by A. T. Stewart, of New York, for the purchase of the common lands belonging to the town. If approved, the Supervisor and Town Clerk were to execute deeds, conveying all the titles of the town to these lands, so far as sold. The proceeds were to be invested for the use of the town. The electors were by act of May 3, 1870, directed to elect a Town Treasurer, to hold office three years, under an official bond of \$200,000, to have custody of the moneys received from the sale of the common or lands, or from the rental or sale of any public lands, or privileges formerly vested in the town. The Supervisor and Town Clerk were directed to transfer all books, moneys and securities to his care, and the mode of investment of the moneys was presented. The income is applied for the support of schools, and the town poor, and the surplus added to the principal. The Treasurer is required to report to the Town Auditors when required, and to publish a report annually in all the newspapers in the town.

A lot of 40 acres of the Plains land was conveyed to the Co. Agricultural Soc. for a fair ground, upon a nominal consideration, upon a vote of the town, April 3, 1866, and sanctioned by the legislature, April 23, 1867. An act of May 4, 1869, allowed the purchase of a farm in Hempstead for the support of the town poor. A large tract of salt marsh still belongs to the town. **Hempstead**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, was incorp. June 2, 1853, and has easy communication with New York by branches of the L. I. and S. S. railroads, which render it a convenient place of residence for those doing business in the city. It has three churches, 2 newspapers,² several private seminaries, and a system of public schools. Population 2,316. **Seaford**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part was formerly known as "*Jerusalem South*." **Merrick**, (p. o.,) **Bellmore**, (Sta.,) **Greenwich**, **Freeport**,³ **Atlantic**, (p. o.,) **Milburn**, **Baldwinsville**, **Rockville Centre**, (p. o.,) **Ridgewood**, **New Bridge**, **Cedar Grove**, **Lawrence**, **Washington Square**, **Smithville South**, (p. o.,) **Pearsalls Corner**, and **Brookfield**, are small villages and neighborhoods with distinct names. **Valley Stream**, (p. o.,) is on the S. S. R. R., where a branch crosses from Rockaway on the beach to Hempstead. **Far Rockaway**, and **Rockaway**, (p. o.,) are noted places for sea bathing, with extensive hotels and numerous boarding houses open in summer. **East Rockaway**, is a p. o. This town is rapidly settling under the impulse given by the completion of r. r. facilities, and the opening of the Plains for settlement, under the management of Mr. Stewart. The town was first settled in 1643, by English, who had first settled at Wethersfield and Stamford, in Conn. They founded the first English settlement within the co.⁴ The town early acquired a prominent rank, and its records (preserved at North Hempstead) contain a large amount of valuable historical information. Horse races were established here by the Governor in 1669. The first church (Presb.) was started in 1648.⁵

JAMAICA—was first granted for settlement by Gov. Stuyvesant, March 21, 1656; and a more ample patent was granted in 1660. The rights of the town were confirmed by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 15, 1666, and by Gov. Dongan, March 17, 1686. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. A range of low sand hills forms its n. boundary; but the remainder of the town consists of an extensive alluvial plain, and a series of wide salt marshes along the shore. Jamaica Bay, forming its s. boundary, incloses a large number of low, marshy islands. Several small streams take their rise in springs and small ponds among the hills and flow s. to the bay.⁶ A considerable tract immediately bordering upon the marshes is kept in a high state of fertility by artificial means, and is devoted

¹ The Rockaway Beach Land and Improvement co. was incorp. April 30, 1866.

² *Hempstead Inquirer*, weekly; Henry M. Onderdonk, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1831.

Queens County Sentinel, weekly; Lott Van De Water, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1855.

³ The *South Side Observer*, is published weekly, at Freeport, by George Wallace. Size, 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1865.

⁴ The L. I. Camp Meeting Asso. of the M. E. Church, was incorp. May 5, 1870, and allowed to acquire 100 acres near this place, and to hold \$200,000 of property.

⁵ Interesting details of the early settlement have been published in a w. o., entitled "*Queens Co. in the Olden Time*."

⁶ Several of these ponds have been purchased by the Brooklyn Water Works Company. The remains of a mastodon were found in excavating at Baisleys Pond, in this town, March 27, 1858. They consisted of six molar teeth and some small fragments of bones, blackened, but not mineralized.

to market gardening. The town poor are annually let to the lowest bidder.¹ **Jamaica**, (p. o.), near the N. border of the town, was incorp. April 14, 1814. It contains 7 churches, the Union Hall Academy, several private seminaries, a union school, 3 newspaper offices,² and several manufactories. A fine town hall has lately been constructed. Besides the L. I. R. R. to Hunter's Point, the village has connection with the city by the Brooklyn and Jamaica Branch, and South Side Railroads; with E. N. Y. by horse cars, and with Hempstead by stages. Pop. 3,791. **Woodhaven**, (p. o.), was organized in 1850, by some capitalists for a shoe manufactory. It has excellent r. r. facilities and is increasing rapidly. There is a manufactory of house furnishing hardware at this place, employing 500 operatives. It has a Presb. and Cong. ch., public school, etc. **Cypress Avenue**, is on the R. R., near the line of Kings co., near the former "Union Race Course," since sold for other purposes. **Richmond Hill**, (Clarenceville p. o.), is a village plat, on the R. R. E. of Jamaica. **Hopedale, Centreville, Jamaica Heights, Locust Avenue, and Willow Tree**, are village plats, and the latter a R. R. sta., E. of Jamaica. **Queens**, (p. o.), is a R. R. sta. and village, with a Reformed and Episcopal church. **Springfield**, (Springfield Store p. o.), in the E. part, extending to the bay, has a Meth., and a Presb. ch. **Woodburgh, Ocean Point, Beach, & Hewetts**, are R. R. stations. Jamaica was settled about 1650, by people from Hempstead, who in that year obtained leave of the Dutch Government to purchase lands and erect a town, "according unto their place limited, named Canarsie, about midway from Hempstead." In 1702 the civil officers of government removed to this place, on account of prevailing sickness in N. Y. city. An attempt was made soon after to appropriate the Presb. church to the use of the Episcopalians,—which was resisted, and a controversy commenced, which was not settled until 1728. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1663. The Ref. P. D. Church was formed in 1702; and the first Prot. E. services were held during the same year. The Chapel of the Sisters—a neat edifice, built of hewn granite—was erected in the village cemetery, by Nicholas Ludlum, of New York. There are 8 churches in town, 2 M. E., Af. M. E., Reformed Bab., Presb., Prot. Episc., and R. C.



LONG ISLAND CITY—was formed in Newtown, May 6, 1870, and includes the former villages of Blissville, Hunter's Point, Ravenswood, and Astoria. It is divided into five wards, viz.: 1st, of Hunter's Point ward; 2d, Blissville ward; 3d, or Ravenswood ward; 4th, or Astoria ward, and 5th, or Bowery Bay ward. Its officers are a Mayor, Recorder, Collector, Treasurer, and Aldermen from each ward, and a few minor officers. The Mayor, Recorder and Treasurer are *ex officio* water commissioners, with power to take any waters of Queens co. not owned or used by the city of Brooklyn, and to construct water works. Nothing has been done toward the completion of this measure, from

the inability to procure a supply. In 1871 (April 13) it was separated from Newtown and made an independent city, and a revised charter was granted.³ The city extends along the East River from Newtown creek to Hallets Cove, and back to, but not including the Calvary Cemetery tract. **Hunters Point**, (Long Island City p. o.) derives its importance from being the principal w. terminus of the Long Island, and Flushing and North Side R. R., and the seat of an extensive freight business and important manufactories, ship building, etc. It is at the mouth of Newtown Creek, which is navigable for small craft. Several ferries connect Hunter's Point with New York city. Pop. 1,596. **Ravenswood**, is an elegant village with fine dwellings and grounds along the East River. Pop. 1,536. **Astoria**,

¹ The town elects trustees annually to manage its property. It has a fund—given by Henry Townsend nearly two centuries since—"for the relief of poor widows and children, persons blind, lamed, or aged, and such as should be unable to get a living, or any that should suffer by fire and whose necessities might call for relief."

² *Long Island Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly; T. J. Brenton, ed. Size, 23 by 32. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1835.

³ *Long Island Farmer*, (Repub.) weekly; Charles Wollig, ed. and pub. Size, 28 by 40, 8 pages. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1819.

Jamaica Standard, (Dem.) weekly; John O'Donnell, Jr., ed. and prop. Size, 26 by 40. Terms \$2.50. Established in 1868.

Katholische Kirchen Zeitung, (Religious.) weekly; 8 pages. Size, 26 by 28. Max. Oertel, ed. and pub. Dated from N. Y. city where it is printed.

³ Commissioners were appointed by act of April 26, 1871, for laying out streets, avenues, parks, and roads in this city.

formerly "*Hallets Cove*," is a populous suburb of the great metropolis. Pop. 5,004. It is connected with New York by ferries, and has adjacent the most difficult points of navigation that occurs in any of the approaches to New York Harbor. This dangerous passage is Hell-gate Channel, at the w. entrance of Long Island Sound; a commercial thoroughfare through which a much greater amount of property passes every year than through the Narrows. Yet from sunken rocks and strong currents, it cannot be safely passed at certain stages of the tide by sailing vessels, nor at any time by vessels of heavy draft. Various projects have been proposed for the improvement of the channel, as by exploding heavy charges of powder in tin cans, sunk to the top of the rocks. There is now in course of preparation a measure which cannot fail to wholly remove Hallett's Point, the most difficult part of the passage, as well as the rock at the bottom of the river, to a depth below the reach of the largest vessels, at the lowest stage of the tide. This work consists of an open excavation, with tunnels under the river, by which as much as possible of the rock will be removed, and only slender columns of rock are left to support the shell of rock above. These columns will in the end be pierced, and heavy charges of nitro-glycerine placed in them, connected by electrical wires. When every thing is ready, the excavation will be filled with water, and the charge exploded. Any loose rock that may still be in the way of navigation, may afterwards be lifted up and removed.

The open excavation is half circular, with vertical sides and a level floor, 32 feet below mean, low tide. Ten "headings," radiate from this open space, in as many directions under the river,¹ some of them extending several hundred feet. Cross galleries occur at frequent intervals, and new headings begin as the first ones separate, leaving pillars of rock about 10 feet square, supporting the roof, and the river above. The drilling is done with steam power by swiftly revolving iron tubes set with diamonds. The steam power is conveyed into the headings by pipes from boilers in sheds adjoining, which also contain the pumping and hoisting machinery. The work is already far advanced, and its early and successful completion beyond a doubt. The work is done by Welsh miners, under the direction of General Newton of the army, and at the expense of the United States. Astoria has been noted for its nurseries and floral establishments, which find ready patronage from their proximity to the metropolis. There is one newspaper published in this city.² A project is under consideration for connecting this city with New York by a suspension bridge, for which a charter has been granted and surveys made. The point selected is said to be from Ravenswood to 79th St., N. Y. An act passed in 1871, (chap. 437,) has reference to this enterprise, which is known as the "New York and Long Island Bridge Co."

NEWTOWN,—(known as "Middlebury" by the Dutch,) was patented by Governor Stuyvesant in 1652, and again in 1666³ and 1683 by English governors. It was organized as a town in 1788. Long Island city was organized in 1870, and taken off in 1871. It lies near the w. border of the town, between Brooklyn and Flushing Bay, and includes North and South Brothers, Riker's and Berrien's Islands. The southern border rises into hills of moderate elevation, but the remainder is nearly level. Extensive salt meadows border the creeks and bays of some of which extend into the interior. The tide ebbs and flows through these channels rendering their improvement difficult, but not impossible. Market gardening constitutes the leading agricultural business of the town. There are numerous town plots surveyed out, inviting settlement, and affording more or less attractions for residence, and facilities for manufactures. **Woodside**, (p. o.), is a R. R. station in the s. part. **Winfield**, a mile from Woodside where the N. Y. & Flushing R. R. crosses the L. I. R. R. **Newtown**, (p. o.), near the centre. Pop. 2,408. **Penny Bridge**, on the line of L. I. city. **Winfield**, and **West Flushing**, are on the Flushing and N. S. R. R. **Melvina**, **Columbustville**, (Pop. 1,251): **Winantsville**, **Lawrenceville**, **Locust Grove**, **New Astoria**, **Middle Village**, **Fresh Pond**, **Clendale**, **S. Williamsburgh**, and **Dutch Kills**, are localities with distinct names and mostly village plats. **Calvary Cemetery**, in this town, is a prominent burial place

¹ These headings or tunnels, are named from prominent American citizens, living and deceased, in the following order, commencing on the west: I. Farrigut; II. Madison; III. Humphreys; IV. Hoffman; V. Sherman; VI. Jefferson; VII. Grant; VIII. McClellan; IX. Franklin; X. Jackson.

² *Long Island City Star*; weekly.

³ This deed contained the names of Capt. Richard Best, J. P.; Capt. Thos. Lawrence, Capt. John Coe, John Burroughs, Ralph Hunt, Daniel Whitehead, and J. Burger Yost; and the second the names of 108 freeholders. The annual quit-rent was £34s.—*Patents*, II, 78; *Sec. Office*, *Thompson's Hist. L. I.*, II, 142.

of the Catholics of N. Y. and Brooklyn. There are several other cemeteries in this town. Settlement began in Newtown in 1651, by English immigrants with permission of the Dutch. Berrien's Island, near Lawrence Point, has an area of 12 acres. Riker's Island has over 50 acres, and was used in the late war as a rendezvous for troops organizing for the field.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD—was formed from Hempstead, April 6, 1784, but for many years continued to enjoy in common with that town the rights of claming, fishing and cutting grass upon the south meadows. In 1815 these rights were divided, each town receiving its own, and in 1830 the public lands belonging to the town were sold. This town lies upon L. I. Sound, between Little Neck Bay and Hempstead Harbor, and extends south to near the middle of Hempstead Plains. A range of low hills extends centrally across the town, and the north part is moderately hilly. Hempstead Harbor and Manhasset Bay are deep indentations from the Sound, dividing the shore into "necks," which are known as "Cow," "Great," "Motts," "Prospect," "Sands," "Barkers," and "Newletts" Necks or Points. The Flushing and North Shore R. R., and a branch of the L. I. R. R., afford ready communication with New York. **Manhasset**, (p. o.) near the centre, is a scattered village, with four or five churches. Cow Neck, to the east of this, was formerly a common pasture in the early settlement, and in 1658 it had 60 owners. **Roslyn**, (p. o.) at the head of Hempstead Harbor, is a place of some manufactures, and being on a branch of the L. I. R. R., has greatly increased within a few years. Pop. 655. **North Hempstead**, (Old Westbury p. o.) is at the old c. h. **Mineola**, an important R. R. centre, is the site of the new c. h. **Brookdale**, **Lakeville**, **Great Neck**, (p. o.) **Montrose**, **Port Washington**, (p. o.) Pop. 804; **Westbury**, **Cowlesville**, **Carl Place**, **Hyde Park**, (near Hyde Park p. o.) **Farmers Village**, and other localities, have a local name, and most of them surveyed plats, and attempted the beginning of villages. Settlement was begun in this town in 1840, by a company of English from Lynn, Mass., under authority of an agent of Lord Stirling to whom Long Island had been granted. Being repelled by the Dutch, they afterwards settled at Southampton. The town affords a great number of charming residences along the sound and in the interior, and its agricultural interests are chiefly the furnishing of milk, fruits and culinary vegetables for the city markets. The Great Neck Dock Co. was incorp. May 9, 1859; cap. \$4,000.

OYSTER BAY—was patented by Gov. Nicoll, Nov. 29, 1667, and confirmed by Gov. Andross, Sept. 29, 1677. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It occupies the E. extremity of the co., and extends across the island from the sound to the ocean. The N. shore is deeply indented by irregular bays, the principal of which are Oyster Bay, Cold Spring, and Oyster Bay Harbors, Mill Neck Creek, and Mosquito Cove. Cove Neck, Centre Island, and Mosquito Neck are long peninsulas formed by these bays; Lloyds Neck is a peninsula extending E. of Cold Spring Harbor. The great indentation of South Oyster Bay, separated from the ocean by Jones Beach, forms the S. boundary. This bay is bordered by salt meadows, and incloses several marshy islands belonging to the town. A range of hills extends through the N. part; and the remainder of the surface is level. The town poor are supported by the Jones Fund.² **Oyster Bay**, (p. o.) on Oyster Bay Harbor, contains 6 churches and 889 inhabitants; **Glen Cove**, (p. o.) near Hempstead Harbor, in the N. W. part, contains 3 churches, a printing office,³ fire insurance office, and a corn starch factory. **South Oyster Bay**, is a scattered village on the S. shore. **Farmingdale**, (p. o.) is a hamlet and R. R. station near the E. line; **Hicksville**, (p. o.) is a R. R. station near the W. line. **Syosset**, (p. o.) is a R. R. sta. **Norwich**, (East Norwich p. o.) is a farming settlement 3 mi. S. E. of Oyster Bay, and being central is the usual place for town meetings, military reviews and the like. **Cedar Swamp**, (Greenvale p. o.) S. E. of Glen Cove, and **Locust Valley**, (p. o.) N. E. of the same place, has R. R. connection by way of L. I. R. R. with N. Y. **Jericho**, (p. o.) is a settlement N. of Hicksville; **Woodbury**,

¹ Includes about 600 acres of good land, and connected with the main shore by a beach. It has a brick yard upon it.

² In 1836, Samuel Jones gave \$30,000 for the support of the poor of this town and North Hempstead; and if the income of this fund was more than sufficient for this purpose, the overplus was to belong to Flushing. A farm was purchased at Brookville, upon which suitable buildings have been erected for the support of the poor. Walter E. Jones gave \$5,000 more for the same purpose. The fund is

managed by 3 trustees, chosen by this town, and 2 by N. Hempstead. The institution is known as the "Jones Institute," and it supports 60 to 70 indigent persons. By Act of March 30, 1866, the towns of Oyster Bay and North Hempstead were allowed to raise \$12,000 for the trustees of the Jones Fund, for the erection of buildings and improvement of the farm, in Oyster Bay.

³ *Glen Cove Gazette*, weekly. E. M. Lincoln, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1857.

(p. o.) is a small village, near the e. border; **Lloyds Neck**, is a farming vicinage, in the extreme N. E. part;¹ **Bethphage**, is a farming locality, and **Brookville**, is a hamlet.² **Fort, Neck**, was named from two ancient Indian forts.³ **Dosoris**,⁴ **Lattingtown**, and **Matinicoek**,⁵ are localities N. E. of Glen Cove. An attempt was made by a party of English to make a settlement in this town in 1640; but the settlers were driven off by the Dutch. In 1642 other English parties, who had purchased lands of the Indians, were also driven off. The question of jurisdiction was a matter of debate until 1650, when commissioners were appointed on both sides to settle it. The w. boundary of Oyster Bay was fixed upon as the line of separation of the two colonies; and in 1653 the first permanent English settlement was made upon land previously purchased of the Indians.⁶ In 1662 the town formed a close alliance with Conn. De Lancey's corps of royalists built a small fort on the hill, s. of the village of Oyster Bay, in 1776; and it was occupied by Simcoe's Queen's Rangers in 1778 and '79.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany, Feb. 7, 1791, and named from the Van Rensselaer family. It is centrally distant 12 mi. from Albany, and contains an area of 690 sq. mi. Its surface is very broken and hilly. Two distinct ranges of mountains extend through it N. and S., known as the Taghkanick and Petersburg Mts. The Taghkanick Range occupies the extreme E. borders of the co., and is divided from the Petersburg Mts. by the long deep valley through which flow Kinderhook Creek and Little Hoosick and Hoosick Rivers. These mountains are steep and rocky, rising to a height of 1,000 to 2,000 feet above tide, and affording picturesque scenery. They are composed of the slate, quartz,

sandstone, and limestone which constitute the Taconic rocks of Prof. Emmons. Upon the summits and sides of the mountains the soil is thin and poor; but in the valleys it consists of gravelly loam, and is moderately fertile. The Petersburg Mts. occupy the whole central part of the co. They generally have precipitous sides on the E., with more gradual declivities on the W. In some places the summits spread out over a wide surface, constituting a high, sterile plateau broken by hills and rocks. They are composed of the shales and limestone belonging to the Hudson River group. The soil is generally hard and sterile, consisting of a stiff clay and disintegrated slate, largely underlaid by a retentive hardpan.

Hudson River is on the W. boundary of the co.; and along its bank extends an intervalle varying from a few rods to a half mile in width, and bounded by a series of bluffs 100 to 200 feet in height. From the summits of the bluffs to the foot of Petersburg Mts. the country assumes the character of a broken, hilly upland. This region is composed of the drift deposits mixed with disintegrated slates, in some places the clay, and in others the sand, predominating.

The valley of Kinderhook Creek, Little Hoosick, and Hoosick Rivers, extends through the

¹ This neck, containing 2,849 acres, is separated from the remainder of the town by Cold Spring Harbor. It is connected with Huntington, Suffolk co., by a narrow isthmus. It is principally devoted to the raising of stock. Daily steamers touch at Lloyd's Dock, on the west side of the neck.

² This place was settled by the Dutch, to assert their claim to lands claimed by the English. The Jones Institute is located here.

³ In 1775, Daniel Jones, of this place, gave £300 sterling for a charity school at Oyster Bay.

⁴ Sometimes written *Dosoris*. It is an abbreviation of *dos uxoris*, or "dowry of a wife,"—the property having come to the first settler, Coles, by his wife.

⁵ A Friends' meetinghouse was erected here in 1682.

⁶ Peter Wright, Wm. Leveridge, Samuel Mayo, Wm. and John Washburne, Thos. Armitage, Anthony Wright, Robt. Williams, and Richard Holdbrook were joint purchasers. Henry Townsend obtained a grant for a mill, Sept., 1661, and erected the first mill, in 1663. There were 53 freeholders in town.

e. part of the co. The summit level in this valley at S. Berlin, between the waters flowing s. and those flowing n., is 600 feet above tide. The numerous streams that flow from the Petersburg Mts. westward to the Hudson have worn deep ravines through the clay bluffs, forming lateral valleys, which extend eastward from the valley of the Hudson. Among the Petersburg Mts. are numerous small lakes and ponds. Several interesting mineral springs are found within the county.

The narrow intervals, and a large portion of the uplands, are adapted to grain, and produce liberal crops, chiefly of corn, oats, spring wheat, potatoes, and flax; but the soil is generally best adapted to grazing and dairying, especially along the e. towns, where these occupations form the leading pursuits. Manufactures are extensively carried on at Troy and in the Hoosick Valley, and commerce has received much attention at Troy, and at an earlier day at Lansingburgh.

The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. extends along the Hudson River to Troy, with 2 bridges at Albany and 1 at Troy, connecting with the lines of that road westward. The Boston and Albany extends from Greenbush, opposite Albany, to Boston, passing through the towns of East Greenbush and Schodack. The Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. (leased to the Del. & Hud. Canal Co.,) extends from Troy to Ballston, Saratoga, Whitehall, and Rutland, with various connecting branches. The Troy and Boston R. R. crosses the towns of Lansingburgh, Schaghticoke, Pittstown, and Hoosick, with a branch to Bennington. The Harlem Extension R. R. passes through the whole eastern tier of towns crossing the T. & B. R. R. at Petersburg. The Greenbush and Johnsonville R. R. has its s. end in this co. A railroad from Albany to Sand Lake and thence eastward, has been proposed. The Champlain and Erie Canals open into the Hudson opposite to Troy, and a large part of their commerce enters tide water here. The Hudson is usually navigable for large steamers to Troy. Lansingburgh was formerly an important commercial point, and small vessels may still pass up to that village through a lock in the Troy dam.

The county seat is the city of Troy, situated at the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson. The courthouse—built at the joint expense of the city and co., and containing the courtroom and co. and city offices¹—is situated on the corner of Congress and Second Sts. The jail is on Ferry, corner of Fifth st. The poorhouse is 2 mi. from Troy, and is built of brick, 2 stories high, 150 by 40 ft., with a wing of same height and material, 30 by 40 ft., and a wooden structure built in 1860, 1 story, 108 by 28 ft. Except the latter, the buildings are old, and frequently require repair, and the arrangements are severely censured by the State Board, who remark that "the co. doubtless will reap its fruits in a large amount of pauperism and crime, together with increased and burdensome taxation." The lunatic asylum is of brick, 3 stories, 30 by 60 ft. The premises are on a farm of 146 acres, worth \$33,000. The Supervisors of this co. were, by act of April 17, 1862, required to convene on the third Tuesday of March annually, to organize and appoint committees. They could at this time enter upon any business of the Board excepting auditing of accounts. They also meet the next Tuesday after general elections as in other counties.

The greater part of the co. was included in the patent of Killian Van Rensselaer, in 1630; and the first settlement was made by tenants under him the same year. The lands were held by the same tenure as those in Albany co., and similar difficulties have frequently occurred in endeavoring to enforce the collection of rents. Upon the death of Stephen Van Rensselaer (formerly Lieutenant Governor) the manor was divided, the portion e. of the river passing into the hands of his son Wm. P.; and since that time a considerable portion of the leased land has been conveyed in fee. About half of Nassau, a third of Stephentown, a third of Sand Lake, a third of North and East Greenbush, a third of Brunswick, a quarter of Grafton and a few farms in Berlin, Poestenkill, and Schodack are still held under manorial leases. The county shared largely in the anti-rent feeling, but the murder of Deputy Sheriff Griggs, in July 1869, has done much toward creating a strong sentiment in favor of law and order.

During the French wars, the n. border of the co. was repeatedly ravaged by the enemy and the settlements were broken up. Upon the approach of Burgoyne's army in 1777, the American families hastily fled with such property as could be easily removed, leaving the

¹ This building was begun in 1823, and finished in 1831. It is in the Grecian style, modeled from the temple of Theseus at Athens, omitting the side columns, and is built

of Sing Sing marble. The first building was of brick, on the present courthouse site.

houses and farms to be plundered by the enemy. Scouting parties of the British penetrated as far s. as Lansingburgh. The battle of Bennington was fought within the limits of the co., Aug. 16, 1777, and from that moment the American cause daily grew brighter. The proprietor of the manor extended every possible assistance to the distressed families flying before the invaders, proving to them a sincere friend in their hour of need.

Shortly before the admission of Vermont into the Union, that ambitious State assumed to extend its bounds westward across the northern part of this co. to the Hudson River. These pretensions were of course promptly denied by the State, and were soon afterwards abandoned by Vermont.

Excepting the difficulties attending the anti-rent excitement, few events have occurred to impede the general growth and prosperity of the co. The fine opportunities for establishing manufactories at and near the city of Troy, which have been largely improved, have greatly tended to promote the wealth and population of this region.

The troops raised in the late war were as follows: The 2d Regiment of N. Y. Volunteers was organized at Troy, May 10th, 1861, for two years, and left the State on the 22d. The 2d Cavalry (known on the record of the War Department as the 7th), was also organized in Troy, in 1861, some companies being enlisted elsewhere.

A Regimental Camp was formed at Troy, in the fall of 1861, under Col. A. J. Morrison, and parts of the 7th (Black Horse) Cavalry, and 104th Infantry Regiments were raised there

Troy was designated as the recruiting rendezvous of the 12th Senatorial District, by G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, and the 125th and (in part) the 169th Regiments were raised at this encampment, which was upon the Fair Grounds between Troy and Lansingburgh. The 123d, also formed in this District, was organized at Salem, Washington County. The 21st N. Y. Cavalry (Griswold Light Cavalry), was organized in Troy, in the Fall of 1863, and was retained in service until 1866, Co. A, being the last of New York troops retained in the service of the U. S. in the late war. This Regiment was enlisted in Rensselaer, Albany, Tioga, and Monroe cos. Parts of the 30th, 93d, and 192d Vol. Infantry, 2d, 6th, 9th, 12th, 16th, and 21st Cav., 2d Vet. Cav., and 12th Battery, were also enlisted in this county.

The *Rensselaer Co. Monument Association*, was incorp. April 23, 1867, for the purpose of acquiring a plat of ground in or near Troy, and the erection of a monument to the memory of the soldiers who fell in the late war from this county.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Troy) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R.. Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Berlin.....	2,223	2,149	2,088	249	228	209	217	234	228	257	202	304	197	228	277
Brunswick....	3,110	3,175	3,128	290	335	273	340	377	365	378	280	291	353	343	361
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E Greenbush..	1,607	1,663	1,845	145	167	118	194	144	206	165	170	176	220	182	195
Grafton.....	1,537	1,573	1,519	149	245	324	56	245	184	283	109	240	152	169	220
Greenbush....	3,992	4,779	6,202	320	440	248	475	304	581	266	533	375	319	391	624
Hoosick.....	4,446	4,783	5,728	572	400	375	367	540	476	538	390	592	639	536	630
Lansingburgh	5,577	6,072	6,804	631	438	531	457	756	472	748	394	846	510	716	588
Nassau.....	3,039	2,894	2,705	506	214	413	234	466	282	450	207	470	279	414	276
N. Greenbush.	2,170	2,575	3,658	175	252	138	248	221	300	238	273	304	319	275	261
Petersburgh..	1,698	1,670	1,732	226	187	165	189	214	167	235	149	229	160	155	240
Pittstown....	3,826	3,531	4,693	490	332	387	321	527	295	490	216	594	302	540	276
Poestenkill...	1,833	1,952	1,769	158	282	115	283	196	234	203	225	193	239	151	280
Sandlake.....	2,502	2,606	2,633	338	241	287	225	324	252	355	215	359	260	297	296
Schaghticoke	2,929	3,054	3,125	289	304	256	304	332	305	394	243	423	275	406	319
Schoadack....	3,993	4,015	4,442	406	432	328	447	395	511	390	498	441	603	358	506
Stephentown..	2,311	2,026	2,133	347	180	308	183	322	182	321	126	313	174	233	256
Troy (City)...	39,235	39,293	46,465	3,173	3,615	2,360	3,366	3,577	4,395	3,965	3,274	4,457	4,633	3,929	5,560
Total.....	86,328	88,210	99,549	8,464	8,492	6,935	7,906	9,174	9,375	9,580	7,504	10,707	10,230	9,329	11,165

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN RENSELAER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	395,000	\$19,257,653	\$7,325,763	\$26,674,215	.....	\$50,000 00	\$80,000 00	\$19,552 20	\$45,628 12	0.89
1860..	384,319	19,257,653	7,359,509	26,616,962	\$26,278,926	47,455 67	58,502 32	19,709 19	81,026 69	0.74
1861..	390,577	19,061,031	7,251,433	26,321,470	25,275,926	54,293 11	60,591 76	19,709 20	82,121 64	0.82
1862..	390,767	19,083,031	7,250,430	26,331,470	24,152,406	54,293 11	69,591 76	23,365 12	124,613 98	0.84
1863..	391,671	19,437,711	7,004,673	27,127,543	30,153,490	79,811 90	110,472 90	22,615 12	128,152 33	1.13
1864..	394,345	19,822,625	8,107,930	27,929,952	32,104,675	124,270 99	225,422 70	24,078 59	144,471 03	1.61
1865..	394,305	19,822,625	8,107,930	27,929,952	29,441,008	124,270 99	225,422 70	22,110 76	115,344 44	1.65
1866..	394,416	19,735,156	5,375,325	25,110,431	26,110,481	95,347 90	271,170 90	19,502 80	125,659 69	1.96
1867..	393,987	20,217,003	7,671,917	27,889,925	26,893,925	132,813 41	250,975 01	33,611 16	170,744 68	2.19
1868..	390,104	20,397,641	7,474,370	28,072,011	33,024,343	67,220 44	220,169 51	35,030 43	127,510 78	1.64
1869..	391,302	21,720,013	7,796,515	29,516,528	29,072,011	27,994 15	232,225 67	36,340 01	127,190 05	1.46
1870..	391,302	21,720,113	7,796,515	29,516,528	30,516,528	27,994 15	232,225 67	38,145 66	103,490 41	1.58

BERLIN—was formed from Petersburg, Schodack, and Stephentown, March 21, 1806. A portion of Sand Lake was taken off in 1812. It lies near the centre of the E. border of the co. Its surface consists of 2 ranges of mountains, separated by a narrow valley extending N. and S. The principal streams are Kinderhook Creek, flowing S., and Little Hoosick River, flowing N. The headwaters of these streams are but a few rods apart, near S. Berlin. The Harlem Extension R. R. passes centrally through this town. **Berlin, South Berlin and Centre Berlin**, are p. offices and R. R. Stations in the valley of the Little Hoosick. There is a cheese factory near South Berlin. Godfrey Brimmer located near N. Berlin in 1765.²

BRUNSWICK—was formed from Troy, March 20, 1807. A part of the town was reannexed to Troy, April 16, 1814. It lies a little N. W. of the centre of the co., upon the hilly region W. of the summits of the Petersburg Mts. The most elevated portions of the town, in the extreme E. and in the N. W. parts, are 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. The principal streams are Poesten Kil, its tributary Quacken Kil, and Tomhannock Creek. The people are largely engaged in furnishing milk, vegetables and hay, to the Troy market. **Centre Brunswick**, (p. o.) **Haynerville**, **Plattstown**, **East Brunswick**, **Millville**, (Eagle Mills p. o.) and **Cropseyville**, (p. o.) are small villages. The first settlement was made about 1760, by a company of Germans.³ This town suffered greatly upon the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, and after the battle of Saratoga many families of royalists withdrew to Canada, and but few returned.

EAST GREENBUSH—was formed from Greenbush, as "Clinton," Feb. 23, 1855, and its name was changed April 14, 1858. It lies on the bank of the Hudson S. W. of the centre of the co. The bluffs which border upon the river rise from the edge of the water to an elevation of 100 to 300 feet. The principal one of these, opposite Albany, is known as Pon-o-kose Hill. From the summits of these bluffs the surface spreads out into a rolling upland, rising toward the E. The chief streams are Tierken Kil, or Mill Creek, in the central, and Moordeners Creek in the S. W. part of the town. A large island called Paskanee, lies in the river, and belongs to this town. **East Greenbush**, (p. o.) is the only village.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 400,700. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in the county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	274,543	75,203	349,746
1855	292,273	101,013	393,286
1860	276,008	70,809	346,817
1865	290,210	90,663	380,873

² Among the other settlers were Reuben Bousteel and a family named Richer, who came in soon after Mr. Brimmer. In 1769, Peter Simmons and John O. Cropsey lived at the Hollow, and in the same year David Hull and Joseph Green came into town. Col. Bentley settled near N. Berlin, and Thomas Sweet, a blacksmith, at S. Berlin. James Green, a son of Joseph G., died in 1857, aged 100 years. David Hull kept the first tavern, before the Revolution, and

Hezekiah Hull opened an inn soon after the war. Caleb Bentley built the first gristmill, and Amos Sweet the first sawmill, in 1780. Dr. John Forbes, the first physician, located at S. Berlin in 1775. Soon after the battle of Lexington, two companies were formed in this and the adjacent towns, a part of whom were stationed at Dr. Hull's for local protection; the others were engaged elsewhere in active service.

³ Among the early settlers were David Coons, and families named Hardwick, Braunschweiger, Springer, Borck, Hayner, Outhout, Van Arnum, Hoeg, Fisher, Benn, Watson, Fret, Quackenboss, Muller, Goeaway, and Clum. A man named File kept the first inn, near the Lutheran ch., in 1790, and Henry Clum the first store, at Cropseyville. The first factory was erected by a company at "Albia," now a part of Troy. The first mill was built by — Cross, in 1792, with no tools but an axe, saw, and auger.

Settlements are supposed to have commenced here as early as 1630. During the war of 1812, extensive barracks were erected on the hills e. of Greenbush Village; and for several years the place was the centre of active military preparation, and the rendezvous of large bodies of troops. The accommodations were for 4,000 troops and hospital for 100. The last trace of them has disappeared. Edmund C. Genet, Minister of the French Republic to the U. S., was long a resident of this town, and died here July 14, 1834.

GREENBUSH—was so named by the Dutch from the pine woods that lined the river bank. It was formed from "*Rensselaerwyck*," April 10, 1792. Another act of incorporation is dated March 17, 1795. A part of Sand Lake was set off in 1812, and "*Clinton*" (now E. Greenbush) and N. Greenbush in 1855, leaving but the corporate bounds of the village as defined by the act of April 9, 1852. Its surface consists of the flat intervalle on the river and a portion of the adjacent hillsides. **Greenbush**, (p. o.) was incorp. April 14, 1815, and the various acts relating to it were consolidated April 25, 1871. The upper part of the village, locally known as "*East Albany*," contains large R. R. freight houses, and machine shops. The village proper is connected with Albany by a steam ferry, and the East Albany part will be accommodated with a foot bridge in connection with the new iron bridge now under construction. At present crossing is on some occasions interrupted a few days in the year, during flood, and when the river is closing and opening. The police of Greenbush are by act of May 6, 1870, under 2 com'rs elected for 2 years. There is a R. C. Institution on a hill e. of the village.¹ A weekly newspaper is printed at this place.²

CRAFTON—was formed from Troy and Petersburg, March 20, 1807. It lies n. of the centre of the co., upon the summits of the Petersburg Mts. Its surface is very broken, and the summits of the hills are 800 to 1,200 feet above tide. Among the hills are many ponds, several of which are of considerable size. The Quacken Kil is the principal stream. Considerable quantities of wood and charcoal are sent from this town to Troy. **Crafton**, (p. o.), **East Crafton**, and **Quacken Kil**, (p. o.), are hamlets. The first settlements were made by tenants under Van Rensselaer, who paid an average annual rent of 10 bushels of wheat per 100 acres.³

HOOSICK—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies in the n. e. corner of the co. Its surface consists of the narrow valley of Hoosick River, and the wild, rocky regions of the Taghkanick and Petersburg Mts., rising respectively on the e. and w. The two highest peaks are Fondas Hill in the s. e. and Potters Hill in the s. w. each about 900 feet above tide. The valleys are very narrow, and are bordered by steep hillsides. A belt of dark slate, which is quarried for roofing, extends along the e. bank of the river. East of the river, the rocks consist of a slaty shale and limestone, the latter furnishing lime. The principal streams are Hoosick and Walloomsac Rivers, Punch Kil, White Creek, and Shaw Brook. In the s. e. corner are 3 springs, from which issue nitrogen gas.⁴ Flax is very extensively cultivated.⁵ Considerable attention is also paid to manufactures.

Hoosick Falls, (p. o.) was incorp. April 4, 1827. Pop. about 2,000. It has a graded school, (formerly Ball's Seminary,) and important manufactures. **North Hoosick**, (p. o.) **Buskirks Bridge**, **Hoosick Corners**, (Hoosick p. o.) **Eagle Bridge**, (p. o.) on the line of Washington co. **Walloomsac**, **West Hoosick**, (p. o.) **Junction**, (p. o.) and **Potter Hill**, (p. o.) are small villages and places. This town was included in the Hoosic Patent,⁶ granted June 3, 1688, and the Walloomsac Patent,⁷ granted June 15, 1739. The first settlements were made upon the Hoosick Patent by several Dutch families.⁸ A Dutch church was founded, and known as the "*Tyoshoke Church*," at San Coick, near the n. border of the town. The settlement at Hoosick was entirely broken

¹ The Mother House and Novitiate of the Sisters of Mercy.

² *Rensselaer County Gazette*, weekly; McKee & McFarlane, eds. and pubs. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2. Established in 1870.

³ Among the first settlers were families named Coon, Dimmons, and Owens. Stephen McChesney kept the first store and inn, in 1800. A gristmill was built at an early day by the patron at the Centre.

⁴ This gas is not combined with the water, but seems to come from the gravel beds beneath. By pressing upon a surface equal to 4 or 5 inches square, a quart of gas can be collected in 10 seconds.—*Eaton's Geol. Survey, Rens. Co.*, p. 29. *Bell's Mineralogy of N. Y.*, p. 134.

⁵ In 1865, there were raised 50,536 lbs.

⁶ This patent was granted to Maria Van Rensselaer, Hendrick Van Ness, Jacobus Van Cortlandt, and Gerrit Finnis. The patent extended from the Schaghticoke Tract, a distance of 2 miles each side of the river, up to a "certain fall called Que-quick; and from said falls, up the creek, to a place called Nach-a-quick-quack."

⁷ This patent contained 12,000 acres, on both sides of Walloomsac River, and lying partly in Washington co. and Vt. It was granted to Edward Collins, James de Lancey, Gerardus Stuyvesant, Stephen Van Rensselaer, Chas. Williams, and Frederick Morris.

⁸ Among these early settlers were Adam Vrooman, (an Indian trader), Henry Van Ness, Abraham Fort, Lewis and Peter Vele, John Van Buskirk, Walter Van Vechten, Geo. B. Nichols, Jacob Odekirk, Dan Bradt, and Reykert Borie.

up by a party of French and Indians on the 28th of Aug. 1754. The next day the settlement of San Coick, s. of Hoosick, was also destroyed. The battle of Beinnington was fought in this town, Aug. 16, 1777.

LANSINGBURGH—named from Abraham Jacob Lansing, founder of the village, was formed from Troy and Petersburg, March 20, 1807. A tract was annexed from Schaghticoke in 1819. A part of Troy was taken off in 1836, and a part of Brunswick in 1839. It is a narrow strip of land extending along the Hudson. In the s. part the river intervale is one-fourth of a mile in width; but in the n. the bluffs rise directly from the water. In the n. e. is a high, rocky hill, 400 to 600 feet above the river. The high bluff e. of the village is called Diamond Rock. The streams are Deepi Kil and Koola Kil. The people are largely engaged in the manufacture of brushes, oilcloths, flax cordage, and malt liquors. A lock at Troy admits the passage of sloops up to this place. **Lansingburgh**, (p. o.,) contains extensive brush, oilcloth, and other manufactories, the Lansingburgh Academy, a newspaper office,¹ 6 churches, and is a place of considerable business. Pop. 6,372. The village is organized under an act of April 16, 1864. Its police are under 2 com'rs elected for 4 years; one every alternate year. Its fire dep. has 2 steamers, and a hook and ladder co. The village is connected with Waterford by a covered bridge, and with Troy by a Street R. R. that was incorp. Sept. 6, 1860. The Troy & Boston R. R. passes through the town. The village was founded by Abraham Jacob Lansing, about 1770. It was first organized under the name of "*Stone Arabia*" in 1771, and in early times was known as "*New City*."² In May, 1755, 50 of the citizens—at the head of whom was A. J. Lansing, the proprietor—signed articles of association pledging themselves to sustain the measures recommended by the Continental or Provincial Congress. The first act of incorporation under the State government was passed April 5, 1790, at which time the village was included in the town of "*Rensselaer-nyck*."³ In 1791 it was included in the town of Troy. The place rapidly increased in population, and early became an important trading and commercial village. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1784; and reorganized in 1792 as a Presb. church. **Speigletown**, is a village of 20 houses.

NASSAU—was formed from Petersburg, Stephentown, and Schodack, March 31, 1806, by the name of "*Philipstown*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the co. Its surface is very broken. Snake Hill, in the s. w., is about 800 feet above tide. The principal streams are Kinderhook and Tsatsawassa Creeks, and Valatie Kil. There are several fine lakes among the hills, the principal of which are the Tsatsawassa and the Pattawassa. The Psanticoke Swamp, w. of the centre, covers several hundred acres. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town. The Harlem Extension R. R. passes across the s. e. corner of this town. **Nassau**, (p. o.,) was incorp. March 12, 1819. Pop. 348. **East Nassau**, **Hoags Corners**, **Alps**, **North Nassau**, and **Brainard**, are post-offices and small villages. **West Nassau**, has about sixty houses, and **Mills Corners**, 15. The first settler was Hugh Wilson, who located on the site of Nassau Village in 1760.⁴ At that time a few families of the Stockbridge Indians were living in town. The Indians conveyed to Joseph Primmer a tract of land n. of Hoags Pond, and another tract s. of it to Hugh Wilson, May 16, 1760. Within the last 30 years a considerable quantity of land has been allowed to produce a second crop of timber.

NORTH GREENBUSH—was formed from Greenbush, Feb. 23, 1855. It lies upon the Hudson, directly w. of the centre of the co. The clay bluffs, 100 to 200 feet high, rise from the edge of the water, leaving little or no intervale. From the summits of the bluffs the surface spreads out into a rolling upland, broken by the deep gulleys of the streams. The principal streams is Wynants Kil, in the n. e. Aries Lake, on the e. border, is a fine sheet of water. The people are extensively engaged in supplying the markets of Albany and Troy

¹ *Lansingburgh Gazette*, (Repub.,) weekly; Kirkpatrick & Ayres, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1798.

² At the first meeting in "*Stone Arabia*," held Jan. 1, 1771, it was voted that A. J. Lansing and his heirs forever should be a committee of the village, with a power equal to each of the four annually chosen by the people.

³ By an act of 1790, John Van Rensselaer, Charles Tillman, Elijah James, Aaron Ward, Stephen Goreham, Ezra Hickock, and Levinus Lansing, were appointed trustees to take charge of the waste lands of the village, and to perform certain municipal duties, their successors to be elected annually.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Thomas Hicks, Henry Post, John McCagg, Daniel Litz, Titus Hemsted, Abram Holmes, Jas. Marks, John M. Schermerhorn, Maj. A. Brush, Reuben Bateman, Nath'l Gilet, David Waterbury, — McNeil, and — Wiltzie. Wm. Primmer is said to have been the first child born. The first gristmill was built on the outlet of Tsatsawassa Pond, by Mr. Schermerhorn, before the Revolution. The first inn was kept by — Hicks before, and the first store by Hoag & Vail a little after the Revolution.

with garden vegetables and milk. **Bath**,¹ opposite the upper part of Albany, contains 1,465 inhabitants. **Defriestville**,² **Wynantskill**, and **North Greenbush**, are post-offices and hamlets. The first settlement, made by tenants under Van Rensselaer, was among the first in the manor.³

PETERSBURCH—Named from Peter Simmons, one of the first settlers, was formed from Stephentown, March 18, 1791. Its boundary on the line of Berlin was changed Jan. 4, 1793; parts of Berlin and Lansingburgh were taken off in 1806, and parts of Nassau and Grafton, in 1807. It lies upon the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface consists of two precipitous mountain ridges separated by the narrow valley of Little Hoosick River. The highest peaks are 1,000 to 2,000 feet above tide. The mountain regions are barren and almost inaccessible. The Hoosick River breaks through the Taghkanick Mts. in the N. E. part. The Harlem Extension R. R. passes centrally through this town. **Petersburgh**, (p. o., formerly "*Rensselaer Mills*," contains 40 houses. **North Petersburgh**, is a p. o. The first settlers were Dutch, who came in about 1750, as tenants under Van Rensselaer. A few years later, many families came in from Rhode Island.

PITTS TOWN—was erected as a township by patent, July 23, 1761, and was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. Its boundary was changed Feb. 14, 1793. It lies in the centre of the N. part of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the S. and E. and declines into a moderately hilly region in the N. The highest summits, in the S. E., are 800 to 1,000 feet above tide. Flax is extensively cultivated, and there are several manufactories in town. The Troy and Boston R. R. crosses the northern border of this town, connecting at Johnsonville with a R. R. to Greenwich. **Johnsonville**, (p. o.,) is the southern terminus of the R. R. to Greenwich. Pop. 500. **Tomhannock**, (p. o.,) **Raymertown**, (p. o.,) **Pittstown Corners**, (Pittstown p. o.,) **Boynton**, **Pittstown Station**, (Valley Falls p. o.,) pop. 600. **North Pittstown**, and **Cooksborough**, (Haynerville p. o.,) and **Shermans Mills**, are small villages. Settlement was commenced about 1850.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1784.

POESTENKILL⁵—named from its principal stream—was formed from Sand Lake, March 2, 1848. It lies near the centre of the co., upon the western declivities of the Petersburgh Mts. The central and E. portions are rugged, rocky, and mountainous, and the soil is cold, sterile, and unproductive. The W. part is hilly, with a gravelly loam well adapted to pasturage. Snake Hill, near the centre, is one of the principal elevations. Upon the Poestenkill is a fall of about 80 feet. One mi. W. of the falls is a medicinal spring, with a local celebrity for the cure of eruptions and cutaneous diseases. **Poestenkill**, (p. o.,) contains 350 inhabitants. **East Poestenkill**, (p. o.,) 12 houses, and **Barberville**, 20.

SAND LAKE—was formed from Greenbush and Berlin, June 19, 1812. A part of Greenbush was taken off in 1843, and Poestenkill in 1848. It lies a little S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the E. and hilly in the W. Perigo Hill, in the N. E. corner, is 900 feet above tide, and Oak Hill, near the centre, is but little less in height. Wynants Kil, flowing N. W. through the centre, and Tsatsawassa Creek, in the E. are the principal streams. Along the valleys of these streams are several fine lakes, the principal of which are Sand, Glass, and Crooked Lakes, and Big Bowmans Pond. Three-fourths of a mi. E. of W. Sand Lake is a chalybeate spring. **Sand Lake**, (p. o.,) contains an Academy, a boarding school, several manufactories, and about 503 inhabitants. **West Sand Lake**, (p. o.,) contains 315 inhabitants, **Sliters Corners**, 120, and **Class House**, 200.⁶ **South Sand Lake**, is a p. o. Settlement commenced before the revolution.⁷

¹ Named from a mineral spring in the vicinity. It was laid out as a village by the Patroon toward the close of the last century. In 1868 the traveler Mavie, in his "*Fish to Niagara*," says that it is likely to soon surpass Troy and Lansingburgh in trade, and Ballston and Saratoga as a watering place.

² Sometimes called "Blooming Grove." The first settler was Martinus Sharp.

³ Among the early settlers were John Cranel, Juriah Sharpe, Roumier Van Alstyne, Martie David, and Philip Defreest, Philip Wendell, Rutger Vandenburg, Cornelius Van Buren, John Fonda, Ed. Hogg, and Lawrence Rysdorf.

⁴ Wm. Prendergast, Stephen Hunt, and Edmund Aiken, were among the first settlers near Johnsonville; Ludovico Viele at Valley Falls, in 1772; and Christian Fisher and Michael Vanderecock at Cooksborough. In 1770, Wm. Shep-

ard, from New England, settled on 500 acres; in 1778-80, Benj. Aiken, from Dutchess co., on 550 acres; and in 1785, Alex. Thompson, on 500 acres. Wm. Hammond kept a school at N. Pittstown, in 1785, and Rebecca Thompson at Sherman's Mills, in 1789.

⁵ Pronounced "Poos-ten-kill." It is a Dutch word, signifying "puffing or foaming creek."

⁶ This village was formerly the seat of an extensive glass factory, and was called *Rensselaer Village*. The company was organized in 1803, incorp. in 1806, and discontinued in 1852.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Abram Frere, Nicholas Fellows, Andreas Barent, Frederick Shaver, Abram Bristol, Eph. Quinby, John Carmichael, Andreas Weatherwax, and Stephen Miller. Joshua Lockwood and William Carpenter built the first gristmill, in 1768, at W. Sand Lake.

SCHAGHTICOKE¹—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Pittstown was taken off, March 7, 1788, and a part of Lansingburgh in 1819. It lies on the Hudson, in the n. w. corner of the co. The surface is principally a rolling upland, about 200 feet above the river. The summits of the hills in the s. are 800 feet above tide. Hoosick River, flowing through the n. part, is bordered on a portion of its course by steep banks 200 feet high. On this stream, at the mouth of Tomhannock Creek, is a beautiful circular valley, three-fourths of a mi. in circumference, and bounded on nearly every side by steep hills.² Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town. **Schaghticoke Point**, (Harts Falls, p. o.,) contains 1,111 inhabitants, and was incorporated April 22, 1867, as "*Hart's Falls*." **Schaghticoke Hill**, is a small village. About 1670, Gov. Andros settled a remnant of the Pequots and other Eastern tribes, under the name of "Schaghticoques," in this town, on land given them by the Mohawks, as a barrier against the Northern Indians. By the charter of 1686, the city of Albany was allowed to purchase of the natives 500 acres of land in this town; but, neglecting to do so, Hendrick Van Rensselaer obtained the same privilege in 1698. He sold his right to the city the next year, and in 1707, an Indian deed was obtained for a tract 6 mi. square, mostly within the limits of this town. In Oct. 1709, the city conveyed the land to actual settlers.³ The early settlements suffered greatly from Indian hostilities. A fort was built in 1746, at Old Schaghticoke, and garrisoned by 2 companies of soldiers. The whole settlement was abandoned on the approach of Burgoyne; but through the influence of the royalists, the place was not burned, though held for some time by the British and Hessian outposts.

SCHODACK—was formed March 17, 1795, at the time of the division of "*Rensselaerwyck*;"⁴ parts of Berlin and Nassau were taken off in 1806. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner of the co. From the river the surface rises in a series of bluffs 200 feet high, from the summits of which it spreads out into an undulating upland inclined toward the w. Bunker Hill, the highest point, is about 500 feet above tide. The surface is intersected by numerous deep gulleys of small streams. The principal streams are Vierdee Kil,⁵ Moordeners Kil, Vlockie Kil, Muitzes Kil and Valatie Kil.⁶ **Castleton**, (p. o.,) is a village upon the Hudson, with a National bank. Pop. 580. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. extends along the w. border of this town, and the Boston & Albany R. R. across it. **Schodack Landing**, (p. o.,) contains about 250 inhabitants. **Muitzes Kil**, **Schodack Depot**, (p. o.,) **East Schodack**, (p. o.,) and **Bunker Hill**, are hamlets. **Schodack Centre**, and **South Schodack**, are p. offices. This vicinity seems to have been thickly inhabited by native tribes at the time of Hudson's visit in 1609.⁷ The first settlements were made by tenants under Van Rensselaer. Over 40 settlers are mentioned in Bleeker's survey of 1767.

STEPHENTOWN—named from Stephen Van Rensselaer—was formed from "*Rensselaerwyck*," March 29, 1784. Petersburg was taken off in 1791, and parts of Berlin and Nassau in 1806. It lies in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface consists of two rocky mountain ranges separated by the valley of Kinderhook Creek. The highest summits are about 1,800 ft. above tide. The principal peaks are Round Mt., and Whitney and Butternut Hills, e. of the valley, and Brockway Hill and Webster Mt. w. A portion of the town is covered with forest. The principal streams are Kinderhook and East Creeks, Black River and Black and Roaring Brooks. The Harlem Extension Railroad passes through the eastern part of

¹ Pronounced "Skat-i-kook." In old documents it is variously spelled "Schetekoke," "Schactekoke," "Seahwa-hook;" and "Schageogee." It is said to be an Algonquin word, signifying "landslide." The Stockbridge Indians called it "Pah-ha-koke."

² A small stream called the Dwaas Kil, (stream running both ways,) flows from the Hudson into the mouth of the Hoosick. When Hoosick River suddenly rises, the current of this stream is often changed; and it is not uncommon to see it running n. in the morning, and s. at night.—*Fitch's Alg. Surv. Wash. Co.*, 1849, p. 99.

³ These were Johan de Wandelaer, Jr., John Heermans Wischer, Casper Voeder, Daniel Kittlehryn, Johan Knickerbaeker, Louis Viele, and Derick Van Veghten, who went there to reside, and were joined soon after by Martin de Hamont, Wouter Quackenbosch, Peter Yates, David Schuyler, Wouter Groesbeek, Philip Livingston, Ignace Kip, Cornelius Vandenburg, and many others, whose descendants still reside in the vicinity.

⁴ "Fourth Creek," reckoned from Albany.

⁵ "Little Fall Creek." Another small creek in town is

named Adams Killetye, (Little Creek,) from Adam Moll, who was taken prisoner by the Indians while drinking of its waters.

⁶ Named from an ancient Indian castle on the adjacent hills. It was first settled in 1792, and incorp. April 13, 1827. Formerly called *Morieches Castle*.

⁷ "On the evening of the 15th he arrived opposite the mountains which lie from the river side, where he found 'a very loving people and very old men,' and the day following reached the spot hereafter to be honored by his own illustrious name. One day more wafts him up between Schodack and Castleton; and here he landed, and passed a day with the natives, greeted with all sorts of barbarous hospitality: the land 'the finest for cultivation he ever set foot on;' the natives so kind and gentle that when they found he would not remain with them over night, and feared that he left them—poor children of nature!—because he was afraid of their weapons,—he whose quartered was heavy with ordnance!—they 'broke their arrows in pieces, and threw them in the fire.'"—*Everett's Address, Inauguration Dudley Observatory*, p. 54.

this town. **Stephentown**, (p. o.), and **Stephentown Flats**, are small villages. **North Stepentown**, **South Stepentown**, and **West Stepentown**, are p. offices. Settlement was commenced here in 1766.¹



TROY CITY—was incorporated as a city April 12, 1816. It was first formed as a town, from "*Rensselaerwyck*," March 18, 1791. Brunswick and parts of Grafton and Lansingburgh, were taken off March 28, 1807, and a part of Greenbush in 1836. A part of Brunswick was annexed in 1814. A village charter was first granted in 1791, and another in 1798. In 1801, and 1805, other acts relating to the corporation were passed. A part of Lansingburgh was annexed to the city in 1836. This city lies on the E. bank of the Hudson, and occupies an interval three-fourths of a mile wide, from which the surface rises in hills that command a fine view of the city and

valley, and conspicuous sites from buildings. These hills are known as "*Mt. Ida*," E. of the city, and "*Mt. Olympus*" further north. They are composed of clay, and several destructive land-slides have occurred from the accumulation of water near the base. The Poesten Kil and Wynants Kil, both enter the river within the city, affording along their valleys a valuable water-power, which has been improved by the construction of reservoirs for retaining the excess of winter and spring rain-fall for summer use.

The city is at the head of navigation and tide water of the Hudson, and has very ample Railroad facilities, the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. passing through it, and the Rens. & Sar. R. R. and the Troy & Boston R. R. terminating here. To accommodate these various roads, a Union depot has been built, 410 feet long by 150 wide, (inside measure,) of which the roof has no support but the exterior walls. The various offices of the connecting roads are located here. A Union R. R. owns the tracks used by the several roads within the city. The "Troy and Albion Horse R. R." extends from the business part of the city to **Albia**, a manufacturing village on the Winants Kil, in the extreme eastern corner of the city. The "Troy and Cohoes R. R." and the "Troy and Lansingburgh R. R." extend to these villages, and the latter is continued northward through to Waterford, Saratoga co.; on the south to the "*Nail Works*" near the southern border of the city.

The 8th, 9th, and 10th wards of Troy, were each subdivided April 29, 1870, making the present No. of wards 13. By an act of May 3, 1870, the officers of Troy, are a Mayor, two Aldermen, a Supervisor and 2 Com'rs of Schools for each ward, 3 General Assessors, 3 Justices of the Troy Justices' Court, a Clerk for this Court, a Constable and three Inspectors of Election, for each ward, all of whom are elected by the people. There are also a Comptroller, City Engineer and City Superintendent, who are *ex-officio* the local assessors, a Supt. of the Water Works, a Chamberlain, a City Clerk, a City Attorney, an Overseer of the City Poor, a Health Officer, not more than 3 City Physicians, 4 Com'rs of the Funded Debt, 5 Water Com'rs, a Chief Engineer of the Fire Dep. and as many Assistant Engineers as may be required; all of whom, except the City Engineer and Superintendent, are nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council. Certain other officers are appointed by the Common Council.

The *Comptroller* is Supt. of the fiscal concerns of the city, and all bills are paid upon his warrant. The *Chamberlain* is the City Treasurer. The *City Surveyor* makes all surveys, maps, etc., and has charge and superintendence of the construction of all buildings, bridges, sewers, culverts, dams, wells, cisterns, docks, piers, &c., of the city, which the *City Superintendent* is required to construct or repair, the latter having control of the labor thus employed.

The *Board of Com'rs of the Funded Debt of Troy* consists of the Mayor, Chamberlain, two Aldermen appointed by the Common Council on the nomination by the Mayor, and two other persons appointed as the latter. By an act of March 8, 1870, the city was allowed to borrow \$250,000 to pay debts. The city elections are held on the 1st Tuesday in March, and the city officers qualify one week after.

¹Asa Douglas, his son Wm., and his grandson Benjamin, Nathan Rose, Eluthan Sweet, and Joseph Rogers, settled near the centre of the town, Joshua Gardiner in the E. part, Edward Carr near Kinderhook Creek, John Mills, — Husted, — Lewis, — Berry, and others, toward the

W. part. The first inhabitants were chiefly from Rhode Island. Wm., grandson of Asa Douglas, was the first child born in town; and he married the first white female born in town. Hon. Stephen A. Douglas was a descendant of the first settler of this town.

The *Police* of Troy are under a Board of 3 Com'rs, viz: the Mayor and two others, elected for 2 years. They have power to appoint a Supt. of Police, 3 captains, 12 sergeants, not more than 60 patrolmen, 3 station house keepers, a surgeon, and some minor officers. They are organized under an act passed April 29, 1870, and take the place of the Capitol Police Dist-officers, created April 28, 1865.

The *Fire Department* is under 6 Commissioners. It is supplied with 5 steamers and 3 other engines, and 2 hook and ladder cos. A fire alarm telegraph includes both the city of Troy and village of Green Island. The city has repeatedly suffered from disastrous fires, especially those of June 20, 1820, which destroyed \$370,000, another Aug. 25, 1854, when the loss exceeded \$1,000,000, and that of May 10, 1862. The latter was still more destructive, and burned the bridge to Centre Island.

The *Water Works* of Troy were built in 1833-34, and have since been enlarged. The supply is drawn from Piscawin Creek N. E. of the city. The supply proving inadequate to meet the growing demand an act was passed April 22, 1869, (amended May 2, 1870,) providing means for their extension. In the fall of 1870, works were erected for pumping from the river at the State dam as a temporary expedient.

The *Public Schools*, are under a Board of Education, composed of 2 commissioners in each ward who appoint a Supt. of Schools, and control the system generally. There is a High School, and in most of the wards a public school, having in all 7 grammar, 10 intermediate, 12 primary, and 1 colored school in operation.

The city has 9 National banks, (capital, \$2,450,000,) 5 Savings banks, 3 daily and 6 weekly newspapers,¹ extensive manufactories of pig and bar iron, steel nails, spikes, horseshoes, stoves, bells, steam engines and boilers, stoves, castings and machinery, safes, agricultural implements, carriages, marbled slate, surveying instruments, paper, boots and shoes, shirts, linen and paper collars, cotton and woolen goods, hosiery, flour, beer, &c. It has an extensive lumber trade, and its mercantile and commercial business is quite extensive.

The *Board of Trade*, of the city of Troy, was incorp. April 27, 1868, and meets in the Atheneum Building.

The Educational and Benevolent Institutions, of Troy are in their departments upon a liberal scale.

The *Troy Female Seminary*, on 2d St., between Congress and Ferry Sts., was opened in 1821, incorp. May 6, 1837, and received under the Regents Jan. 30, 1838, under the charge of Mrs. Emma Willard. It has from the first sustained a high reputation.

The *Troy Academy*, was incorp. May 5, 1834, and received under the Regents Feb. 5, 1839.

The *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*, on 8th St., head of Broadway, was org. in 1824, under the patronage of Stephen Van Rensselaer, as a school of mathematics and the sciences, in their application to mining, engineering and the arts. It was incorp. May 8, 1837. The present main building (erected since the fire of 1862,) is 115 by 50 feet, 4 stories high, with spacious and well arranged rooms especially adapted for their use.

The *Winslow Laboratory*, 40 by 60 feet, 3 stories, is devoted to the Metalurgical and Chemical Laboratories and Lecture Room. It is designed to erect an Astronomical Observatory. The cabinets and library are valuable, and its collection of apparatus and models very extensive. It has 4 courses of study: civil engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering and natural sciences, each 4 years, of which the first 3 are common to all, and the last to the particular subject for which the student's course is directed. It has 8 professors and about 150 students.

St. Joseph's Theological Sem. of the Province of New York, on Ida Hill, commanding a splendid view of the city, was built by the Methodist Episcopal denomination as the "Troy University," but getting involved in debt was sold to the Catholics for its present use. It was partially opened in 1859, under its former name. The site occupies 36 acres. The

¹ *The Troy Daily Times* (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted. J. M. Francis & Tucker, pubs. Size 28 by 41. Terms, \$9.

The Troy Weekly Times, by the same, and of similar size.

Terms, \$1.50.

Troy Daily Whip, (Repub.) daily, Sundays excepted, Alex.

Kirkpatrick, pub. Size 27 by 40. Terms, \$10.00.

Troy Weekly Times, by the same, and of similar size.

Terms, \$1.50.

Troy Press, (Dem.) daily, Sundays excepted. Parmenter & Clark, eds. & pubs. Size 27 by 40. Terms \$10.00.

News-Press, by the same, weekly. Terms \$1.00.

Northern Budget, Sundays. Charles L. McArthur, ed. &

pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00.

Sunday Telegram, (Dem.) Thomas Hurley, editor; Hurley

Bros., pub. Size 26 by 38. Terms, \$2.00.

Troy Weekly Press, (Dem.) A. S. Pease, ed. and publisher.

Size 26 by 38. Terms \$1.50.

main building is in the Byzantine style of architecture, 259 ft. long, 58 broad and 4 stories high.

The *Troy Young Men's Association*, has a valuable library and reading room in the Athenaeum building, and has connected with it a Debating Society, and a Lecture Course.

The *Troy Young Men's Catholic Library Association*, McCusker's Building, 68 Congress St., has a library.

Marshall's Infirmary, founded by Benjamin Marshall, and incorp. June 20, 1851. It has departments for medical and surgical cases,—the insane—and contagious diseases, with a limited lying-in department. There is also a dispensary attached to the infirmary. The insane dep., done in 1859, is a 3 story building 125 by 36 ft., and will receive 75 patients, and a detached building furnishes room for 50 more. The building for contagious diseases is 50 by 60 feet, 3 stories, and will accommodate 70. The institution is on elevated ground 1 mi. s. e. of the central part of Troy, on a lot of 9 acres, worth, with buildings, \$80,000. Personal property, \$12,000. Expenses in 1869, \$35,894.88. Patients during the year, 245. Of the 529 insane patients received since the opening, 134 were cured, 92 improved, and 115 unimproved; 78 died, and 110 remain. Preference is given to Rensselaer co., but lunatics are received from any source.

Troy Hospital, estab. 1849, incorp. March, 1851, and present edifice begun in 1868. The plan consists of a centre building and 2 wings. The left wing has 3 wards and 17 private rooms. When completed it will accommodate 150 patients. It stands on high ground on 8th St., overlooking the city. Value of property, \$73,000. Under Sisters of Charity.

Troy R. C. Male Orphan Asylum incorporated 1864. The first building was burned in 1866, and another built, 4 stories, 164 by 72 ft., sufficient for 400 inmates. It is on elevated ground in the s. part of the city, and commands a full view of the city. Property valued at \$105,356.94. Disbursements last year, \$18,661.94. Under Christian Brothers.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum incorporated 1863. In s. part of the city (185 3d St.,) and with room for 100 inmates. Property worth \$18,900. Expenses for support last year, \$9,444.84. Under Sisters of Charity. There is a charity week day school connected.

Troy Orphan Asylum organized in 1833 and incorporated in 1835. On 8th St. in n. part of the city, three stories and basement, 100 by 50. It will accommodate 100 inmates. Property worth \$42,000, and investments \$6,400. Expenses last year, \$7,275.71. About 80 inmates are supported. The "Ladies' Association for the relief of orphan and destitute children" is auxiliary to this asylum.

The Day Home Children's Home Society, organized in 1858, incorporated April 10, 1861, is designed to maintain a day home for the training of children in education and industry, who would otherwise probably not enter the public schools. It also shelters at night those needing aid. It occupies an old wooden building at the head of Congress street. Property valued at \$11,250, and mostly supported by subscription. The scholars number 60 to 80, and are provided with dinners. The older girls aid in the household duties, and many are placed in families. Its name was changed to "Day Home" in 1866.

The Presbyterian Home, n. e. corner of Federal and Eighth Sts., is managed by an Executive Committee, representing every Presbyterian Church in the city, and a Board of Managers composed of two ladies from each church in the city.

The Church Home of the City of Troy, was incorporated April 17, 1863, for relief of the aged, sick, infirm and destitute. At 52 Federal street.

The Troy City Home Missionary Society, is located at the old Tibbit's mansion, head of Congress street. Troy has 45 churches and missions.¹

In 1720, Derick Vanderheyden acquired from Van Rensselaer the title to 490 acres of land, now included in Troy, at an annual rent of 34 bushels of wheat and four fat fowls. The tract was occupied as a farm until about 1786, when a company of New Englanders induced the owners to lay it out as a town. It was surveyed between 1786 and '90, and was variously known as "*Ferry Hook*," "*Vanderheyden's Ferry*," and "*Ashley's Ferry*." In the spring of 1789, the place contained five small stores and about a dozen dwellings. The name, Troy, was adopted at a meeting of the freeholders, Jan. 5, 1789. The first settlers came in

¹ Meth. Ep., (of which 1 is colored,) 9 Presb., 3 Prot. Ep., (of which 2 are Missions,) 7 Rom. Cath., (of which 1 is a Chapel at a hospital,) 6 Baptist, and one each owned by

the church of Christ, United Presb., Quaker, Unitarian and Universalist denominations.

soon after the war.¹ The completion of the Erie Canal gave an impulse to this place that speedily raised it from a comparatively obscure village to a large and important city. The population of the city of Troy at different periods, has been as follows: 1820, 5,264; 1825, 7,859; 1830, 11,551; 1835, 16,959; 1840, 19,334; 1845, 21,709; 1850, 28,785; 1855, 33,269; 1860, 39,235; 1865, 39,293; 1870, 46,465. In 1870, the population was distributed as follows: 1st ward, 3,780; 2d ward, 4,201; 3d ward, 2,214; 4th ward, 3,785; 5th ward, 3,605; 6th ward, 3,899; 7th ward, 7,095; 8th ward, 7,131; 9th ward, 6,433; 10th ward, 4,322. Of the total population, 30,246, were of native, and 16,219, of foreign birth, and of the former, 418 were colored.

RICHMOND COUNTY.



THIS county, named from a natural son of Charles II, was organized Nov. 1, 1683. It includes Staten Island, Shooter's Island, and the islands of the meadow in Staten Island Sound. It is separated from Long Island by New York Bay, the Narrows,² and New York Harbor; from Bergen, N. J., by the Kil Van Kull; and from N. J. on the w. by the Achter Kull, or Staten Island Sound, which averages about a third of a mile in width. It is frozen over only in extremely cold winters. Staten Island is nearly oval shaped, its longest diameter extending N. E. and S. W. It is 14 mi. long by 8 broad, has an area of 58½ sq. mi., and is centrally distant 146 mi. from Albany. Princess Bay and Great Kils are small

bays upon the s. shore. Fresh Kils is a tidal estuary extending about 3 mi. inland from Staten Island Sound, and during high tide it is navigable nearly its whole extent. The surface of the co. is mostly level or gently undulating. A broad range of hills extends from the Narrows across the island, terminating between the branches of the Fresh Kils. Near Tompkinsville these hills attain an elevation of 310 ft. They are composed of granite rock upon the N. slope and steatitic rock and serpentine upon the S.³ Hematitic iron ore and fire clay are found in profitable quantities.

The co. seat is located at Richmond. A courthouse and jail, in the same building was erected pursuant to the act of March 23, 1837, at a cost of \$10,000. The co. clerk's office was erected in 1848, and enlarged in 1857. It is a 2 story brick building, and contains the supervisor's room, office for the surrogate and district attorney, and accommodations for the sheriff. The poorhouse is in Northfield, 2 mi. from New Dorp, and is of stone, 3 stories and basement, with capacity for 150 persons. It is on a farm of 120 acres, valued with the buildings at \$20,000. The premises are reported as very well kept, but the accommodations for the insane are quite inadequate. Several of the public schools have been organized as union schools under a special act, and are in charge of a board of education. The schools of the co. generally are in a flourishing condition.

Staten Island was visited by Henry Hudson, in 1609. It was purchased from the Indians, Aug. 10, 1630, by Michael Pauw, one of the 4 Patroons of New Netherlands, and formed a

¹ The upper part of the city belonged to Jacob Vanderheyden, and the southern to Matthias Vanderheyden. Stephen Ashley and Benjamin Covill were the earliest settlers under the Vanderheydens. They came in about 1766; and the former kept an inn in the old farmhouse of Matthias Vanderheyden for several years. Dr. Samuel Gale, the first physician, came from Guilford, Conn., in 1737. Among the other early settlers were Eph. Morgan, J. Boardman, Benj. Smith, Phil. Heartt, Anthony Goodspeed, Mahlon Taylor, Eben'r and Sam'l Wilson, Moses Vail, Lewis

Richards, Eben'r Jones, Howard Moulton, Amasa Pierce, Jeremiah Pierce, Townsend McCoun, Nathan and Stephen Warren, David Buel, and Benj., John, Sam'l and William Gale.

² The Narrows, opposite Fort Hamilton, are 2,600 yards wide, and opposite the quarantine grounds, 3,700 yards.

³ The minerals found with this serpentine are asbestos, amiantus, marmolite, hydrate and carb. of magnesia, &c. Quartz, chalcedony, feldspar, lignite, &c. occur.

part of the tract known as "*Pavonia*." It soon reverted, however, to the West India Co., and in 1636 a part of the island was granted to D. P. De Vries, by whom a colony was planted upon it in Jan. 1639. The remaining part of the island was granted by the Directors of the West India Co. to Cornelius Melyn, in July, 1640. The following year Melyn, with his family, settled upon this grant, and in June, 1642, he obtained letters patent. Indian hostilities for a time disturbed the settlements. The island was again purchased of the natives, Dec. 6, 1651, by Augustine Herman, and finally quitclaimed to Gov. Lovelace, April 13, 1670. Possession was given on the 1st of May following, and at this time the island was finally abandoned by its primitive inhabitants.

A considerable number of French Huguenots, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, found their way into the English colonies, and a part of them settled upon Staten Island. The family names of these immigrants are still common in this co.¹ The earliest grants upon the island under the English were made to the officers of the ship *Elias*, immediately after the conquest. Two Manors were subsequently granted,—one on the N. shore, styled "*Castleton Manor*," to Gov. Dongan,² and the other in the S. part, known as "*Billop Manor*." This island was held by the British in the revolution, and some hostilities occurred in Aug. 1777, and in the winter of 1779–80.

During the troubles that preceded the war of 1812–15, defensive works were begun at the Narrows, and these structures were afterwards assumed by the General Government, who have within a few years expended large sums of money in rebuilding these forts. In the war of 1812–15, a brigade of militia was for a time stationed here.

A quarantine was established by the State Feb. 25, 1799, and it remained until destroyed by a mob, Sept. 1, 2, 1858. The damages done by this mob were ascertained by a commission, and by an act passed March 21, 1860, provision was made for the issue of bonds for their payment.

The intense feeling against the existence of a quarantine establishment upon the island, owing to the liability of the spread of infectious diseases therefrom, led to a reorganization of the laws relating to this service. By an act passed April 23, 1863, it was provided that the establishment should consist of warehouses, wet docks, wharves, an anchorage for vessels, a floating hospital, and a boarding station, at such place in the lower bay of New York, not on Staten Island, Long Island, or Coney Island, as the Quarantine Commissioners might approve. The location of the anchorage of the floating hospital was fixed in the lower bay, not less than two miles distant from the nearest shore, from May 1st, to Nov. 1st, and the rest of the year as at such wharves as the Commissioners might approve. The quarantine system has been already more fully noticed, and as now organized, it appears to be mostly free from the objections formerly opposed to it.

Along the Fresh Kils, and along Staten Island Sound, in Northfield, and also around the head of Great Kils, and mouth of New Creek, are extensive salt meadows. The waters of the sound and the bays adjacent to the island abound in oysters; and the oyster trade is the principal industrial pursuit of those inhabitants not engaged in business in New York, Brooklyn, or Jersey City. The business of planting oysters in the waters of Richmond co., is regulated by act of April, 1866. Dredging for oysters is forbidden, and planted oysters are protected under penalties. At Port Richmond, West New Brighton (formerly Factoryville), and other places along the N. shore, are extensive manufactories. Market gardening is followed to a limited extent.

By an Act of May 5, 1870, certain persons, nearly one hundred in number, were appointed Comrs., with power to prepare and submit to the Legislature a plan for improvements upon Staten Island, in respect to roads, avenues, and parks, and means of transportation and communication to and from the Island. They were authorized to cause surveys and maps to be made, and such other work done as in their judgement might be efficient and proper. They were not to be paid for their own services, but their actual disbursements for plans, surveys, &c., were to be paid by Richmond Co., not exceeding \$5,000. Reports bearing upon this question have been made, and measures recommended, tending to secure better

¹ Among these are Guion, Merscreau, Dissoaway, Ryerss, Micheau, Fontaine, Rezeau, Seguine, Cocheron, La Tourrette, &c.

² The greater part of the lands to which existing titles are traced were granted under Dongan's administration.

The descendants of Gov. Dongan were living upon the original estate until the close of the last century. Between 30 and 40 grants of land from the colonial governors are upon record in the co. clerk's office.

sanitary regulations, direct and commodious avenues, proper drainage, a supply of water, the construction of parks, and other improvements.

The North Shore and East Shore Ferries afford regular lines of communication with N. Y. City, and many persons doing business there reside upon the island, for which it presents many attractions. The project of building a R. R. across the shallow waters of the bay from Robin's Reef light house to Ellis' Island, and connecting with the shore by bridges, has been proposed and authorized by chap. 795, laws of 1870. The company propose to tunnel the hill for a R. R., which, with branches leading to various points on the island, would bring the whole within easy communication with New York city. It is alleged that the structure would not interfere with commerce, as channel ways for the tide would be provided. The Staten Island R. R. runs from Vanderbilt's Landing to Tottenville, along the southern border of the island. A new railroad is proposed to connect with the New Jersey Central by means of a ferry between Port Richmond and Bergen Point, across which the cars will be carried. The line will run from Port Richmond by way of Centreville, Richmond and Rossville, to Tottenville, terminating at Ward's Point, opposite Amboy. Two horse railroads, the "Staten Island Shore R. R." and "Staten Island Horse R. R.," together furnish a line from the fort at Clifton to Bowman's Point, around near the north shore. The "Central R. R. of Staten Island" is projected, but not built, from Brighton to Centreville." By an act of April 28, 1870, the county was made a police District under Comr's appointed by the Judge and Supervisors, it having formerly been embraced in the Metropolitan Police District. Besides this, there is a small special police force connected with the Quarantine establishment.

Staten Island was found a convenient place for the organization of troops, and during the war the 6th, 55th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 90th, 127th, 145th, 165th, 170th, and 178th Infantry; the 25th Cavalry (in part), and Cos. 8 and 9 of Sharp Shooters, were organized there. No distinct organization of any kind was entirely raised in this county during the war.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Castleton.....	6,778	7,683	9,504	450	277	464	660	518	757	489	702	664	912	641	843
Middletown....	6,243	6,866	7,589	269	680	180	564	189	824	270	647	459	835	290	784
Northfield....	4,841	5,201	5,949	244	463	184	456	357	328	273	435	430	551	384	445
Southfield....	3,645	4,407	5,062	171	351	109	369	158	427	148	424	224	510	228	425
Westfield.....	3,985	4,052	4,065	274	345	262	348	363	350	328	271	455	323	360	302
Total.....	25,492	28,209	33,029	1,408	2,116	1,139	2,397	1,585	2,886	1,508	2,476	2,232	3,131	1,923	2,799

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN RICHMOND COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	30,293	\$6,944,818	\$492,500	\$7,437,318	.....	\$8,189 00	\$27,719 31	\$7,296 30	\$17,024 70	0.81
1860..	30,293	6,917,413	824,275	7,741,688	\$9,728,462	6,794 29	20,473 34	7,296 30	29,995 91	0.66
1861..	30,293	6,025,558	887,700	6,909,257	8,728,401	16,402 36	52,217 27	6,546 30	27,276 26	1.17
1862..	30,293	5,912,944	765,375	6,678,319	5,767,740	26,647 19	53,760 17	4,285 62	22,910 96	1.89
1863..	30,293	6,177,422	1,086,265	7,230,737	5,694,715	29,552 68	59,223 40	4,271 04	24,202 54	2.04
1864..	30,393	6,275,390	864,711	7,140,101	6,058,265	58,102 36	128,481 12	4,543 70	27,262 19	3.60
1865..	30,393	6,275,390	864,711	7,140,101	6,540,500	58,102 36	128,481 12	4,905 37	25,589 71	3.32
1866..	30,293	6,419,263	687,133	7,106,598	6,731,396	43,511 21	105,000 00	5,048 55	32,384 84	2.76
1867..	30,293	6,501,357	742,940	7,244,297	6,244,297	36,753 44	161,774 73	7,805 37	39,651 29	3.94
1868..	30,293	6,501,357	742,940	7,244,297	6,187,536	51,284 63	161,774 73	7,734 42	28,153 31	4.02
1869..	30,293	7,747,627	716,630	7,464,257	6,714,257	50,352 30	143,284 43	8,392 62	29,347 88	3.45
1870..	30,293	6,763,926	648,035	7,411,961	7,716,630	68,328 91	164,531 13	9,645 79	46,396 71	4.00

CASTLETON—was first org. as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Middletown was taken off in 1860. It lies on the N. side of the island, fronting the upper bay and Kil Van Kull. The surface is level in the w. and hilly in the E. **New Brighton**, an incorp. village, occupies about half the area of the town. It is divided into 4 wards, and has 2 p. officers, "New Brighton" and "West New Brighton." Near the former is a silk printing factory, and at the latter the N. Y. dyeing and printing establishment, founded in 1819, and said to be the largest in the U. S. There is also a paper hanging factory, and a fancy dyeing establishment. There are within the village 3 Episc., 1 Reformed, 1 Meth. Ep., Unitarian, 2 R. C. and 1 African M. E. Church, and a weekly newspaper.² **Elliotsville** and **Factoryville**, formerly distinct places, are names merged in New Brighton and now seldom used. **Tompkinsville**, has also been merged in New Brighton and Edgewater villages. A little E. of "Elliotsville" is the "Sailor's Snug Harbor," for the support of aged mariners,³ and an institution for the support and education of destitute children of seamen.⁴ New Brighton contains many elegant and costly residences of persons doing business in New York city, and the whole of the north shore is coming into favor as a quiet, convenient and salubrious place of residence.

MIDDLETOWN—was formed from Castleton and Southfield, by an act passed April 16, 1860. It lies N. E. of the centre of the co., between Westfield on the S. and Northfield and Castleton on the N., with a narrow front on the bay. Its surface is partly occupied by the high hills so conspicuous as we approach the island, and these heights present some points of view of much interest. New Dorp Beacon, in the S. W. part, is a seacoast light, in a red tower, built in 1856, 189 feet above tide, with a fixed light, and solar lens apparatus of the 2d order. It affords a range for Swash Channel. **New Dorp**, (p. o.) is on the S. line. **Edgewater**, is a village incorp. March 22, 1866, and May 5, 1870. It is divided into 9 wards, and is partly in Southfield. **Tompkinsville**, (p. o.) is partly in the village of Edgewater and partly

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 40,300. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming land in this county as follows:

Years.	improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	10,311	4,863	15,174
1855	15,073	7,602	22,675
1860	9,852	4,743	14,595
1865	12,718	6,307	19,025

² The *North Shore Advocate*, weekly, T. J. Clute, ed. and prop. Size 18 by 24. Terms, \$1.50. Begun July, 1869. The *Enterprise*, is a monthly paper, 8 pages. Size 23 by 34. Published by Geo. Burgess. Terms, 50 cts. a year.

³ This establishment was founded by Robert Richard Randall, of New York. By the provisions of his will, dated June 1, 1801, several annuities and legacies were to be paid, and the residue of his estate conveyed in trust to the State Chancellor, the Mayor and Recorder of New York, the senior minister of the Episc. and Presb. churches of the city, the Pres. of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Pres. and V. Pres. of the Marine So. and their successors, for the support of aged and infirm sailors. The trustees were incorp. Feb. 6, 1806. The property thus bequeathed lay near Union Square, New York, and a protracted and expensive lawsuit prevented the trustees from fully ex-

cuting the intentions of the benefactor until many years after his death. This suit was decided in the U. S. Sup. Court, in Feb. 1830, in favor of the trustees. It was allowed to accumulate until 1830, when the present site (embracing 163 acres) was purchased, and preparations were made for the erection of buildings. The corner stone of the edifice was laid Oct. 21, 1831. The buildings consist of a main edifice with two wings, a hospital, (erected in 1853,) a commodious dining and lodging hall, (erected in 1855,) a chapel, (erected in 1856,) the governor, physician, chaplain, and steward's dwellings, a laundry, a gardener's house and other buildings. The remains of the founder of the institution were interred beneath a monument in front of the main building, Aug. 31, 1834. The officers of the establishment consist of a pres. sec. gov. treas. chaplain, physician, assistant gov. steward, and agent, chosen annually by the trustees. The annual income of the institution is \$75,000. ⁴ "The Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen" was formed in 1846 and incorp. 1851. An annual payment of \$2 constitutes a member, and a single payment of \$25 a life member. It is managed and chiefly supported by ladies. The yearly expenditures are about \$7,000. This asylum built in 1862, near the "Snug Harbor," on leased grounds, will accommodate about 130 inmates. Average number, 110.

in New Brighton. The quarantine landing is adjacent to this place. **Egbertsville**, is a hamlet on the line of Northfield. The *S. R. Smith Infirmary*, at Edgewater, org. June 30, 1863, incorp. April 26, 1869, is intended as a hospital for accidents and sudden sickness; treated in 1870, 104; died 10; discharged, 29; remaining, 10.

NORTHFIELD—was formed March 7, 1788. It is situated in the n. w. part of the co. and includes several small islands in Staten Island Sound. Its surface is level in the northern and central parts and hilly in the southern. Fresh Kils form the boundary between this town and Westfield. Along the w. and s. borders are extensive salt marshes. The town is very thickly settled along the shore of Newark Bay and the Kil Van Kull. **Port Richmond**,¹ (p. o.), in the n. e. part of the town, was incorp. April 26, 1866, and is a large manufacturing village, with convenient docks for shipping. It has a Y. M. Chr. Asso. and 4 churches, Reformed, Bap., Meth., and German. **Graniteville**, adjacent to Port Richmond, and within its corporate limits, is a small settlement. Granite of dark color and very tough structure was formerly extensively quarried for pavements. **Mariners Harbor**, (p. o.) is a thickly settled street along the shore of Newark Bay. **Old Place**, and **New Springville**, (p. o.) are hamlets. **Chelsea**, is a small village nearly opposite the mouth of Rahway River. **Southfield**, and **Hollins Hook**, are hamlets, and **Long Neck**, is near Fresh Kil. A part of **Richmond**, and of **Egbertsville**, are in this town. St. Andrews Church, a venerable relic of colonial times, was burned March 29, 1867. It was established at Richmond in 1713. It has been rebuilt. There is also a Reformed ch. at Richmond.

SOUTHFIELD—was formed march 7, 1788, and a part of Middleton was taken off in 1860. It extends along the s. e. border of the co. from the Narrows to Great Kils, a bay that indents that shore. The n. e. extremity rises into bluffs, upon which the U. S. have erected costly fortifications to defend the entrance to the harbor. The southern part descends towards the corner bay. **Edgewater**, is an incorp. village, partly in this town. **Stapleton**, (p. o.) and **Clifton**, are villages of the names, the former having a Presbyterian, a Methodist, a German, and a colored church, and a Jew's Synagogue; and the latter a R. C. and Prot. Episc. church. It has two newspaper offices.² The *Seamen's Retreat*,³ and *Marine's Family Asylum*, are located here. The latter was established in 1847, for the support of destitute, sick or infirm mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and widows of the seamen. The buildings were erected partly by State aid, and opened in May, 1855. **Richmond**, (p. o.) the county seat, is located on the line of Northfield, or a tributary of the Fresh Kils, and is a small, quiet village of some 200 inhabitants and two churches. **Egbertsville**, and **New Dorp**, (p. o.) are on the north border, and near the latter there was an extensive encampment during the late war. A Moravian church is at this place. There is a light-house at Fort Tompkins, (built in 1848, and refitted in 1855, and one known as Eln Tree Beacon on the shore, built in 1856.) St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, at Clifton, is under Sisters of Charity. The quarantine buildings on West Bank, off the shore of this town, are by law a part of New York city.

WESTFIELD—was formed March 7, 1788. It occupies the s. w. part of the co. and is much larger than any other town on the island. Its surface is level or gently undulating, and the n. border, along the Fresh Kils, is marshy. Clay for fire brick is abundant, and is used extensively. At Princess Bay, an indentation on the s. shore is a light-house, 106 feet above tide level, built in 1828, and refitted in 1864. **Tottenville**, (p. o.) incorp. April 28, 1869, is the southern terminus of the S. I. R. R. and an important crossing to Perth Amboy, N. J. **Kreischerville**, has a Bap. church, and has in its vicinity extensive beds of fire clay. **Rossville**, (p. o.) is a small village on Staten Island Sound, in the n. part, with a Methodist Ep. and R. C. church. **Pleasant Plains, Marshland**, (p. o.) **Blooming View, Woodrow, South Side**, (p. o.) **Huguenot**, and **Richmond Valley**, are hamlets. Fishing, and the oyster business, are important industries in this town.

¹ The *National Expositor*, semi-monthly 16 by 23, is published at this place by Stikeman, Egbert & Co. Terms, \$1. Established in 1870.

² *Richmond County Gazette*: weekly: Abram C. Johnson, publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1859.

³ *The Staten Island Leader*, (Dem.) weekly: P. H. Gill, publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00.

³ In 1831, a tax upon seamen and passengers entering the port of New York was to the erection of this institution. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1835, and the building was finished in 1837. It is of hammered stone, 3 stories high, and will accommodate 200 inmates. There was purchased a tract of 40 acres, but by an act passed May 2, 1870, the real estate was required to be sold at auction, but not below appraised value. The proceeds, after

ROCKLAND COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Orange, Feb. 23, 1798. It is triangular in form, Hudson River, New Jersey line, and the s. bounds of Orange co. being respectfully its E., s. w., and n. w. boundaries. It is centrally distant 105 mi. from Albany, and contains 208 sq. mi. The Ramapo Mts. extending along the n. w. border, are the connecting link between the Blue Ridge of Eastern Penn. and N. J., and the Matteawan Mts., of Putnam co., E. of the Hudson. They are separated into numerous distinct spurs, ridges, and peaks, and occupy more than one-third of the entire surface of the co. They are generally steep, rocky, and barren, and the valleys between them

are narrow, rocky ravines. The Palisade Range from N. J. enters the extreme s. angle of the co., and terminate abruptly s. of Piermont. A broken ridge, known as the Nyack Hills, forming a n. spur of this range, but without its continuous and wall-like character, extends n. along the river to the n. part of Clarkstown, where it unites with Verdrietege Hook, an E. spur of the Ramapo range. The surface of the central and s. w. portions of the co., lying between these ranges, is rolling or moderately hilly. The highest summits in the n. w. part are 700 to 1,000 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Hackensack River, flowing s. through Clarkstown and Orangetown, Ramapo River, in the w. angle of Ramapo, and Minisceongo Creek, Minas Fall Creek, and Spar Kil, tributaries of the Hudson. The rocks of the Ramapo Mts. are principally lower crystalline. Granite, gneiss, and metamorphic limestone abound. The hills along the river and Verdrietege Hook are composed of red sandstone, known to geologists as the new red sandstone; and the central and w. portions of the co. are principally underlaid by limestone. These rocks yield an abundance of most excellent building material, and from the white limestone in the n. E. corner of the co. large quantities of lime are manufactured for building and for agricultural purposes. Trap rock, which forms the Palisades on the Hudson, extends from N. J. into the s. border of the co. The people are largely engaged in fruit growing and gardening. Milk is sent from the co. in considerable quantities to the New York market. Brick constitute the great object of manufacture, employing a large amount of capital and labor. There are also several other important industries at Haverstraw, and the ice of Rockland Lake is sent to market in large quantities. Large quantities of red sandstone for building are annually quarried and exported. The co., from its proximity to New York, affords a desirable place of summer residence, and until recently has been shut in during the winter months. Recent and progressive R. R. improvements will however do much toward opening the co. to markets at all seasons, and promote the settlement of villages along their lines.

The Erie Railway extends from Piermont through the southern border of the co. and formerly did an immense through freight and passenger business; but since the connections to Jersey City from Sufferns have been opened, the business east of that point has lost most of its importance. The "Northern R. R. of N. J." has been extended back of the Palisade from Jersey City to Piermont, and a continuation to Nyack opened. The "Hackensack and New York Extension R. R." from New Bridge, N. J., is opened to Nanuet, and from thence (following the Erie track to Spring Valley) it is soon to be opened to Grassy Point. The "Nanuet and New City R. R." has lately been projected, and a part of the "Sterling Mountain R. R." extends into the w. corner of the co. The project of a R. R. through the co. along the river front has also been urged, and surveys made with the view of construction. The "Rockland Central R. R." has been proposed from Upper Piermont to Haverstraw.

The co. seat is located at the village of New City, in Clarkstown. A combined courthouse and jail, built of brick, is situated upon a beautiful eminence overlooking the village. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building adjacent to the courthouse. The poorhouse is located at Mechanicsville, near Sufferns, on a farm of 47 acres, valued with the buildings at

paying expenses and debts. to be paid into the State Treasury. The lands set apart for the "Mariner's Family Asylum," under a law of 1854, are to be reserved for this use,

and to continue under the charge of the "Mariner's Industrial Society of the Port of N. Y."

\$12,000. The number of inmates is from 50 to 60, and about 250 poor are temporarily relieved.

This co. was included in the Kakiate Patent, granted to Daniel Honan and Michael Hawdon, June 25, 1796; the Wawayanda Patent, granted to John Bridges, April 29, 1703; and the Cheescocks Patent, granted to Ann Bridges and others, March 20, 1707. The first settlers were Dutch, who located in the s. e. part of the co. from 1690 to 1710. The co. was in the Revolution the scene of great events, and within its limits Arnold's treason was planned, and Andre was executed. In the late war the 95th Regiment N. Y. Vols. was enlisted in this co. (in part) in the fall of 1861. Volunteers enlisted in this co. under the call of July 7, 1862, were organized at Yonkers, where the 135th (6th Artillery) and a part of the 172d Regiments were formed. A few of the 17th N. Y. Vols. were enlisted in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Clarkstown...	3,874	4,023	4,137	181	567	168	572	227	578	236	503	265	609	211	490
Haverstraw...	8,123	4,113	6,412	500	669	326	501	394	692	316	304	351	552	295	487
Orangetown...	7,060	6,136	6,810	338	789	376	614	449	579	481	537	569	817	518	601
Ramapo.....	3,435	4,330	4,649	341	344	303	429	358	444	389	387	479	465	355	395
Stony Point....	.....	2,186	3,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	242	178	347	118	216
Total.....	22,492	20,788	25,213	1,410	2,369	1,173	2,206	1,428	2,293	1,559	1,973	1,842	2,790	1,497	2,189

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ROCKLAND COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	102,300	\$4,772,627	\$1,096,529	\$5,869,156	.....	\$7,908 74	\$8,719 04	\$4,080 20	\$9,520 46	0.51
1860..	104,443	4,986,948	1,128,467	6,115,415	\$5,440,260	7,419 19	6,154 81	4,080 20	16,774 13	0.63
1861..	101,727	4,772,080	1,207,416	6,059,496	5,440,260	9,811 15	5,314 59	4,080 20	17,000 81	0.67
1862..	102,411	4,784,016	1,225,625	5,973,541	6,028,034	9,599 42	4,394 37	4,521 02	24,112 14	0.71
1863..	99,025	4,701,014	1,212,956	5,913,970	5,960,243	21,567 03	8,620 39	4,474 60	25,356 53	1.01
1864..	102,278	4,784,322	1,304,953	6,093,975	6,012,956	22,701 09	7,635 18	4,509 72	27,050 30	2.02
1865..	102,278	4,701,922	1,304,953	6,069,875	5,934,996	22,701 09	7,635 18	4,451 25	25,220 67	1.99
1866..	99,513	4,807,736	1,574,568	6,382,354	5,619,329	41,965 27	11,026 47	4,364 50	28,005 52	1.47
1867..	101,461	5,356,411	1,330,046	6,686,457	6,302,354	41,275 84	13,692 32	7,977 94	40,527 95	1.62
1868..	96,998	6,091,523	1,353,147	7,435,670	6,496,457	36,036 06	18,876 72	8,108 07	29,513 40	1.43
1869..	101,774	5,692,415	1,336,115	7,028,530	6,935,670	53,408 03	19,257 82	8,669 59	30,343 55	1.61
1870..	100,318	5,817,938	1,264,575	7,082,513	6,918,513	43,021 04	25,448 19	8,648 16	41,599 88	1.67

CLARKSTOWN—was formed from Haverstraw, March 18, 1791. It lies upon the Hudson, upon the E. border of the co. Verdrietegees Hook, a rocky ridge 500 to 800 ft. above tide, extends along the N. line, and the Nyack Range occupies a considerable portion in the s. e. corner. The remaining parts of the town, comprising four-fifths of its surface, are rolling or moderately hilly. Hackensack River flows s. through near the centre, and a narrow swamp extends along the greater part of its course. Rockland Lake, about 1 mi. from the Hudson, is a fine sheet of pure water, 3 mi. in circumference and 160 feet above the river. Considerable attention is given to fruit growing. **Rockland Lake**, (p. o.) in the E.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 110,500. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	43,060	34,323	77,403
1855	46,482	50,853	97,335
1860	41,342	24,994	66,336
1865	49,434	47,255	96,689

part of the town, and extending from the lake to the river, is a place of limited manufactories and is noted for its ice trade. The landing place is sometimes called **Slaughters Land-ing**. Its Pop. is 510. **Upper Nyack**, is a small village and landing. **New City**, (Clarkstown p. o.,) the co. seat, a little N. W. of the centre, contains the co. buildings. A branch R. R. is to connect it with the Erie R. R. at Nanuet. **Nanuet**, (p. o.) formerly "**Clarkstown Station**," a station upon the Piermont Branch of the Erie Railway, in the S. W. part, is a small village and R. R. junction. **Clarksville**, (Nyack Turnpike p. o.,) in the S. part, and **Dutch Factory**, in the W. part, are small villages. The first settle-ments were made by Dutch, at an early period. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed near Clarksville.

HAVERSTRAW—(signifying "Oat Straw,") was formed March 7, 1788. Clarkstown and Ramapo were taken off in 1791, and Stony Point in 1865. It lies upon the Hudson, in the N. angle of the co. Nearly the entire surface is hilly and mountainous. There are several small streams flowing into the Hudson, and Stony Brook is a tributary of Ramapo River, a branch of the Passaic. Extensive beds of a fine quality of clay border upon the river above Warren, and from them are annually manufactured large quantities of brick. **Warren**, (Haverstraw p. o.,) situated upon the Hudson, in the S. E. angle of the town, was incorp. in 1865. It has a newspaper office, ¹ several important manufactories, a rolling mill, &c. Pop. 3,469. **Carnersville**, 2 mi. N. W. of Warren, has very extensive print works, recently burnt, but again under construction. **Theills Corners**, 4 mi. W. of Warren, has mills, &c., and is on the new railroad under construction across the town. There are several private seminaries and schools in town, and a large number of persons from the city find a summer residence here. It has steamboat lines running to New York through the season of navigation, which is practicable through the year, excepting a few weeks in winter.

ORANGETOWN—was formed March 7, 1788, and was named from Orange co., of which it then formed a part. It lies upon the Hudson, in the S. angle of the co. Its surface is broken by abrupt and rocky hills in the E.; but in the centre and W. it spreads out into a rolling or moderately hilly region. The Nyack hills, extending along the river, are 300 to 500 feet high, with steep, rocky declivities upon the E., but more gradual slopes upon the W. Their summits are rocky and covered with a slight growth of forest trees. Snake Hill, in the N. E. corner, upon the line of Clarkstown, is one of the principal peaks. The principal stream is Hackensack River, flowing S. through the W. part. Pascasck Creek flows through the extreme W. angle, and Spar Kil is a tributary of the Hudson. Near the N. line are several bog or peat meadows, generally well drained and under cultivation. The red sandstone which crops out on the E. declivities of the hills, within a few rods of the river, between Piermont and Nyack, is extensively quarried and exported for building stone, and the old capitol at Albany was built of this material. The supply of New York markets with milk, fruits and vegetables, has for many years been a leading pursuit, and the increasing R. R. facilities have added greatly to its prosperity. **Nyack**, (p. o.,) is pleasantly located on the Hudson, in the N. E. corner of the town, and is a large and rapidly growing place, with extensive shoe and other manufactories. Pop. 3,438. It has a National bank, ⁴ newspaper offices, ² the Rockland Female Institute, and other schools of excellent facilities. A Union school, with an Academic Department, has been organized and a proposition was pending a year since under an act passed May 2, 1870, for the location of a Normal and Training School here, should the Comrs. deem it proper to adopt certain proposals made by the village. This, at the time of our writing, had not been done. Two boulevards, 100 feet wide, are under construction; one from Rockland Lake to Nyack, and the other from Wool Mountain to Piermont. The project of a new city charter was to be submitted to a vote of the people in 1871. **Piermont**, (p. o.,) named from the *pier* of the Erie Railway, which here extends a mile into the river and mountain opposite, is a village on the Hudson, in the south part of the town, at the terminus of one of the branches of the Erie Railway. It was incorporated May 21, 1850, and was formerly a place of much greater business than at present. The pier was built for the transfer of freight from the cars to vessels, but since the extension of the railroad to Jersey City, and the trans-

¹ *Rockland County Messenger*, (Dem.) weekly. Robt. Smith, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 36. Terms \$2.50. Established in 1846.

² *City and Country* (Dem.) weekly. Robert Carpenter, ed. and pub. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1849.

Rockland County Journal, (Rep.) weekly. John Charlton, ed. and pub. 8 pages. Size 29 by 43. Terms \$2.50.

Nyack Gazette, monthly. C. A. Morford, Jr., ed. and pub. Size 21 by 30. Terms 25 cents.

Home Cabinet, (Literary,) monthly. W. B. Corning, Jr., ed. and pub. 8vo, 32 pages. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

fer of offices, repair shops and freight depots to other points, the life of the place has gone. Pop. 1,703. **Tappantown**,¹ (p. o.), near the N. J. line, is a small village and station named **Tappan**, on the Northern N. J. R. R. **Mansfield Sta.**, is three-fourths of a mile below Nyack. **Orangeburgh Sta.**, is a mile and a quarter from Blauveltville. **Rockland**, (Palisades p. o.) is a small village on the Hudson in the s. part of the town, and is locally known as **Snedens Landing**. **Orange Mills**, **Middletown**, and **Blauveltville**, (p. o.), a station on the Erie Railway, are small places. The first settlement is supposed to have been made by the Dutch, as early as 1680.² The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed Oct. 24, 1694; and the first preacher was Rev. Guiliam Bartholf. The first church edifice was erected in 1715. There are about 20 churches in town.

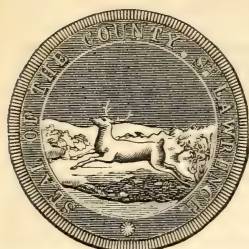
RAMAPO—was formed from Haverstraw, March 18, 1791, as "*New Hampstead*." Its name was changed to "*Hampstead*" March 3, 1797, and to Ramapo in 1828. It is the most westerly town in the co. The Ramapo or Blue Mts. extend n. e. and s. w. through the w. part, with peaks 500 to 700 ft. above the river. They are steep and rocky, and the valleys between them are deep and narrow. Ranges of rounded and arable hills extend through the s. e. half of the town and occupy the greater part of its surface. The principal streams are Ramapo River, flowing s. through the w. corner, and its tributaries Maway River and Stony Creek. Several small ponds occur on the N. J. line in the s. w. part. **Ramapo**, (Ramapo Works p. o.), a station on the Erie Railway, in the w. part of the town, contains several manufactories. **Suffern**, (p. o.), near the line of N. J., in the w. part, lies at the junction of the two branches of the Erie Railway, and is an important station. **Sloats-burgh**, (p. o.), on the Erie Railway, in the extreme w. part, contains important manufactories. **Spring Valley**, (p. o.), on the Piermont Branch, is a junction on the railroad running to Grassy Point near the Highlands. **Mechanicsville**, near the centre of the town, contains a church and 25 dwellings. **Furmanville**, **Talma**, (p. o.), and **Monsey Depot**, (Monsey (p. o.)) are hamlets. **Sterling Junction**, is the point of junction of the Sterling Mountain R. R., three-quarters mi. from Sloatsburgh. The first ch. (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed near the centre of the town, Dec. 4, 1774; Rev. Peter Leyt was the first preacher.

STONY POINT—was formed from Haverstraw, March 20, 1865. It lies in the extreme n. angle of the co., and its surface is partly covered by the Highlands, with precipitous peaks and rocky spurs. The Dunderburg Mt. is a bold headland at the lower entrance to the Highlands, and Stony Point is a conspicuous peninsula connected with the shore by a marsh, and crowned with a lighthouse and fog-bell tower. The valleys are narrow but fertile, and the heights overlooking the river present many charming sites for residence. **Grassy Point**, is a steamboat landing and the terminus of the Hackensack and N. Y. Extension R. R., and has a brick machine factory and extensive brick yards. **Flora Falls**, (p. o.), has a fine water-power and beautiful scenery. It is named from a cascade on Flora Creek adjacent, which has worn a ravine a hundred ft. into the red sandstone. **Stony Point**, is a p. o. **Tomkins Cove**, (p. o.) is the seat of extensive lime kilns. **Caldwells Landing**, is a landing at the entrance of the Highlands. Brick making is an important business in town, from 50 to 60 millions being made annually. There are many historical associations connected with the town. Stony Point was taken by assault by the Americans under Gen. Wayne on the night of July 16, 1779. The house of Joshua H. Smith, where Arnold met Andre while plotting treason in 1780, is in this town. Large sums were spent some 25 years since in endeavoring to raise the wreck of "one of Kidd's vessels," sunk with treasure near Caldwell's Landing. The money was of course "sunk" in this foolish enterprise. There are 6 churches in town; 2 Meth. Ep., 2 Presb., and R. C. A small charitable institution, the "House of the Good Shepherd," has lately been removed to this town.

¹ This place was the scene of the trial and execution of Major Andre, in 1780. In 1831, his remains were removed to England, under the direction of Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul at New York.

² Among the early settlers were families named Auriancey, Haring, Blauvelt, Van Houton, and Tallman. These names appear upon the records of the church in 1694.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.



THIS county, named from the great river on its northern border, was formed from Clinton and parts of Montgomery and Herkimer, March 3, 1802. It contains an area of 2,880 sq. mi., and is the largest co. in the State. It is centrally distant 140 mi. from Albany. The surface is broken by a series of parallel ridges extending in a N. E. and S. W. direction, and gradually declining in height from the summits, about 1,000 ft. above tide, on the S. border, to the level of the banks of St. Lawrence. The highest summits in the S. E. are about 2,000 ft. above tide. The declivities of the ridges are usually gradual slopes, giving to the surface a rolling character, changing from gentle undulations along the river to a

hilly and almost mountainous character in the S. E.

The principal streams are the Indian, Oswegatchie, Grass, Racket, St. Regis, and Deer Rivers. These streams all have their rise upon the highlands, which occupy the centre of the great northern wilderness, flow for some distance N. W., and then bending N. E. traverse the greater part of the county parallel with the St. Lawrence, or nearly so. They afford a large amount of water power, and measures have been taken to provide for the future preservation of this power by using the lakes and ponds around their headwaters as reservoirs. The Oswegatchie, Racket, and other rivers have been thus improved by commissioners appointed under special acts, and upon these and most of the other streams flowing down from the wilderness improvements for log navigation have been made at State expense. The rivers as they approach the St. Lawrence become sluggish, and were, in the early days of settlement, navigated a few miles. Between the Oswegatchie and Grass rivers, a natural canal allowed their waters to mingle. In the southern part of the co. are numerous small lakes. Black Lake is a long, narrow sheet of water parallel with the St. Lawrence, bordered on the S. E. side by low lands, which have been mostly reclaimed under an act passed May 4, 1864, by lowering the bed of the outlet. A further provision was made by act of May 1, 1864, for improving the hydraulic power of the Oswegatchie by using the waters of this lake, but not so as to raise them above the level fixed under the act of 1864.

The southern and central portions of the co. are underlaid by gneiss, white limestone, and other crystalline and metamorphic rocks. A belt of country from 5 to 10 miles wide, N. of this, is underlaid by Potsdam sandstone, and below this, along the St. Lawrence, the calciferous sandstone appears. All of them are deeply covered by drift in many places. The white crystalline limestone is used extensively for quicklime, but is too coarse and friable for marble. The Potsdam sandstone is a superior stone for building and flagging, and is exported up the lake by returning grain vessels to some extent. Magnetic iron ore occurs in Clifton, Pitcairn and other southern towns in large quantities, and the red specular iron ores of Rossie, Fowler, and Gouverneur, have been used many years, and some of them since the early settlement of the country, in the manufacture of iron. Bog iron ore has been wrought to some extent in Norfolk, and largely in Brasher. Lead was mined on an extensive scale in Rossie about thirty years since, but the mines are not now in use. It has also been worked in Macomb in former years. A great number of minerals interesting only to the scientific, occur within the county in connection with the metallic ores and white limestone.

In some parts there are extensive sand plains, and the soil of the elevated regions in the southern border is considered poor and worthless for cultivation. Much of this region is still covered with the native forests, and among its lakes and rivers game of all kinds native in this climate, even including the beaver, is still found. The central and northern portions underlaid by sandstone and calciferous sandrock, is generally fertile, especially along the river intervals, and extensive tracts underlaid by marine clays, and still containing the shells of species now inhabiting the arctic seas, indicate the submersion of this country at a comparatively recent geological period. These clays furnish an excellent soil, and the county is generally best adapted to grazing and dairying. There are over 20 cheese factories in the co., using the milk of about 10,000 cows. Grain is cultivated with success, and the soil in the north-eastern part of the county is particularly well adapted to potatoes, which are exten-

sively manufactured into starch. Fruits are not largely cultivated, although the smaller kinds succeed. Commerce is principally limited to the city of Ogdensburgh, but manufactures are quite extensively carried on. They consist chiefly of lumber, articles of wood, iron, castings, paper, flour, starch, etc.

The "Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain R. R." (leased to the Vermont Central,) extends from Ogdensburgh nearly due east, and was built without reference to the accommodation of local interests, as a route from Boston to the foot of lake navigation. It is an important thoroughfare of freight and travel. The "Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh R. R." extends to Potsdam Junction, through Gouverneur, Canton, and Potsdam, with a branch from DeKalb Junction to Ogdensburgh. The "Black River and Morristown R. R." from Phila., Jeff. co. to Morristown, is under construction as a continuation of the U. & B. R. R., and will be extended by the "Ogdensburgh and Morristown R. R. to Ogdensburgh, within a year or two. The "Clifton Iron Co." have a tram road, (not now in use,) from a point on the W. R. and O. R. R., two miles s. w. of DeKalb Junction, to their mines. The "B. R. & St. Lawrence R. R." is under construction as a tram road from Carthage, Jefferson co., to Edwards, with the ultimate design of being laid in iron. The "Adirondac Co." have a projected route through from Warren co. to Ogdensburgh, and several routes surveyed, but not constructed. A branch from the O. & C. R. R. to Lisbon, another to Waddington and another to Massena, have been at various times proposed, and two routes have been surveyed for the latter and both found feasible. No other measures, however, have been taken towards construction. The St. Lawrence is navigable from the lake to Ogdensburgh by vessels of all sizes, and from thence down to tide water by aid of canals built by the Canadian authorities. At Brockville, opposite Morristown, the Brockville and Ottawa Railway comes in from Sand Point, 74 miles, with a branch from Perth to Smith's Falls, 12 miles, and from Carleton Junction, by the Canada Central Railway, 28 miles, it connects with Ottawa. The St. Lawrence and Ottawa R. R. from Prescott, opposite to Ogdensburgh, extends to Ottawa, 54 miles, and connects with the O. & L. C. R. R. by a ferry carrying loaded cars. These Canadian railroads, and the Grand Trunk line, along the n. shore of the St. Lawrence, have a near relation to the material prosperity of this frontier. \$10,000 was appropriated April 28, 1871, for removing obstructions in the Indian River from Rossie to Theresa, in which an imperfect steamboat navigation had been formerly had. \$10,000 was granted April 28, 1871, for improving the log navigation of the east and west branches of the St. Regis River.

The county seat is at Canton. The c. h., clerk's office and jail, are separate stone buildings, adjacent to each other, and well adapted to their purpose. The poorhouse, a new brick building in Canton, 3 stories including basement, the central part 50 by 76 feet, with two wings, each 151 by 87 feet. The farm formerly owned by Joseph J. Herriman, contains 330 acres and the whole premises cost about \$60,000. It replaces an old and dilapidated structure on another farm in the same town, which was sold when the present site was selected. The present establishment is near the Grass River, and is one of the best of its kind in the State.

A Catholic Mission was established at *La Presentation*, now Ogdensburgh, in 1749, and ten years later an island a short distance below was fortified by the French. Here the last resistance was made in the English conquest of Canada in 1760.¹ In 1796, settlement was begun at Ogdensburgh by Nathan Ford, for the proprietors, who had lately purchased from the State, and soon after in various places along the river. The co. embraces the "Ten Towns," and Great Tracts, No. II and III, of Macomb's purchase, besides several tracts in Massena, and the islands that were conveyed by the State at different times. During the war of 1812-15, this frontier was often alarmed, and several times invaded by the enemy. A militia regiment was kept at Ogdensburgh during the early part of the war, and upon the descent of Gen. Wilkinson's expedition, late in 1813, the battle of Chrysler's Field was fought on the north shore, opposite this co. In 1837-40, the frontier was again disturbed by the "*Patriot War*," and the battle of the Windmill, was fought within sight of Ogdensburgh, in Nov. 1838.

During the recent war of the Rebellion, active measures were taken to raise troops for the service, and fears of raids from across the lines by secret emissaries from the South, occasioned apprehension and justified precautions. A large part of the 16 and 60th regiments were enlisted in this county, in 1861. A regimental camp was formed at Potsdam, Oct. 4,

¹ The siege and surrender of "Fort Levi" is minutely described in *Pouchot's Memoirs*, of the War of 1755-60, wherein the writer was an officer and observer of most that he de-

scribes. The ruins of the Fort are still to be seen on Chimney Island, 3 miles below Ogdensburgh.

1861, under Col. Josiah Sanford, and the 92d Regiment was formed there. The 16th was organized at Albany, and the 60th at Ogdensburgh. The 106th and 142d Regiments, N. Y. Vols., were organized at Ogdensburgh in the summer and fall of 1862, this place having been designated, under G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for the troops raised in the 17th Senatorial District, comprising St. Lawrence and Franklin Counties. Part of the 18th, 96th, 164th and 193d Vol. Infantry, the 6th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 20th, and 26th Cavalry, and of the 1st and 14th Artillery, were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Brasher.....	3,377	3,348	3,342	331	291	270	156	292	185	260	140	279	204	217	164
Canton.....	6,379	5,964	6,014	699	429	649	932	938	450	743	383	812	430	729	376
Clifton.....	.....	221	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	15	7
Colton.....	1,400	1,481	1,719	188	66	158	68	187	72	207	42	227	77	205	72
De Kalb.....	3,182	3,102	3,116	488	116	428	85	475	92	461	56	534	78	423	67
De Peyster.....	1,249	1,187	1,138	218	39	187	40	197	38	190	42	226	23	190	30
Edwards.....	1,237	1,180	1,076	214	79	179	70	189	56	153	55	177	63	147	63
Fine.....	519	487	603	50	32	44	13	66	23	85	14	102	18	92	27
Fowler.....	1,803	1,748	1,785	253	117	198	119	223	180	236	106	262	118	189	111
Gouverneur.....	3,291	2,915	3,539	505	146	433	118	514	154	437	113	511	168	446	188
Hammond.....	1,968	1,819	1,757	294	55	293	53	268	55	290	53	292	34	220	47
Hermes.....	1,690	1,667	1,792	243	142	186	131	218	132	236	123	269	141	250	113
Herkinton.....	1,990	1,941	1,907	315	73	275	84	315	62	266	36	317	57	232	87
Lawrence.....	2,828	2,719	2,577	449	104	381	89	435	82	418	80	446	108	327	100
Lisbon.....	5,640	5,078	4,475	703	159	660	120	750	135	740	91	821	113	672	85
Louisville.....	2,310	2,237	2,132	247	110	206	116	190	140	199	133	210	153	182	108
Macomb.....	1,816	1,788	1,673	212	89	158	78	173	106	175	75	215	84	183	64
Madrid.....	1,973	2,109	2,071	352	109	394	79	353	86	347	72	358	97	280	63
Massena.....	2,925	2,741	2,560	319	150	272	115	279	140	276	130	321	121	264	117
Morristown.....	2,294	1,861	1,954	368	89	327	64	341	66	343	48	320	85	303	66
Norfolk.....	2,329	1,876	2,441	294	153	239	141	221	175	237	157	264	161	227	131
Ogdensburgh.....	.....	.....	10,076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswegatchie.....	10,821	11,091	3,018	965	612	805	597	982	707	971	470	1,167	665	1,039*	585*
Parishville.....	2,296	2,318	2,241	441	56	372	49	422	45	394	20	443	47	345	53
Pierrepont.....	2,267	2,423	2,391	416	62	362	76	401	95	385	52	423	78	372	68
Pittsford.....	577	539	667	71	44	68	44	70	29	69	24	113	21	113	15
Potsdam.....	6,737	6,441	7,773	1,036	265	908	214	1,011	232	1,043	180	1,167	300	1,062	301
Rossie.....	1,409	1,836	1,661	187	131	170	112	179	135	206	125	185	120	170	104
Russell.....	2,380	2,625	2,698	352	166	274	147	362	175	317	133	360	167	279	139
Stockholm.....	4,074	3,770	3,819	718	109	612	95	661	102	596	73	632	105	505	107
Wadsworth.....	2,768	2,663	2,599	374	150	285	147	348	164	335	121	377	128	302	90
Total.....	83,689	80,994	84,825	11,324	4,058	9,696	3,623	10,904	4,053	.....	.....	11,855	4,014	10,000	3,518

* Including the city of Ogdensburgh.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of villages has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	1,660,626	\$14,776,994	\$1,489,260	\$16,266,254	.....	\$3,359.32	\$46,592.93	\$11,725.02	\$27,358.38	0.73
1860..	1,659,160	14,769,718	1,653,965	16,423,713	\$15,633,359	29,425.95	48,833.60	11,725.02	48,203.66	0.88
1861..	1,679,295	14,376,546	1,704,190	16,103,958	15,633,359	26,440.94	45,156.65	11,725.02	48,854.25	0.85
1862..	1,661,371	14,276,417	1,495,310	15,771,727	15,052,841	43,232.69	31,505.12	10,539.63	60,211.36	0.97
1863..	1,651,691	14,398,757	1,429,933	15,828,684	15,771,727	35,891.97	33,947.58	11,838.79	67,029.84	1.32
1864..	1,646,479	14,498,569	1,333,136	16,233,765	14,929,933	34,652.55	34,429.59	11,197.45	67,104.70	2.68
1865..	1,652,405	14,535,249	1,577,403	16,432,657	15,310,752	206,241.55	178,094.81	11,483.07	59,903.33	2.98
1866..	1,647,479	14,890,927	1,685,306	16,756,233	15,625,157	138,541.86	160,124.70	11,718.87	73,196.07	2.47
1867..	1,665,270	14,953,570	1,835,295	16,788,865	16,756,233	82,560.29	257,535.25	20,945.29	106,402.08	2.79
1868..	1,658,655	14,859,460	1,632,091	16,591,551	17,538,355	70,077.45	243,757.86	21,923.57	79,801.81	2.37
1869..	1,662,900	14,946,943	1,558,399	16,505,328	15,341,551	70,128.79	189,274.83	19,176.94	67,119.28	2.31
1870..	1,663,335	12,819,361	1,332,758	14,152,119	16,065,328	79,991.37	180,664.76	20,006.66	96,237.16	2.35

1 The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 1,733,500. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	377,000	282,627	659,627
1855.....	499,534	385,531	885,065
1860.....	571,973	278,130	850,103
1865.....	602,213	253,332	855,545

BRASHER—named from Philip Brasher, of Brooklyn, was formed from Massena, April 21, 1825. A part of Lawrence was taken off in 1828. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is generally level, with gentle undulations in the w. part. The principal streams are St. Regis and Deer Rivers, and Trout Brook. Bog iron ore is obtained in the e. part, where the sand rests upon the clay deposits. **Brasher Falls**, (p. o.,) upon the St. Regis, in the s. w. corner of the town, one mile below the railroad station, has manufactories of agricultural implements, pumps, lumber, etc. Population about 600. **Helena**, (p. o.,) is situated at the mouth of Deer River, and has a limited amount of water-power. It was named from a daughter of Joseph Pitcairn, and has 150 inhabitants. **Brasher Iron Works**, (p. o.,) $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Helena, on Deer River, is the seat of a furnace, machine shop, etc. The place was nearly destroyed by running fires, in 1857. Population 250. **Brasher Centre**, is a hamlet on the St. Regis River. The first improvement in town, (at Helena,) was under the agency of Russell Atwater, in 1817. Stillman Fuller built the furnace at Brasher Iron Works, in 1825. The first settlement at Brasher Falls was made in 1826. In 1839, C. T. Hulburd purchased 600 acres, including the village site of Brasher Falls, and in 1841, made the first considerable improvement.

CANTON—was formed from Lisbon, March 28, 1805. It lies near the centre of the co., and it has a level or moderately uneven surface. The Grass River flows centrally through the town, and the Oswegatchie across the w. corner, the two being connected by a natural canal. This canal was from three to 20 rods wide, was navigable for small boats in high water and flowed an alluvial flat of 4,500 acres. The water flowed w., but to reclaim the marsh, both ends were closed and a drain made in the Oswegatchie.

The town is underlaid by gneiss in the s. part, and by Potsdam sandstone in the central and n. parts. Iron pyrites occurs near the high falls on Grass River, and copperas was formerly made here. The R. W. & O. R. R. has a branch running centrally through this town, and its main line crosses the w. border. **Canton**, (p. o.,) the county seat, incorporated in 1845, is on the Grass River with a valuable water power and manufactories of lumber, flour, leather, castings, machinery, etc. It is the seat of *St. Lawrence University*, established in 1856, and organized with classical law and theological departments, all under one Board of Trustees, and the latter of the Universalist denomination.¹ The college building and library are elegant structures; the former of brick and the latter of Potsdam sandstone. The Canton Academy has been merged in a graded school. Population 1,681. There is a newspaper office at this place.² **Morley**, (p. o.,) is a village on Grass River near the north border.

Rensselaer Falls, (p. o.,) on the Oswegatchie near the w. corner, is a station on the R., W. & O. R. R. Pop. 395. **Crarys Mills**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet on the line of Potsdam. **South Canton**, and **Butterfields Mills**, are hamlets in the s. e. part. Settlement was begun in 1800 by Daniel Harrington, on the site of the county fair grounds in the lower part of the village. The first permanent settler was Stillman Foote, who bought a mile square where the village now is, and removed thither in 1801. In 1802, he built a mill, and the town began to settle rapidly by emigrants from Vermont. The first church was formed under the Rev. Amos Pettingill, in 1807.³ There are nine churches—two Meth. Ep., Baptist, Univ., Prot Ep., W. Meth., Cong., F. W. Bap. and R. C. Silas Wright, formerly governor, settled in Canton in 1819, and died here, Aug. 27, 1847. This town voted \$5,000 February, 1870, to aid in the construction of reservoirs on the headwaters of Grass River. This was confirmed by act of April 15, 1870.

CLIFTON—was formed from Pierrepont, April 21, 1868. It is watered by the Grass and Oswegatchie rivers and their tributaries, and its surface is much broken and not favorable to cultivation. In 1864, the "Clifton Iron Co." was formed, for the purpose of opening iron mines, and manufacturing iron and steel. A large tract was bought, a furnace erected, buildings erected, and roads opened. The presence of magnetic iron ores had been known several years, and their quantity is believed to be immense. A tram R. R. was built 24 miles to East De Kalb, a steel factory built by a separate company and other improvements made. The steel

¹ This University was incorporated April 3, 1856. It has nine instructors, and about 75 students. Value of property \$68,413. Receipts, \$18,500.

² *St. Lawrence Plain Dealer*, (Rep.,) weekly; S. P. Remington, editor and publisher. Size 25 by 37. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1856.

³ The first mill here, and in several other places in the county, were put up by Daniel W. Church, the pioneer millwright of this co. The first death was that of the father of Mr. Foote, the proprietor, in 1801. Wm. Barker taught the first school in 1804. The first birth was that of a daughter of L. Johnson.

works were burned in Sept. 1869, the R. R. proved inadequate for its use, and the furnace was discontinued after one or two blasts. Operations are now suspended, but will doubtless hereafter be resumed with profitable result. **Clarksboro**, (p. o.), has 2 stores, a hotel, a sawmill, &c. The water power of this town is very abundant. The population of this town when the mines were in operation, was about 700. It is now about 220. There are no churches, and but 2 school houses.

COLTON—named from Jesse Colton Highby, an early settler, was formed from Parishville, April 12, 1843. A small part was annexed from Parishville in 1851. It is a long, narrow town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. and extending to Hamilton co. on the s. Its surface is broken and hilly; and is nearly all covered with forest. It is crossed by the Racket, Grass, and Oswegatchie Rivers. In the central and s. part are numerous small lakes, the principal of which is Cranberry Lake. The extreme n. part only is inhabited. The principal business is lumbering. **Colton**, (p. o.), is an important lumber station upon Racket River, near the n. w. corner of the town. Several extensive gang sawmills were erected here in 1850–52. An extensive tannery for the manufacture of sole-leather was built here in 1857. Pop. 683. **South Colton**, is a p. o. at Three Falls. The first settlement was begun in 1824, at Colton Village.¹ There are a M. E. and a Univ. church in town, both built in 1852.

DE KALB—named in honor of Baron De Kalb, was formed from Oswegatchie, Feb. 21, 1806. A part of De Peyster was taken off in 1825, and a part of Hermon in 1830. It lies on the Oswegatchie w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of broken ridges of white limestone and gneiss with narrow valleys between them. **De Kalb**, (p. o.), is situated on the Oswegatchie, near the centre of the town. Pop. 150. **Richville**, (p. o.), is situated on the Oswegatchie, in the s. w. corner of the town, about a mile from the station of this name. **East De Kalb**, is a p. o. in the s. e. part. **De Kalb Junction**, is 2 mi. e. of this, on the R. W. & O. R. R., where the branches from Potsdam and Ogdensburgh unite. **Coopers Falls**, is a hamlet. This is an excellent dairy town. Lime is extensively manufactured near Richville Station. The first settlement was made in 1803, under Judge William Cooper, of Cooperstown, as agent. The first settlers were principally from Otsego.² co. There are 5 churches in town.³

DE PEYSTER—named from Frederick De Peyster, of N. Y., formerly proprietor, was formed from Oswegatchie and De Kalb, March 24, 1825. It lies on the s. shore of Black Lake, n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken in the s. by the parallel primitive ridges, and is level in the n. The principal streams are the Oswegatchie, on the n. border, and Beaver Creek, on the s. Moon Lake lies in the s. part. The “*Old State Road*,” the first traveled route through this part of the co., extended through this town. **De Peyster**, (p. o.), is a small village. **Edenton**, is a p. o. in the w. part. **Kings Corners**, is a small settlement near the centre of the town. The first settlement was made in the fall of 1802, by Samuel Bristol and others.⁴ The census reports 2 churches; a M. E. and a Cong.

EDWARDS—named from Edward McCormick, brother of Daniel McC., one of the partners in Macomb’s purchase, was formed from Fowler, April 7, 1827. A part of Hermon was taken off in 1830, and a part was annexed from Hermon in 1850. It lies on the Oswegatchie, s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of ridges of the primitive formation and the narrow valleys between them. The town is best adapted to grazing. **Edwards**, (p. o.), is situated on the Oswegatchie. Pop. 400. **South Edwards**, (p. o.), contains a grist and saw mill and several mechanic shops. **Freemansburgh**, is a hamlet on the Oswegatchie near the w. border. The first settlement commenced along the St. Lawrence Turnpike, in 1812.⁵ Several Scotch families came into town in 1817. There are 5 churches in town; M. E., Cong., Univ., Bap., and Union.

¹ Among the first settlers were Asahel Lyman, Abel Brown, Wm. Bullard, Horace Garfield, and Sam’l Partridge. Miss Young taught the first school, in 1826. The first death was that of a child of James Brown, in 1829.

² About 30 families came in the first year. Salmon Rich, Jona. Haskins, and Sol. Pratt were among the first settlers of Richville, in 1804. The first child born was Jehiel Dimick; the first marriage, that of Elisha Cook and Lotta Willey; and the first death, that of George Cowdrey. Bela Willis taught the first school at De Kalb, and Jos. Kneeland at Richville. Wm. Cooper built the first hotel, in 1803, and the first mills, at Cooper Falls, in 1804.

³ Bap. and Cong. at Richville, Presb., M. E., and Union M. E. and Bap. at East De Kalb.

⁴ Among the first settlers were Thos. Wilson, Joseph Round, Sam’l Barnard, — Green, Ichabod Arnold, Robert Hill, Fred. R. Plympton, David Day, Rufus Washburn, and Smith Stilwell. Bela Willis taught the first school and was the first local preacher.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Asa Brayton, Jos. M. Bonner, S. & E. Jones, and — Johnson. The first birth was that of John B. Brayton, in 1812; and the first death was that of — Partridge, accidentally killed in 1812. Orza Shedd built the first gristmill, in 1814. In 1817 a large number of Scotch settlers came in town.

FINE—is named from the late Hon. John Fine, of Ogdensburgh. It was formed from Russell and Pierrepont, March 27, 1844, and lies in the extreme s. part of the co. Its surface is elevated and broken, and it is drained by the Oswegatchie and its branches. It is principally a wilderness, the settlements being confined to the n. part. Iron ore is found in town. **Andersonville**, (Fine p. o.,) on the Oswegatchie, has a manufactory of boat oars, with sawmill attached, and of butter tubs, shoe lasts, gristmill, &c. There are no churches in town, but several good school houses used for public worship. The first clearing was made in 1823, by Elias Teall, and a mill was built in 1825, by J. C. Haile. The attempt at settlement was abandoned until 1834, when it was renewed by Amasa J. Brown.

FOWLER—named from Theodosius Fowler of N. Y., former proprietor, was formed from Rossie and Russell, April 15, 1816. The townships of Edwards and Fitz William (now a part of Hermon) were annexed from Russell in 1818. Edwards was taken off in 1827, a part of Hermon in 1830, and Pitcairn in 1836. It lies upon the Oswegatchie, in the south-western part of the co. Its surface is much broken by ridges of gneiss. It is drained by the Oswegatchie and its branches. Silver Lake lies s. of the centre of the town. Iron ore and other minerals are found in town, but none are now wrought. **Hailesborough**, (p. o.,) on the Oswegatchie, and **Little York**, (Fowler p. o.,) are small villages, the former of 177, and the latter of 117 inhabitants. **Fullerville**, (Fullerville Iron Works p. o.,) was formerly the seat of a forge and furnace. Pop. 149. The first settlements were made by Brig. Gen. Haile, at Hailesborough, in 1807,¹ and by Samuel B. Sprague, at Little York in 1811. The town did not begin to be settled rapidly until after 1820. There are 4 churches in town.²

GOVERNEUR—named from G. Morris, former owner, and formerly known as "*Cumbray*." It was formed from Oswegatchie, April 5, 1810. A part of Macomb was taken off in 1841. It lies in the w. part of the co. Its surface is generally level, but somewhat broken in the n. by low ridges of white limestone. It is drained by the Oswegatchie, which twice flows across the town. The town abounds in interesting minerals, and the Kearney iron mine, in the s. corner, has furnished an immense quantity of ore.³ **Gouverneur**, (p. o.,) was incorp. Dec. 7, 1847, is the seat of a flourishing academy,⁴ a bank, 2 newspaper offices,⁵ and several extensive manufactories of flour, leather, lumber, castings, &c. The village is well supplied with water by pumps from the Oswegatchie, and is rapidly increasing in population. Its local business is quite extensive. It has a beautiful rural cemetery on the s. bank of the river opposite the village, and a fine fair ground. Pop. 1,627. **Natural Dam**, a mile below the village, is the seat of an immense lumber mill, having a branch r. r. south of the river extending to it. **Little Bow Corners**, is a small settlement near the lower branch of the Oswegatchie. **Smiths Mills**, is a hamlet in the n. w. corner. The only r. r. depot and p. o. in town are at Gouverneur village. Settlement was begun in 1805, by Dr. Richard Townsend, agent of Morris.⁶

HAMMOND—named from Abijah Hammond of N. Y., proprietor, was formed from Rossie and Morristown, March 30, 1827. A part was annexed to Macomb in 1842, and a part to Rossie in 1844. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the extreme w. part of the co., and includes a portion of the Thousand Islands. The surface is generally level, but broken upon its n. and s. borders by low ridges of gneiss and white limestone. A level terrace of sandstone, forming a continuous and regular mural wall, extends from the n. shore of Black Lake through the centre of the town into Jefferson co. Black Brook flows through a stagnant

¹ Gen. H. purchased a mile square, with an agreement to build a mill within a year. Among the other early settlers were Elijah Sackett, Lemuel Arnold, John Ryan, and Ebenezer Parker. The first birth was a child of — Merrills; the first marriage, that of John Parker and Elizabeth S. Sackett, in 1812.

² Univ., Bap., F. W. Bap., and M. E.

³ Among the useful minerals are red specular iron ore, marble, limpid calcite, sulphate of barytes, serpentine, Rensselaerite, mica, tourmaline, and fluorspar; and among those interesting to men of science are spinelle, scapolite, tremolite, schorl, sphene, chondrodite, apatite, Babingtonite, and Houghtite.

⁴ For many years the "Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary" was under the patronage of the B. R. Conference, (Meth. Epis.,) but on the removal of their patronage to Antwerp, a tax of \$20,000 was voted by the town, under an Act of April 23, 1869, to rebuild and extend the premises. An Act passed in 1871 (chap. 355,) allows the people to tax themselves for its benefit.

⁵ *Gouverneur Times*, (Rep.) weekly. F. E. Merritt, editor and pub. Size 29 by 44. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1864.

Northern Recorder and Mercantile Advertiser, (Rep.,) weekly. Miss M. M. Smith, editor and prop.; Harry J. Warren, printer. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50.

⁶ The first party of settlers came through the wilderness from the head of Lake George, guided by a compass. They were seven days on the journey. Among the settlers in 1806 were Pardon Babcock, Willard Smith, Eleazar Nichols, and Isaac Austin, who all occupied a small shanty in common. In 1810 there were 50 families in town. A block house was built in 1812. Miss E. S. Sackett taught the first school, in the first shanty; Israel Porter kept the first inn, and John Brown the first store, in 1806. The first religious services were held in 1806, by missionaries. The first child born was Allen Smith; the first marriage, that of Medad Cole and Miss Patterson; and the first death, that of Emily Porter.

There are 5 churches in town: 2 Cong., Univ., Bap., and M. E.

swamp, which borders upon this sandstone terrace. **Hammond**, (p. o.), is a small village in the e. part, **South Hammond**, in the s. part, **Oak Point**, on the St. Lawrence, and **Chippeway**, on a bay of that name, are hamlets. **North Hammond**, is a p. o. A short distance above Oak Point, is *Crossover Lighthouse*, built in 1847, and refitted in 1855. Slight improvements were begun in this town in 1812, but settlements did not increase until 1818-21, when a number of Scotch families located a little w. of the present village of Hammond.¹ There are 3 churches in town: Presb., Meth. Episc., and Universalist.

HERMON—named from the Scriptures—was formed from Edwards and De Kalb, April 17, 1830, and named "*Depau*." The name was changed Feb. 28, 1834, and a part was annexed to Edwards in 1850. It lies in the gneiss and white limestone region, s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is generally rolling, but broken and hilly in the s. part. Elm and Tanner Creeks are the principal streams. Trout and Cedar Lakes lie near the s. border. Gardner's Pond near the centre of the town, has been drained, making excellent land. Iron ore, apatite and other minerals, occur in town. **Hermon**, (p. o.) is situated on Elm Creek, in the n. e. corner of the town. Pop. 573. **Marshville**, is a hamlet, 1 mi. s. of Hermon. The first settlement was made by James Taylor, and a few others who came soon after him, previous to 1812.² The town did not begin to settle rapidly until 1822-25. Rev. Mr. Wright was the first preacher. The town has 3 churches; Meth., Bap., and Christian.

HOPKINTON—named from Roswell Hopkins, first settler, and includes townships 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, and 15. Gt. Tract II, Macombs Purchase. It was formed from Massena, March 2, 1805. Russell was taken off in 1807, Parishville in 1818, and a part of Lawrence in 1828. It lies along the e. border of the co., and is the second largest town in the State. Its surface is level in the n., but broken and hilly in the s. It is crossed by the St. Regis and Racket Rivers; and in the central and s. parts are several extensive lakes, the principal of which is Tupper's Lake, on the line of Franklip co. The whole town is a wilderness, except the extreme n. part and a small tract upon Tupper's Lake. **Hopkinton**, (p. o.) contains a church, 2 stores, and 200 inhabitants. **Nicholville**, (p. o.) is a small village on the line of Lawrence and mostly in the latter town. **Fort Jackson**, in the n. part, on St. Regis, has 2 stores, a gristmill, sawmill, shingle mill, starch factory, barrel factory, and about 30 houses. There are 3 potato starch factories in town, using 30,000 bushels of potatoes annually. The first settlement in town was made by Roswell Hopkins, in 1802.³ In the spring of 1858, a company consisting of 13 families, located in the vicinity of Tupper's Lake. There is a settlement of 20 families in Hollywood about 20 mi. from Hopkinton village, on the line of Parishville. There are 3 churches in town; Cong., F. W. Bap., and Meth. Ep.

LAWRENCE⁴—was formed from Hopkinton and Brasher, April 4, 1828. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. The surface is very level, and the soil is a fertile sandy loam underlaid by Potsdam sandstone. It is drained by St. Regis and Deer Rivers. **Lawrenceville**, (p. o.) has 350 inhabitants and a flourishing academy; and **North Lawrence**, (p. o.) has about 550 inhabitants. Both villages are on Deer River. The latter is a station on the O. & L. C. R. R., and is growing in business and population. **Nicholville**,⁵ (p. o.) on the line of Hopkinton, contains 300 inhabitants. The first settlement began in 1806.⁶ Since the completion of the railroad this town has rapidly increased in population. The Quakers held the first meeting in 1808. There are 7 churches in town.⁷

LISBON—was formed March 6, 1801. Madrid and Oswegatchie were taken off in 1802, and Canton in 1805. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level or gently undulating. It is drained by Sucker, Brandy, Tibbits, and several smaller streams. The town includes Gallop, (Gal-loo) Island in the river. **Lisbon Centre**, (p. o.) is a station on the C. & L. C. R. R., and contains about 25 houses. **Flackville**, (p. o.) named from John P. Flack, first p. m., is a hamlet, on the Ogdens-

¹ The first of these were John and David Gregory, John Baird, John and James Hill, and Peter Allen. James Scott taught the first school, in 1818-19.

² Among the early settlers were George Davis, Philemon Stuart, James Farr, Ariel Inman, and Rufus Hopkins. Wm. D. Moore taught the first school, in 1817. The first death was that of Thomas Farr.

³ Mr. Hopkins bought a part of Islington. Among the early settlers were Joel and Samuel Goodale, R. W. Hopkins, Jared Dewey, and Eliphalet Branch. The first birth was in the family of — Sheldon; and the first death,

that of an infant, in 1807. Judge Hopkins built the first gristmill, in 1803.

⁴ Named from William Lawrence, of New York, proprietor. It embraces "*Chesterfield*," or No. 16 of Great Tract No. II, Macombs Purchase.

⁵ Named from E. S. Nichols, as agent of the proprietors.

⁶ Mr. Brewer, a sub-agent, came in as early as 1801; J. and S. Tyler, A. Saunders, A. Chandler, J. Allen, and J. and J. Pierce, came in 1807. Ephraim Martin built the first sawmill, in 1809; Miss S. Tyler taught the first school in 1810.

⁷ Two Cong., 2 M. E., 2 Bap., and F. W. Bap.

burgh & Canton Road. **Lisbon**, (p. o.) is a hamlet, on the river, opposite Gallop Island.¹ This town was the first one organized in the co. The first settlement was made by Wm. O'Neal, in 1799. Alex. J. Turner came in as agent in Feb. 1800.² He was from Salem, N. Y., and induced many families to remove from Washington co. There are 9 churches in town, (2 M. E., 2 Reformed Presb., 1 United Presb., 1 Covenant, 1 Prot. Ep., 1 Cong. and 1 Wesleyan Meth.)

LOUISVILLE—was formed from Massena, April 5, 1810. A part of Norfolk was taken off in 1823, and a part of the same town was annexed in 1844. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the N. E. part of the co. The surface is level. Grass River, the principal stream, flowing centrally through the town, affords a water-power at the village. **Louisville**,³ (p. o.) on Grass River, and **Louisville Landing**, (p. o.) on the St. Lawrence, are hamlets. The water-power at the former place has been somewhat improved; and the latter place is a landing for the river steamers. The first settlement was made by Nahum Wilson and Aaron Allen, in 1800.⁴ The growth of the town was checked by the war; but it soon revived. There are 2 churches in town; M. E. and Union.

MACOMB—named from Alexander Macomb, the land purchaser, was formed from Gouverneur and Morristown, April 3, 1841. A small tract was annexed from Hammond in 1842. It lies upon the S. shore of Black Lake, in the W. part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges of gneiss and white limestone parallel to the lake. Fish and Birch Creeks are the principal streams. Pleasant, Yellow, and Hickory Lakes, are small sheets of water, with rocky shores, in the central part of the town. The ridges are often without vegetation, but the valleys are fertile. Several valuable minerals are found in town.⁵ **Macomb**, (p. o.) on the "Old State Road," and **Popes Mills**, (p. o.) on Fish Creek, are hamlets, the latter with 76 inhabitants. The first settlements were made upon the "Old State Road," about 1805-06.⁶ Timothy Pope made the first improvement at Popes Mills, in 1816. There is 1 church (M. E.) in town.

MADRID—was formed from Lisbon, March 3, 1802, Potsdam was taken off in 1806; and Waddington in 1859. It lies upon the Grass River in the N. part of the co., being separated from the St. Lawrence by the town of Waddington. Its surface is generally level or moderately undulating, and generally well adapted for grazing. Pop. 670. **Madrid**, (p. o.), formerly "Columbia Village," on the Grass River, has a good water-power, and is a mile from a station on the O. & L. C. R. R. It is a place of considerable business. Population about 600. **Madrid Springs**, (p. o.), is a hamlet on the river below. Mills were first built at Columbia Village in 1803.

MASSENA—named in honor of Marshall Massena, was formed March 3, 1802. Hopkinton was taken off in 1805, Stockholm in 1806, Louisville in 1810, and Brasher in 1825. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, in the N. E. corner of the co. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. The principal streams are the Grass⁷ and Racket Rivers, which flow through the town in parallel channels 1 to 2 mi. apart. **Massena**, (p. o.), is situated upon Grass River, at the lower falls. It has a limited amount of manufactures. Pop. 483. **Massena Springs**,⁸ (p. o.), lies upon the Racket, about one mi. distant from Massena. It is a favorite summer resort on account of its sulphur springs, and extensive hotel accommodations are provided for visitors. **Massena Centre**, (p. o.) contains about thirty houses. **Racket River**, is a small village on the river of that name. The Long Sault

¹ Mills were erected here by Daniel W. Church for the proprietor, Stephen Van Rensselaer, in 1804. A large stone mill afterwards built here has been burned.

² Among the first settlers were Peter Sharp, Peter Hinton, John Tibbets, Reuben Turner, William Shaw, Lemuel Hoskins, William Lytle, James Aiken, Benj. Stewart, Matthew Perkins, Wessol Briggs, James Thompson, Joseph Martin, Alex. Armstrong, Judge Livingston, John and Nehemiah Sheldon, John Hanna, and Hez. Pierce. The first birth was in the family of J. Tibbets, in 1800. Rev. Alex. Proudfit held the first meetings. Dr. Jos. W. Smith, the first physician in the co., settled here in 1803, and remained two years. This town furnished 437 men for the late war.

³ Locally known as *Millerville*, from Rev. Levi Miller, of Turin, who came here as agent of McVickar, the proprietor, in 1823.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Jno. Wilson, Lyman Eastwick, Elisha W. Barber, and Griffin Place. The first child born was a son of Nahum Wilson; and the first death, that of Philo Barber, Elisha Barber taught the first school, and N. Wilson kept the first inn.

⁵ Baxter's Island is a large island in the St. Lawrence,

which had been settled before the national boundary was run in 1818. The sum of \$13,516 was allowed by Act of April 13, 1866, to the heirs of Asa Baxter, on account of his being dispossessed in 1823-24.

⁶ Among these are galena, mica, copper pyrites, and blende. Stock companies have been engaged quite extensively to lead mining at Mineral Point, on Black Lake, and elsewhere.

⁷ Among the first settlers were Samuel Bristol, Rufus Washburn, Samuel and E. Wilson, and Samuel Peck.

⁸ This stream near its mouth is liable to a sudden reversal of its current by the damming up of the St. Lawrence by ice in severe cold weather. These back currents have been felt at Massena Village; and no bridges have been made to stand below the lower mills. The water has been known to rise 15 feet in as many minutes, and to attain a maximum height of 25 feet. The lower dam is built to resist the current both ways.

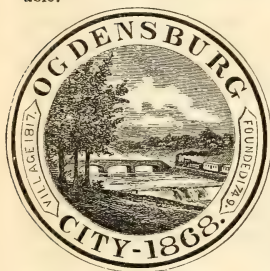
⁹ These springs are saline and sulphurous. Capt. John Polley built the first public house here, in 1822. A spacious brick hotel was erected in 1848 to accommodate those who resort here.

and Barnhart Islands lie in the St. Lawrence in this town. By the treaty of 1796, a mile square at the mouth of Grass River was reserved by the St. Regis Indians; and most of the other lands in the town were located on Revolutionary land warrants before the sale of the rest of the co. The first improvements were made on Grass River, on land leased of the Indians, in 1792. The first settlements on Revolutionary grants were made in 1798, by Amos Lay and others.¹ There are 5 churches in town; 2 Cong., Bap., M. E., and R. C.

MORRISTOWN—named from Gouverneur Morris, former proprietor, was formed from Oswegatchie, March 27, 1821. A part of Hammond was taken off in 1827, and a part of Macomb in 1841. It lies between the lower end of Black Lake and the St. Lawrence. Its surface is gently undulating, rising from either side toward the centre. Chippewa Creek, flowing through the centre, is the principal stream. **Morristown**, (p. o.), is situated upon the St. Lawrence. Pop. 250. **Edwardsville**,² (p. o.) is a small village on Black Lake, at which point a ferry has been established. **Brier Hill**, (p. o.), a little w. of the centre is the principal business place in town. The Morristown & B. R. R. is under construction, and will have stations at Brier Hill and Morristown. David Ford—as agent of Gouverneur Morris, the proprietor—made the first settlement on the site of the village, in 1799.³ John K. Thurber and Henry Ellenwood made the first improvement in the vicinity of Edwardsville, in 1810. In 1817-18 several English families located at a place still known as the “English Settlement.” There are 9 churches in town; 3 M. E., Luth., Cong., Prot. Epis., Univ., Union, and Presb.

NORFOLK—was formed from Louisville and Stockholm, April 9, 1823, and April 15, 1834. A part was annexed to Louisville in 1844. Its surface is moderately uneven. Racket River, the principal stream, flows diagonally through near the centre of the town, and affords a large amount of water power. There are 7 dams on the Racket in this town. The E. part is sandy, and a swamp lies between the Racket and Grass Rivers. **Norfolk**, (p. o.) is situated upon Racket River. Pop. about 540. It has manufactories of lumber, shingles, and articles of wood. **Raymondville**, (p. o.) named from Benj. Raymond, is a small village on the Racket, below Norfolk. Pop. 200. A R. R. has been surveyed from Potsdam Junction through to the Providence line, of which 13 miles would be in this town. The first settlement was made by Erastus Hall, in 1809, at Raymondville.⁴ The Racket was formerly navigated with difficulty, as far as this place. There are 5 churches in town: M. E., R. C., Prot. Ep., Cong. at Norfolk, and Cong. at Raymondville.

OSWEGATCHIE—was formed from Lisbon, March 3, 1802. Dekalb was taken off in 1806, Gouverneur in 1810, Morristown in 1821, and a part of De Peyster in 1825. It lies upon the St. Lawrence at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, and enjoys unrivalled advantages for manufactures and commerce. The water power of the Oswegatchie is extensive and valuable.



Ogdensburg, (p. o.) was incorp. as a city April 27, 1868, and is divided into 3 wards. Although a distinct corporation for municipal purposes, it still forms a part of the town of Oswegatchie. Each ward elects a Supervisor, and one is elected for the whole town, including the city. At the Board of Supervisors each one has equal powers, excepting that the one representing the town, alone brings in an assessment roll. The city officers are a mayor, 3 aldermen, an assessor, and a supervisor from each ward, a recorder, a collector, chief of police, chief engineer, treasurer, and clerk. The city is supplied with gas, by a company, and water from the Oswegatchie by the Holley system, the latter at city expense.

These works, with about 11 miles of pipe, cost about \$135,000, and serve in place of engines

¹ Among the first settlers were Mamri Victory, Calvin Plumley, Bliss Hoisington, Elijah Bailey, David Lytle, Seth Read, and Leonard Herriek. Gilbert Read taught the first school, in 1803. Amabel Foucher was a lessee of the first mill, under the Indians.

² Locally known as the *Narrows*. Named from Jonathan S. Edwards, the first postmaster. On early maps it was marked *Marysburgh*.

³ Arnold Smith and Thomas Hill were first settlers on the river, and H. Harrison, Ephraim Story, and Benj. Tubbs

on the lake. Smith kept the first inn, and Ford built the first house.

⁴ Among the early settlers who came in about 1810 were Eben Judson, Martin Barney, J. W. Osborn, C. G. Stowe, and Milo Brewer. The first death was that of E. Judson, in 1814. The first clearing at Norfolk Village was made for Le Ray, in 1811; and the first settlement was begun by Russell Atwater, in 1816. A furnace was built at the village, in 1825, and supplied with bog ore. It was burned in 1844.

in case of fire. There are besides, 2 fire steamers. A mile above the harbor is a ship yard and marine railway. The commerce of Ogdensburgh may be known from the following statement embracing the year 1870. It includes both foreign and coastwise entries :

Articles entered.	Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
Barley, bushels.....	133,306	37,492	170,798
Wheat, ".....	40,812	913,297	959,109
Corn, ".....	342	2,037,499	2,037,841
Oats, ".....	105,880	288,833	394,718
Rye, ".....	4,526	.....	4,526
Flour, barrels.....	4,598	211,504	216,502
Pork, ".....	.....	4,061	4,061
Lumber, feet.....	13,297,000	34,561,138	47,858,133
Shingles, thou'd.....	30,617	508,000	538,617

The total amount of grain and flour reduced to bushels, was 4,649,132 bushels.

For transferring grain from vessels to cars, there is an immense grain elevator (capacity 650,000 bushels ; cost \$500,000,) on the depot grounds.

The Northern Transportation Co. have 21 propellers of 400 tons each, running from this place to the upper lakes. There are, besides, a great number of sailing vessels, and two lines of steamers running to ports upon Lake Ontario, and down to Montreal.

A new lighthouse was built at the mouth of the Oswegatchie in 1870, replacing the old one of 1834. It is of limestone, and 30 feet high.

There are in the city three banks and extensive manufactories,¹ an excellent graded school of nine school buildings with an academic department ; a R. C. seminary,² two newspaper offices,³ and six churches.⁴ The population is about 10,500, and the expenses of the city government about \$13,000 a year. The U. S. government have erected on the site of the old c. h. a fine building for post-office, custom-house, United States courts, etc., at a cost of about \$235,000. It was finished in 1870, and is one of the most elegant of its kind in the country. There is also a State Arsenal, built in 1858, and a Town Hall, built in 1858, at a cost of \$10,000. Ogdensburgh is the western terminus of the O. & L. C. R. R. and connects with the St. Lawrence Ottawa R. R. of Canada by a ferry that takes six loaded cars across at one trip. The R. W. & O. R. R. comes in on the w. side of the Oswegatchie, its depot being a mile distant from the other. The Ogdensburgh and Morristown R. R. is intended to connect with the former by a bridge and track along the water front. The city has four parks begun, of which one is to be the river bank in front of the government building. The Oswegatchie fair grounds were incorporated April 12, 1860, and are on the river bank a mile back from the St. Lawrence. The population of Ogdensburgh in 1870 was 10,076, viz: 1st ward, 3,203 ; 2d ward, 2,889, and 3d ward, 3,984. **Heuvelton**, (p. o.) is a R. R. station on the Oswegatchie with a fine water power, seven miles south of Ogdensburgh. Population about 400. It was named from Jacob A. Van Heuvel, who invested large sums improvidently here. Settlement, under State title, was begun at Ogdensburgh in 1796, under Nathan Ford, of New Jersey.⁵ The late David Parish bought most of Ogdensburgh, in 1808, and began extensive improvements ; but the war soon after put a stop to commerce, and business languished for many years. Since the completion of railroads, the progress has been steady and substantial.

PARISHVILLE—named from David and George Parish, former proprietors, was formed from Hopkinton, April 15, 1818. Colton was taken off in 1843, and another part of Parishville annexed to it in 1851. It lies upon St. Regis River, s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level in the n. and considerably broken in the s. A portion of the town is yet a wilderness. **Parishville**, (p. o.) is situated upon the w. branch of St. Regis River. Pop. 312. It has a limited amount of manufactures.⁶ Magnetic iron ore has been found a

¹ The principal of these are five flouring mills, making 100,000 barrels of flour annually, 2 founderies and machine shops, five lumber mills, four planing mills now built, and two more of great extent in course of building, two breweries, a can factory, a barrel factory, two tanneries, a marine railway, etc.

² The gray nuns have an academy and school called "Notre Dame des Victoires," with a select and parish school.

³ *Daily Journal*, (Rep.) daily, Sundays excepted ; N. F. Lyth, ed. ; H. R. James, proprietor. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$5.00.

St. Lawrence Republican, (Rep.) weekly issue of the above. Size 30 by 46. Terms, \$1.50.

Ogdensburgh Advance, (Dem.) weekly ; C. G. Hynes, editor and proprietor. Size 30 by 46. Terms, \$1.50.

⁴ Presb., Bap., Prot. Episc., two R. C. and Meth. Ep.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Ezra Fitz Raudolph, Thomas Lee, John Lyon, John King, Louis Harbrouck, Stephen Glossen, and Powell Davis. A school was taught by Richard Hubbard in 1809.

⁶ The river here descends 125 ft. within a mile, furnishing an abundance of water-power. Lumber, shingles, saw spouts, clothes bars, chairs, plows, leather, flour, butter tubs, etc., are made here.

mile west of the village. **Parishville Centre**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, is a hamlet. Daniel Hoard settled in 1810, as agent for the proprietors.¹ During the war the settlement was greatly increased by immigrants from the frontier towns. There are five churches—Cong., M. E., Wes. Meth., Bap., and F. W. Bap.

PIERREPONT—named from Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, proprietor, was formed from Russell, April 15, 1818. A part of Fine was taken off in 1844. It occupies a narrow strip s. of the centre of the co. The surface is quite broken. The three branches of Grass River, E. branch of the Oswegatchie, and Racket River are the principal streams. Settlements are confined to the n. part. **Pierrepont**, (p. o.,) is a small village upon the hills, near the centre of No. 3. **East Pierrepont**,² (Ellsworth p. o.,) is situated on Racket River. Pop. 179. Flavius Curtis settled upon the line of Canton in 1806–7. The principal settlement commenced upon the completion of the St. Lawrence Turnpike, 1811–12.³ There are two churches—M. E., and F. W. Bap.

PITCAIRN—named from Joseph Pitcairn, proprietor—was formed from Fowler, March 29, 1836. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is much broken by ridges, separated by swamps, lakes, and fertile intervals. Iron ore and marble are found in town. The Jay iron ore bed has been worked; and unprofitable attempts have been made to work some lead mines. The town is thinly settled. **East Pitcairn**, is a p. o. **Pitcairn**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. w. part. Settlement was begun in 1824, by immigrants from Potsdam.⁴ There is no church in town.

POTSDAM—was formed from Madrid, Feb. 21, 1806. It lies on Racket River, n. E. of the centre of the co., and its surface is rolling. The streams are Racket River, affording a large amount of water-power, and Grass River, with a limited amount. Lumber and articles of wood are largely manufactured. There are extensive quarries of sandstone above the village. This is the leading agricultural town in the co., and every part is under improvement. **Potsdam**, (p. o.,) pop. 2,891, was incorporated March 3, 1831, and is located upon Racket River E. of the centre of the town. The river is here divided by islands and broken by rapids, and furnishes an extensive water-power. It has a large amount of manufactures, especially of lumber and articles from wood, and is rapidly increasing in population and wealth. The village has a National bank, (cap. \$162,000,) a newspaper office,⁵ and State Normal and Training School, and many elegant private residences. The Normal School takes the place of the old St. Lawrence Academy, and new and spacious buildings have been erected on the site of the former. The sum of \$25,000 was raised by the co., \$35,000 by the town, and \$10,000 by the village for this institution. **Potsdam Junction**, (p. o.,) on the O. & L. C. R. R. and Racket River, is an important R. R. station and place of extensive business. A disastrous fire occurred June 11, 1871, destroying 13 stores, 5 mechanic shops, a bakery, hotel, &c., but measures are in progress to repair this loss. There is an extensive lumber mill at, another above and below this place. Pop. 966. **Bucks Bridge**, is a hamlet on Grass River in the n. w. corner. **West Potsdam**, (p. o.,) **Yaleville**, and **Grays Mills**, (p. o.,) are small villages, the former in the w. part and the latter at the s. corner. **Hewittville**, is a lumbering establishment below Potsdam village. Settlement was begun in this town in 1803, under Benjamin Raymond, for the proprietors, and most of the first settlers were from Vt.⁶ A community styled "*The Union*," holding property in common, was begun in 1804, and lasted a few years.

ROSSIE—named from a sister of David Parish—was formed from Russell, Jan. 27, 1813. A part of Fowler was taken off in 1816, and a part of Hammond in 1827. A part of Hammond was annexed in 1844. It lies on the s. w. border of the co. Its surface is level in the s. E., and broken by ledges of gneiss, limestone and sandstone in the remaining parts. It is drained by Oswegatchie and Indian Rivers. In the gneiss rock near Rossie, galena was form-

¹ Among the early settlers were Luke Brown, Isaac Tower, H. Shattuck, and Levi Sawyer, who came in about 1811. The first birth was in the family of Luke Brown, in 1812. Harriet Bronson taught the first school, in the barn of Mr. Hoard.

² Sometimes called "*Coxes Mills*," from Gardner Coxe, who settled here and built mills in 1817–22. It has a large gang sawmill and a starch factory.

³ Among the early settlers were David Denton, Pet. R. Leonard, Jos. Matthews, and Ebenezer Tipper.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Nathaniel Dickinson and sons, Levi Gleason, Nathan C. Scovil, and Jas. Streeter.

Caroline Dickinson taught the first school. The first birth was in the family of N. C. Scovil; the first marriage, that of Anson Bingham and Caroline Dickinson.

⁵ *Courier and Freeman*, (Repub.) weekly; Elliot Fay, ed. and pub. Size, 23 by 44. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1852.

⁶ Among the early settlers were Wm. and Gurdon Smith, Benjamin Stewart, John Delance, David French, Chester Dewey, Joseph Bailey, Bester Pierce, Roswell Parkhurst, Wm. Ballard, Reuben Field, and Abner Boyce. The first birth was a daughter of Wm. Smith; and the first death, that of James Chadwick. Mills were built by Raymond.

erly wrought to a large extent, but the mines after several years of active operations, have been again suspended and are now idle. The last mining at this place was by the "Rossie and Canada Lead Co." of English capitalists. Near Somerville, the "Caledonia Iron Mine," has been worked more or less for half a century, and ore is now sent from hence by railroad. **Rossie**, (p. o.) at the head of navigation on Indian River, has a good water-power and mills. An iron furnace was maintained here nearly fifty years, but is now not used. A land office of the Parish estate was maintained here until recently, but has been removed to Ogdensburg. Pop. 149. **Somerville**, (p. o.) is a hamlet in the s. part. Pop. 113. **Spragues Corners**, and **Shingle Creek**, (p. o.) are on the co. line near the s. angle. **Church Mills**, (Wegatchie p. o.) is on the Oswegatchies, with a mill and small woolen fac. Pop. 201. An iron furnace was formerly run here. The town is cut in two by a node of the Oswegatchie and by Yellow Lake, rendering it impossible to pass from one end of the town to the other without going out of the town. Settlement was begun in 1807, and in 1810 several Scotch families located n. of Yellow Lake. Their descendants are still numerous in town. Many interesting minerals occur in this town with metallic ores, among which are graphite, heavy spar, calcite, zircon, phlogopite, celestine, chondrodite, spinelle, carb. of iron, arsenical pyrites, &c.

RUSSELL—named from Russell Atwater, first settler, was formed from Hopkinton, March 27, 1807. Rossie was taken off in 1813, a part of Fowler in 1816, Pierrepont in 1818, and a part of Fine in 1844. It lies upon Grass River, s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is much broken, and its s. part is still a wilderness. **Russell**, (p. o.) is a small village, upon Grass River, in the central part of the town. Pop. 335. **North Russell**, is a p. o., and **Monterey**, is a hamlet near the e. corner of the Grass River. The first settlement was made in 1804, under the agency of R. Atwater.¹ A State arsenal was built in the village in 1809;² and the St. Lawrence Turnpike was opened the same year. The principal growth of the village was received in 1811 and 1812. A forge was built in 1846, and supplied for a time with bog and magnetic ores. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.; the Presb. and Prot. E. each have societies formed.

STOCKHOLM—was formed from Massena, Feb. 21, 1806. A part of Norfolk was taken off in 1823 and 1834. It lies in the northeasterly part of the co. Its surface is rolling. It is watered by the two branches of St. Regis River. It is strictly an agricultural town, and one of the most wealthy in the co. **Stockholm Depot**, (p. o.) is a village upon the R. R., in the E. part of the town. **East Stockholm**, (Stockholm p. o.) **Holmes Hill**, and **Sandfordville**, are hamlets of a dozen houses each. **West Stockholm**, (p. o.) is a small manufacturing village upon St. Regis River. **Knapps Station**, (North Stockholm p. o.) is a R. R. station on the N. W. border of the town; and **Southville**, is a p. o. **Skinnerville**, is a hamlet on the W. branch of the St. Regis. The first settlement was begun in 1802, by Ebenezer Hulburt and Dr. Luman Pettibone, agents.³ There are 7 churches, 2 Cong., 1 M. E., 2 Wesleyan Meth., and Bap.

WADDINGTON—named from Joshua Waddington, of N. Y., former proprietor, was formed from Madrid, November 22, 1859. It lies upon the St. Lawrence, a little below the middle of the border, and its surface is generally level. Brandy Brook, and Great and Little Sucker Creeks, are its principal streams, and the Grass River forms part of its southern border. Ogden's Island, in the St. Lawrence, is separated from the main shore by a channel that has been dammed, forming an abundant water power. A rapid at this place in the main channel known as "*Rapide Plat*," has a fall of 11 feet. **Waddington**, (p. o.) formerly "*Hamilton*," was incorporated April 29, 1839, and is a thriving village opposite the island and rapid above mentioned, with a paper mill, and several smaller manufactories. Population 710. **Chases Mills**, (p. o.) is a small village on Grass River, in the S. E. corner. The first settlement was begun in this town in 1798, under Joseph Edsall, agent of the proprietors, and mills were built at Waddington in 1803-4. A company was incorp. May 11, 1868, with power

¹ Among the early settlers were Nathan, Loren, and David Knox, Heman Morgan, Elias Hayden, Reuben Ashman, Jesse Bunnell, Elihu Morgan, and Joel Clarke, who came in 1805. The first child born was a son of Reuben Ashman, in 1806; the first marriage, that of Calvin Hill and Harriet Kuox; and the first death, that of — Curtis. Rollin

Smith taught the first school, and Atwater built the first mill.

² Sold for a school building, in 1850.

³ Among the early settlers were Benj. Wright, Isaac Kelsey, Abram Sheldon, and John and Robt. Bisbee. S. Reynolds built the first mill, in 1804. Mrs. Sheldon was the first woman who came into town.

to improve the hydraulic power at this place. An Agricultural So. was incorp. April 30, 1869. The town was, by act of March 20, 1866, allowed to issue bonds to the amount of \$20,000 in aid of a branch R. R. to the village. The permission was in 1869 extended to \$40,000.

SARATOGA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany, Feb. 7, 1791. It lies in the N. angle formed by the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk Rivers, centrally distant 31 miles from Albany, and contains 862 sq. mi. Its surface is hilly or undulating in the s. and mountainous in the N. Two ranges of mountains traverse the co. from N. E. to S. W. The Palmertown or Luzerne Mts., the most eastern of these ranges, extend from Warren co., through the W. part of Moreau and Milton and the E. part of Corinth, into Greenfield, where they terminate in a series of low, irregular hills. Hudson River breaks through this range on the N. border of the co. in a deep ravine 3 mi. in extent. The mountains rise abruptly from the water's edge to a height of 800 feet. Their declivities are generally rocky and precipitous, and their summits spread out into a broad, rocky upland covered with forests. The Kayaderosseras Range extend through the N. part of the co. and occupy the greater part of Corinth, Edinburg, Day and Hadley. The declivities of these mountains are generally precipitous, and their summits spread out into broad, rocky uplands broken by ledges and craggy peaks. A group of isolated hills, 450 feet high, with rounded summits and terraced declivities, extend through the W. part of Stillwater and Saratoga. A broad interval extends along the Hudson, bordered by a range of clay bluffs 40 to 200 feet in height. From the summits of these bluffs an extensive sand plain extends westward to the foot of the mountains, covering the greater part of Moreau, Wilton, Northumberland, Saratoga Springs, Malta, and Clifton Park. The S. W. portion of the co. is rolling or moderately hilly.

Hudson River flows nearly 70 mi. along the E. border of the co. It is interrupted by falls and is crossed by several dams and bridges. The Mohawk forms a portion of the S. boundary. The Sacondaga, forming the outlet of the principal lakes in the S. part of Hamilton co., flows in a tortuous channel through Edinburg, Day, and Hadley. It is navigable for boats and steamboats of light draught from Fish House, on the border of Fulton co., to Conklingville Falls, in Hadley, a distance of 20 mi. Below the falls it flows between high, rocky hills in a series of rapids to the Hudson. Kayaderosseras River drains the central part of the co. and flows into Saratoga Lake. The outlet of the lake takes the name of Fish Creek. The other principal streams are Snook Kil, Anthony's Kil, and Glowegee Creek. Saratoga Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, $6\frac{1}{2}$ mi. long and 2 broad, situated about 4 mi. S. E. of Saratoga Springs. Ballston, Round, and Owl Lakes, are small sheets of water in the S. part of the co. Among the mountains and forests in the N. are numerous other small lakes.

The Kayaderosseras and Luzerne Mts., are both principally composed of crystalline rocks. A stratum of crystalline limestone extends along the foot of the mountains; and this is succeeded by Potsdam sandstone. In these formations iron ore has been obtained; but the beds have been imperfectly explored. Agate, chalcedony, chrysberyl, garnet, tourmaline, phosphate of lime, graphite, iron pyrites, and tufa also occur. Many thousand tons of moulding sand are annually exported from the towns of Waterford and Clifton Park, to points along the canal and the Hudson River. It has been taken as far West as Chicago, and is found to be superior to any other moulding sand hitherto found in the United States. The rocks in the S. half of the co. belong to the shales and slates of the Hudson River group. A large part of the co. is covered with drift deposits, consisting of sand and clay. The soil among the mountains is a light, sandy or gravelly loam, and is best adapted to grazing; upon the inter-

vaies. Along the rivers it is a deep, fertile, clayey loam and alluvium; and in the s. w. part it is a heavy, clayey loam. A strip of light sand occupies the greater part of the two eastern tiers of town. The people are chiefly engaged in grain and stock raising. In 1869 there were 4 cheese factories in the co. Lumbering and tanning are extensively carried on in the n. part of the co. Considerable attention is also paid to the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods and paper.

The county seat is located at the village of Ballston Spa, in the town of Milton. The courthouse, a plain brick building, contains the usual rooms and offices and the jail. The co. clerk's office is a small building situated on Main street.

The Poor House is on a farm of 112 acres, near Ballston, and was established nearly 50 years ago. The buildings, which were getting old and out of repair, are being replaced, and new brick buildings, part of a larger plan, has been recently built and occupied. It is intended to erect a central building and two wings, which, when completed, will prove creditable to the co. and adequate for the purpose. The Champlain Canal extends along the e. border of the co., crossing into Washington co. at Fort Miller. Surveys for its enlargement beyond its present capacity (now 50 feet at surface, 35 at bottom, and 5 deep), have been made. The Erie Canal passes along the southern border of the county.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. (leased to the Del. and Hud. Canal Co.) extends from Troy by way of Waterford, Ballston and Saratoga Springs to Fort Edward and northward, with a branch from Ballston to Schenectady. The Adirondack Co. have a r. r. from Saratoga Springs through Greenfield, Corinth and Hadley, to the n. line of the co., and thence up the valley of the Hudson nearly across Warren co. A r. r. has been projected under the name of the Scuylerville and Upper Hudson R. R., from Mechanicsville to Schuylerville, and another, the "Schuylerville and Moreau R. R." connecting these places. They will, together, form a route along the Hudson directly northward from Troy and Albany. The "Schuylerville and Fort Edward R. R." has also filed articles; but as two of these lines are nearly identical, both will probably not be built. A r. r. from Saratoga Junction n. e. to Eagle Bridge, has been discontinued and the rails taken up. A line of the S. H. and Sar. R. R., across the w. part of this co., has also been abandoned after some work done. A r. r. from Saratoga Springs to Schuylerville has been proposed. The "Troy and Utica R. R." was surveyed across the s. border of this co. many years ago, but nothing further done. A project of a r. r. from the Hoosic tunnel to Oswego and westward, will cross this co. A line from Saratoga Springs to Greenwich, Wash. co., as a part of this route, has been surveyed. It will cross the Hudson near Fort Miller Bridge.

The greater part of this co. is embraced within the "Half Moon," "Clifton Park," or "Shannondhoi," "Saratoga," "Appel," and "Kayaderoseras," or "Queensborough" Patents. The last named patent includes the greater part of the co. The purchase of the tract was confirmed by the Mohawks, July 26, 1683. The bounds were so loosely defined that disputes arose between the proprietors and the owners of the Schenectady, Clifton Park, and Half Moon Patents, which were not settled until after the Revolution.

The first settlements in the co. were made by the Dutch, within a few years after their first colonization of the country about Albany. These settlements commenced near Waterford, on the Mohawk, and gradually extended up the valley of the Hudson. Lying in the great thoroughfare between the English settlements at Albany and the French posts on Lake Champlain, the continual passing of military parties checked the progress of settlement and exposed the few hardy pioneers to all the dangers and anxieties of border warfare. Immediately after the conquest of Canada, in 1760, settlements rapidly extended along the river valleys and to some distance into the interior. During the revolution, some of the most important events of the war transpired within the limits of this co. Upon the approach of Burgoyne in 1777, Gen. Schuyler retreated from Fort Edward and made a stand first at Saratoga, then at Stillwater, and finally at the mouths of the Mohawk. This last stand he considered the best position for checking the advance of the enemy, which he was expecting both from the n. and w. The inhabitants of the co. above fled in consternation to Albany, leaving their homes and fields of grain to be destroyed by the advancing foe. The islands at the mouth of the Mohawk were fortified about the 1st of August, and Burgoyne took possession of Fort Edward at nearly the same time. While the armies lay in this position, two events took place which served greatly to embarrass Burgoyne, and to render sure his final

defeat. The first of these was the defeat of Baum at Bennington, and the second the retreat of St. Leger from the siege of Fort Schuyler.

The American army in the meantime, under Gen. Gates, who had superseded Gen. Schuyler, advanced toward the enemy, and about the 1st of September, took possession of and fortified the high bluffs known as Bemis Heights, upon the river, in the n. part of Stillwater. Greatly perplexed and embarrassed, Burgoyne finally concluded to continue his march toward Albany. On the 14th of September, he crossed the Hudson above the mouth of the Batten Kil, into the n. part of Saratoga, and continued his march southward. On the 19th the first battle of Stillwater was fought in front of the American intrenchments, at Bemis Heights. The American loss was 315 and the British 500, the former returning to their camp, and the latter retaining possession of the battle field. On the 7th of October another severe battle was fought, in which the British lost 700 and the Americans 150. During the succeeding night the British abandoned their camp and retreated northward, and finally took position upon the heights of Saratoga, just w. of the present village of Schuylerville. Here Burgoyne found himself completely hemmed in. A victorious and hourly increasing army was in front; a strong detachment was posted on the e. bank of the river to prevent his crossing that stream; Fort Edward, in his rear, had been taken by the Americans; his bravest officers had fallen in battle; Lord Howe had failed to afford the promised support from New York, and his army was reduced to the last extremity for want of provisions. Under these circumstances, the British commander reluctantly yielded to an imperative necessity, and on the 16th of October signed articles of capitulation. On the 17th the whole British army laid down their arms and were marched eastward to Mass. The close of this campaign left the co. stripped of nearly every evidence of civilized occupation. The fear of continued Indian hostilities prevented the immediate re-occupation of the abandoned lands; but after the close of the war settlements rapidly spread. Since this period few incidents of general interest have occurred, and the history is but the record of the everyday events connected with the conversion of a wilderness into fruitful fields and happy homes.

The troops raised for the Union armies in the late war were as follows:

A part of the 30th N. Y. Vols. was enlisted in this co. in the summer of 1861. A Regimental camp was established at Saratoga Springs, Aug. 27, 1861, under Lt. Col. Henderson, and the 77th Regiment was formed there, under orders issued July 7, 1862. Volunteers enlisted in this co. were to be organized at Fonda, the military depot of the Senatorial District, where the 115th and the 153d Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed.

The 2d Veteran Cavalry Regiment was organized at Saratoga Springs in the fall of 1863, for 3 years. It was enlisted in this co., Schenectady, Montgomery, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Albany, Rensselaer, and Columbia counties. The 25th Cavalry (Sickles Cav.) was (in part) organized in Saratoga, in 1864, the men being enlisted for 1 and 3 years, in N. Y., Delaware, Saratoga, and Sullivan counties. Parts of the 115th and 153d N. Y. Vols. were also raised in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ballston.....	2,234	2,089	2,180	194	226	127	281	178	273	196	262	229	237	187	243
Charlton.....	1,752	1,589	1,607	204	189	156	209	192	194	211	155	188	197	176	201
Clifton Park..	2,804	2,712	2,657	326	266	316	252	376	249	358	233	356	301	330	301
Corinth.....	1,558	1,491	1,500	230	71	226	68	279	41	265	49	280	69	216	95
Day.....	1,209	1,185	1,127	95	140	83	153	95	156	83	121	194	155	111	136
Edinburgh.....	2,427	2,357	2,405	217	144	165	163	791	192	390	169	193	190	202	149
Galway.....	2,427	2,202	2,174	286	233	261	241	290	220	272	207	274	249	240	258
Greenfield.....	2,970	2,891	2,698	467	174	455	171	444	197	436	134	444	216	361	217
Hadley.....	1,017	1,067	1,030	130	31	131	47	128	61	146	38	159	58	147	66
Halfmoon.....	3,130	3,032	3,093	327	336	294	298	324	334	383	265	439	308	421	269
Malta.....	1,240	1,190	1,212	177	142	148	154	157	162	185	106	155	134	165	130
Milton.....	5,254	4,923	4,946	473	477	401	486	498	485	525	427	686	468	556	520
Moreau.....	2,210	2,279	2,256	247	149	220	142	262	174	250	153	292	189	238	197
Northumb'd..	1,666	1,705	1,655	220	146	178	161	210	141	212	132	199	165	215	156
Providence....	1,443	1,295	1,155	172	71	148	108	155	121	159	108	168	142	130	124
Saratoga.....	3,843	3,730	4,052	534	247	473	270	522	278	479	267	511	381	501	349
Saratoga Spr's	7,496	7,307	8,537	664	639	664	563	837	608	872	567	950	788	1,027	834
Stillwater....	3,238	3,087	3,402	320	367	280	335	284	879	321	324	330	404	306	395
Waterford....	3,260	3,399	3,631	302	380	242	377	306	378	330	386	349	480	392	386
Wilton.....	1,499	1,362	1,204	204	121	191	101	215	109	185	89	214	119	172	121
Total.....	51,729	49,892	51,529	5,900	4,567	5,139	4,584	5,923	4,712	6,078	4,191	6,429	5,290	6,093	5,188

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION in SARATOGA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	505,210	\$9,094,637	\$2,800,155	\$11,895,425	.....	\$24,861 05	\$26,247 52	\$9,036 27	\$21,064 62	0.68
1860..	505,210	9,094,637	2,800,155	11,895,425	\$12,048,356	24,861 05	26,247 52	9,036 26	21,149 11	0.61
1861..	509,390	9,862,388	2,838,748	12,011,191	12,048,356	25,062 71	30,757 36	9,036 27	21,650 11	0.61
1862..	509,390	9,862,388	2,838,748	12,011,191	12,345,230	26,062 71	30,757 36	9,258 92	49,380 92	0.93
1863..	511,129	8,823,641	2,880,206	11,703,847	12,345,237	26,062 71	30,757 36	9,258 93	52,467 26	0.96
1864..	512,491	9,128,221	2,922,252	12,216,461	12,880,206	308,395 32	41,484 50	9,660 15	57,960 93	3.24
1865..	512,491	9,128,221	2,922,252	12,216,461	12,362,200	308,395 32	41,484 50	9,271 65	49,367 11	3.30
1866..	511,362	9,254,690	2,721,209	12,037,125	11,988,208	52,365 45	132,839 04	8,991 15	57,693 24	2.10
1867..	511,598	9,582,241	2,683,725	11,886,684	13,005,899	52,310 98	135,640 78	16,257 37	82,567 46	2.21
1868..	511,598	9,502,214	2,683,725	11,886,684	12,565,966	52,310 98	135,640 78	15,707 46	87,175 16	2.08
1869..	511,598	9,582,241	2,683,725	11,886,684	12,669,163	52,310 98	135,640 78	15,836 45	55,427 60	2.04
1870..	511,598	9,582,241	2,683,725	11,886,684	12,683,725	52,310 98	135,640 78	15,854 66	76,294 96	2.21

BALLSTON—named from Rev. Eliphalet Ball, one of the first settlers—was formed from Saratoga, as a district, April 1, 1775, and was organized as a town, March 7, 1788. Charlton, Galway, and Milton were taken off in 1792, and the line of Charlton was changed March 5, 1795. It lies upon the border of the co., s. w. of the centre. The surface is gently rolling. Mourning Kil and the Outlet Creek are the principal streams. Ballston Lake, in the s. e. part, is a long, narrow, and deep body of water, the outlet of which is the principal inlet of Round Lake. **Ballston**, (p. o.,) is situated on the line of Milton. A small portion only of the village is within the limits of this town. **Burnt Hills**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, contains 45 dwellings. **Ballston Centre**, (p. o.,) and **Academy Hill**, near the centre, are hamlets. **East Line**, (p. o.,) on the border of Malta, contains 15 houses. It is a station on the R. & S. R. R. **South Ballston**, is a p. o., and sta. on the Schenectady Branch of the R. & S. R. R. The first settlement was made in 1763, by

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 511,000. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	281,427	131,562	412,989
1855	315,728	120,550	436,278
1860	316,746	103,867	420,613
1865	324,769	160,762	485,531

two brothers named Michael and Nicholas McDonald,¹ who located near the w. bank of Ballston Lake. In 1770, Rev. Eliphalet Ball, with his three sons, John, Stephen, and Flamen, and several members of his congregation, removed from Bedford, N. Y., and settled in the vicinity of Academy Hill.² Soon after their arrival a large number of settlers came in from New England, N. J., Scotland, and the north of Ireland.³ The settlements in this town were twice invaded during the Revolution, and several of the inhabitants were carried away prisoners to Canada. The first church (Presb.) was organized Oct. 6, 1792. There are 6 churches in town; Chris., Bap., Presb., Prot. Episc., and R. C.

CHARLTON—was formed from Ballston, March 17, 1792. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is undulating, with a gentle inclination toward the s. Its streams are the Aalplaats, and a branch of the Mourning Kil. Ledges of limestone in the w. part, affording an excellent quality of building stone, are extensively quarried. **Charlton**, (p. o.) in the s. e. part, contains 3 churches and about 40 houses. **West Charlton**, (p. o.) contains about 20 houses. The commissioners appointed to divide the Kayaderosseras Patent appropriated 5,000 acres in the s. part of this town to defray the expenses of the division. The first settlement was commenced in 1774, by Thos. Sweetman, who located in the e. part of the town.⁴ There are 2 Presb., 1 Prot. Epis., and 1 Meth. Epis. church in town. The first church (Presb.) was incorp. Dec. 11, 1792; Rev. William Schenck was the first pastor.

CLIFTON PARK—was formed from Half Moon, March 3, 1828, as "*Clifton*." Its name was changed March 31, 1829. The surface is level or undulating, except in the n. e., where it is broken by sand hills and ravines. A line of rugged clay bluffs borders upon the Mohawk Valley. Stony Creek, Swarte, and Dwaas Kils are the principal streams. A belt of heavy clay and gravelly loam extends along the river above the bluffs. **Clifton Park**, (p. o.), on the border of Half Moon, contains 2 churches and about 25 houses; **Amity**, (Visschers Ferry p. o.) a canal village in the s. part, contains 1 church; **Jonesville**, (p. o.) in the n. part, a church, an academy, and 30 houses; and **Rexfords Flats**, (p. o.) a canal village in the s. w. corner of the town, is at the place where the canal crosses the river on a fine stone aqueduct. It is known as the "Upper Aqueduct." **Grooms Corners**, (p. o.) in the s. w., **Dry Dock**, in the s. e., and **Forts Ferry**, on the Mohawk, are hamlets. Part of this town was included in the "Clifton Park" or "Shannondhoi" Patent, granted Sept. 23, 1708.⁵ Settlements were made in the Mohawk Valley, previous to 1700. The names of the first settlers and the precise date of their settlement are unknown. The first church (Bap.) was organized Sept. 3, 1794; Rev. Abijah Peck was the founder and first pastor. There are 6 churches; 4 M. E., Bap., and Reformed.

CORINTH—was formed from Hadley, April 20, 1818. A part of Moreau was annexed Jan. 28, 1848. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. e. part of the co. The Kayaderosseras Mt. Range occupies the central and n. parts, and the Palmertown Mts. the s. e. corner. The declivities of these mountains are steep, and their summits are rocky and mostly covered with forests. A valley 4 mi. wide separates the two ranges. The principal streams are the Hudson, forming the n. e. border, and Cole Brook, flowing along the s. foot of the mountains. The Great Falls, in the Hudson, are on the border of this town. Among the mountains in the n. part are several fine lakes, the principal of which are Efnor, Hunt, Jenny, and Black Lakes. Lumbering is carried on, the Hudson River and small streams from the hills furnishing an abundance of water power. **Jessups Landing**,⁶ (Corinth p. o.) on the Hud-

¹ The McDonalds were natives of Ireland. They had been enticed on board a vessel in the Liffey, brought to Philadelphia, and sold for a term of years to pay for their passage.

² Mr. Ball was induced to settle by a donation of 500 acres of land from the proprietors of the "Five Mile Square." He was the pastor of the first religious society formed in town. His father and Gen. Washington's mother (Mary Ball) were first cousins. His son, John, was a lieutenant in the army during the Revolution.

³ Among these early settlers were Judge Buriah Palmer, (afterwards M. C.) Judge Epenetus White, Edward A. Watkins, Capt. Stephen White, Paul Pierson, Capt. Tyrannus Collins, Hez. Middlebrooke, Elisha Benedict, John Higby, Edmund Jennings, Samuel Nash, David Howe, and Joseph Bettys, and his son "Joe" (who was afterwards hung as a tory spy), all from New England. McCrea, from N. J., with his sons William, James, and Samuel, (brothers of the unfortunate Jane.) — Frazer, Andrew Mitchell, Alex. Stewart, and Robt. Spinn, from Scotland, and Gen. James Gordon, and George Scott, from the north of Ireland. Gen.

Gordon was a colonel of militia in the Revolution, and subsequently a representative in the second and third Congress, and a State Senator. The first death recorded in town was that of Gen. Gordon's mother, who died in 1775. Gen. Gordon built the first gristmill.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were David Maxwell, Joseph La Rue, John McKnight, John Taylor, and Jesse Conde, who came in 1775. Davis & Bostwick kept the first store; — Harmons the first inn; John Rogers built the first sawmill, and John Holmes the first gristmill.

⁵ The patentees were John and Johannes Fort, Gerret and Maas Ryckse, John and Ryerse Quackenboss, and Derrick Bratt, most of whom were early settlers.

⁶ Named from Ebenezer Jessup, a former land speculator of this region, and "Landing," because rafts were landed here, and drawn around the Great Falls. These falls descend 122 feet in 100 rods. They are owned by the Palmer Falls Water Power Co., who have made large improvements, and have a pulp mill and a paper mill, a bolt and nut factory, &c. A woolen factory has been burned at this place.

son, is a small but enterprising village; and **South Corinth**, (p. o.), is a small village with a tannery and a good water power. The first settlement was made near S. Corinth, in 1790, by Fred. Parkman, Washington Chapman, Jeremiah Eddy, Jephtha Clark, and Jonathan Dewel.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized June 1, 1822.

DAY—was formed from Edinburgh and Hadley, as "*Concord*," April 17, 1819. Its name was changed Dec. 3, 1827. It is the n. w. corner town of the county. Its surface is principally occupied by several spurs of the Kayaderosseras Mts. Oak and Bald Mts., the principal peaks, near the centre of the town, are 900 feet above the river. The whole mountain region is wild, rugged, and rocky, and scarcely susceptible of cultivation. The Sacondaga River flows in a narrow valley through the s. part. Its course is tortuous, and it is navigable through the town. Paul, Glass House, and Allens Creeks are the other principal streams. Livingston, Sand, and Mud Lakes are small bodies of water in the n. part. Lumbering is extensively carried on. **Huntsville**, (West Day p. o.), is a hamlet in the southwest part. **Day**, is a p. o. The first permanent settlers were Phineas Austin, Jas. Thomas, and Dyer Perry, and families named Clay and Bond. The first religious meetings were held in the barn of Peter Van Vleck, in 1801–02. The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1809.

EDINBURCH—was formed from Providence, March 12, 1801, as "*Northfield*," and its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Day was taken off in 1819. It lies upon the w. border of the county, north of the centre. Its surface is principally occupied by two high mountain ridges separated by the valley of the Sacondaga River. The mountain regions are rocky and broken, with a thin, sandy or gravelly soil, and are covered with forests. Beechers Creek is a small mill stream w. of the river. Lumbering is the chief occupation of the people. **Batchelerville**, (p. o.), on the e. bank of the Sacondaga, and **Beechers Hollow**, (Edinburgh p. o.), on the w. side of the river, are small villages. The first settlers came in about 1790, and located in the valley below "Fish House."² The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1798, by Rev. Mr. Munroe, from Galway. Traces of an ancient Indian burial place are visible on the s. bank of the Sacondaga, near the border of Day.

GALWAY—was formed from Ballston, March 7, 1792. Providence was taken off in 1796. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its north half is occupied by a group of rounded hills forming the southern continuation of the Kayaderosseras Mts. The surface of the s. half is gently undulating. The principal streams are head branches of Feegowesee and Calderwood Creeks and the Mourning Kil. **Galway**, (p. o.), near the centre of the town, was incorp. April 18, 1838. It contains three churches, a seminary, and about 45 houses; **West Galway**, is on the border of Fulton co., **Yorks Corners**, (East Galway p. o.), in the n. e. part, **Mosherville**, (p. o.), near the n. border, **Hagedorns Mills**, (p. o.), in the n. w., **South Galway**, (p. o.), and **North Galway**, (p. o.), are hamlets. The first settlers, from Galway, Scotland, located in town in 1774.³ Rev. Simeon Smith, from Canterhook, came in town in 1778, and located near Yorks Corners. He formed the first religious society, (Bap.) during the following year.

GREENFIELD—was formed from Saratoga and Milton, March 12, 1793. A part of Hadley was taken off in 1801. It occupies a position a little n. w. of the centre of the co. The Palmerstown Mountain Range extends along the e. border, and the Kayaderosseras Range occupies the w. part of the town. A valley 6 mi. wide separates these ranges. The principal streams are the Kayaderosseras and its branches. Sections of the surface are very stony. The Adirondack Cos. R. R. passes through the town. A large amount of limestone, brick, &c., are supplied for building purposes at Saratoga Springs from this town. Iron ore has been found in the e. part. **Greenfield Centre**, (p. o.) contains 2 churches. **Jamesville**, (Middle Grove p. o.), on the s. border, contains 1 church, 2 paper mills, and 31 houses; **Mount Pieasant**, in the n. w. corner, a glass factory and 140 inhabitants; and **Porters Corners**, (p. o.), near the centre of the town, 2 churches and 20 houses.

¹ Among the early settlers were Daniel Boardman and William Brayton, at Jessup's Landing; Elial Lindsay, at Great Falls; and Ambrose Clothier, in the s. e. part of the town, in 1796. Stephen Askey kept the first inn, about 1800; and Daniel Boardman kept the first store, and built the first gristmill, about 1793.

² In 1791 the following persons were living in the valley, viz.: Moses Crane, Jacobus Filkins, Daniel Washburn, John Sumner, Obadiah Perry, and Sam'l Rogers. Dan'l Abbott, from Conn., taught the first school, in 1794; — Charfield

kept the first store, in 1796; Isaac Deming built the first gristmill, in 1793; and Palmer Munroe, the first woolen factory, in 1803.

³ Among the early settlers were John and James Major, John McClelland, Wm., Robt., and Alex. Kelsey, and John McHarg, who all came over in the same ship, in 1774. The first death that came of James Major, killed by the fall of a tree, Sept. 11, 1776. John McClelland or — Pendergast kept the first store, in 1780; Daniel Campbell built the first gristmill.

West Greenfield, (p. o.), **North Greenfield**, (p. o.), and **Pages Corners**, are hamlets. — Haggerty and — Root, located near Haggerty Hill in 1784.¹ Rev. Elias Gilbert was the first preacher, in 1792.

HADLEY—was formed from Greenfield and Northumberland, Feb. 27, 1801. Its boundaries were amended Feb. 28, 1808. Corinth was taken off in 1818, and a part of Day in 1819. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. e. corner of the co. A large share of its surface is occupied by the peaks and ridges of the Kayaderosseras Mts. Mt. Anthony is an isolated peak in the s. e. part. Sacandaga River flows through the s. part. Its valley is narrow; and below Conklingville its current is rapid and frequently interrupted by falls. Lumbering and tanning are extensively carried on. A large quantity of gneiss rock from this town has been used in the formations of the new Capital in Albany. **Quarry**, is a station 5 miles from Hadley. **Conklingville**, (p. o.) on the Sacandaga, in the w. part of the town, contains 1 church, a large tannery, a verneer fac., and about 50 houses. **Hadley**, (p. o.) is a hamlet at the junction of Sacandaga and Hudson Rivers. Richard Hilton commenced the first settlement, just after the close of the Revolution, on the Hudson.² There are 4 churches in this town, Presb., Epis., F. W. Bap. and Wesleyan Meth.

HALF MOON—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Its name was changed to "*Orange*," April 17, 1816, and the original name was restored Jan. 16, 1820. Waterford was taken off in 1816, and Clifton Park in 1828. Its surface is undulating and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. Hudson River forms the e. boundary, and the Mohawk a portion of the s. The river intervals are about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, and are bordered by a line of steep, clay bluffs, 60 to 100 feet high. The other streams are Anthonys, Dwaas, and Stena Kils. From 25,000 to 30,000 tons of moulding sand are exported from this town annually, some of it goes as far west as Chicago. **Crescent**, (p. o.), is a small village near the centre of the s. border of the town. The Erie Canal crosses the Mohawk River at this place on a stone aqueduct 1,150 feet long, supported by 26 piers. The "*Crescent Company*," incorp. May 17, 1869, propose to build a dam here for hydraulic purposes. Only a wing dam and mill are as yet done. **Middletown**, (Half Moon p. o.), is $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. e. of Crescent. **Mechanicsville**, (p. o.) at the mouth of Anthonys Kil, lies mostly in Stillwater. **Clifton Park**, (p. o.) is on the w. line. **Newtown**, **Smithtown**, and **Crays Corners**, are hamlets. The first settlements are supposed to have been made between 1680 and '90, by Germans, on the Mohawk Flats.³ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was organized in 1800.

MALTA—was formed from Stillwater, March 3, 1802, and a part of Saratoga was annexed March 28, 1805. It lies upon the w. bank of Saratoga Lake, s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is chiefly an undulating upland, 60 to 80 feet above Saratoga Lake, and broken by the deep gulleys of small streams. The streams are Kayaderosseras Creek, forming the n. boundary, Ballston Outlet Creek, an inlet, and Anthonys Kil, the outlet of Round Lake, and Drummonds Brook, flowing into Saratoga Lake. Round Lake, in the s. e., is nearly circular, and 1 mi. in diameter. A swampy region covering an area of several hundred acres lies in the n. e. part of the town, at the mouth of the Kayaderosseras. **Dunning Street**, (Malta p. o.) is near the centre of the town. **Maltaville**, (p. o.) in the s. part, **Malta Ridge**, in the n. and **Halls Corners**, are hamlets. The first settlers were two men named Drummond and McKelpin, who came before the Revolution and located w. of the lake.⁴ The census reports 5 churches in town.

¹ Among the other early settlers were — Brewster, Wm. Scott, a soldier of the Revolution, who came in 1785; Isaac Deunnon, John Benedict, Nath'l Seymour, and Benj. Ingham, in 1787; Jas. Vail and Chas. Mrick, in 1789; Isaac and Darius Stephens, — Reynolds and his sons, in 1790; Essek Turletot, in 1793; and — Miner soon after. — Scribner taught the first school, in 1792; Joel Reynolds kept the first inn, in 1789; Gershom Morehouse built the first saw and grist-mill, at Middle Grove, the same year. Benjamin Clinch kept the first store, at Porter's Corners, in 1787. The first *Total Abstinence Society* in the U. S. is said to have been formed in this town, April 1, 1809. It has kept up semi-annual meetings ever since.

² Alex. Stewart settled on the Hudson, in 1788; Elijah Ellis, on the s. side of the Sacandaga, — Ricard, on the n., and Henry Walker, at Hadley, in 1790. — Wilson taught the first school, in 1791-92. Delane & Hazard built the first sawmill, in 1791; and Alex. Stewart the first gristmill, in 1803. Jonathan Flanders kept the first inn, and Jeremy Rockwell the first store, in 1807. Col. Gordon Conkling

built the tannery at Conklingville, and placed the first steam tug on the river.

³ In 1680 it was resolved by the authorities of Albany to remove the fort about the house and barn of Harm Lievese, at Half Moon, to a more convenient place, — from which it is inferred that a considerable settlement existed at that time. In 1714 the precinct of Half Moon contained 101 inhabitants. Among the early settlers were Oldert Onderdonk, on the flats, — Fort, on the Judge Leland farm, and — Taylor, at Mechanicsville, before 1763. The ancient stone house on the Dansbach place, in the s. w. corner of the town, was built in 1718, by Kilian Van Den Bergh. There was a sawmill on Steena Kil, near Crescent, in 1762. Wm. Bradshaw built a gristmill on Dwaas Kil at the close of the Revolution. A bridge was erected across the Mohawk in 1794, at a cost of \$12,000.

⁴ These men were suspected of toryism and were driven from the co. Michael Dunning, with 6 sons and 3 daughters, from Conn., came into town in 1777-78. John Rhoades and Timothy Shipman were the first settlers on Malta

MILTON—was formed from Ballston, March 7, 1792, and a part of Greenfield was taken off in 1793. It lies a little s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is moderately hilly in the n., and undulating in the s., with a slight inclination toward Kayaderosseras Creek, which flows s. e. through the centre of the town. This stream has a rapid fall and furnishes a valuable water power. Clowegee Creek, from the w., is its principal tributary. In the n. part are limestone ridges, extensively quarried for building stone and lime. This town is favorably located for manufactures, and the Kayaderosseras and other streams afford a large amount of water power. It has 2 large scythe, axe and tool factories, making annually 10,000 doz. scythes, 12,000 doz. axes, and \$33,800 worth of edge tools. It has 2 cotton factories, a woolen blanket fac., 7 paper mills, using 656 h. p. of water as power, 1,400 tons of straw, 1,300 tons of manilla, 1,000 tons of rags, &c., and producing 450 tons of print paper, 300 tons straw paper, 460 tons of paper for collars and cuffs, 900 tons for bags, &c. A paper bag fac., a paper collar and cuff fac., box fac., enameled paper fac., &c., work up large quantities of these paper products. There are besides, a sash and blind fac., foundry, 2 gristmills, 3 sawmills, tannery, oil cloth fac., soap fac., hoop skirt fac., &c., in town.

The Ballston mineral springs were famous for their medicinal properties before Saratoga had acquired a wide reputation, and the "Washington," "Lafayette," "United States," "Low," "Fulton," "Franklin," and other springs in their day were favorite and well known fountains of health. None of these remain except the "Washington," which was obtained in 1827, by boring 227 feet in the slate. Within 4 or 5 years, five new mineral springs have been obtained by boring 600 to 800 feet through the limestone. The water is highly charged with gas, and is stronger than that of the old springs. **Ballston Spa**, (Ballston p. o.) the co. seat, was incorp. March 21, 1807. It is situated on Kayaderosseras Creek, in the s. e. corner of the town. It contains the co. buildings, 5 churches, 2 printing offices,¹ 2 banks and several manufacturing establishments. This village has long been celebrated for its mineral springs. **Rock City Falls**, (p. o.) contains 3 paper mills and 34 houses; **West Milton**, (p. o.) is a small manufacturing village; **Bloodville**, has a scythe, edge tool, and knitting factories; and **Factory Village**, 2 paper mills. **Milton Centre**, (p. o.) and **Cranes Village**, are hamlets. The first settlement in town was made by David Wood and his sons Stephen, Benj., Elijah, Nathan, and Enoch, who purchased 600 acres and moved into town before the Revolution.² The first church (Bap.) was organized Jan. 22, 1793.³

MOREAU—named from Marshal Moreau, of France, was taken from Northumberland, March 28, 1805. A part was annexed to Corinth in 1848. It lies in the great bend of the Hudson, in the n. e. corner of the co. The w. part of the town is occupied by the rocky and precipitous peaks of the Palmertown Mt. Range. The central and e. portions are undulating and broken by the narrow ravines of small streams. The Hudson River forms the n., the e., and a part of the w. boundary of the town. Upon its course are numerous rapids and waterfalls. The Snook Kil and its tributaries drain the s. part of the town. **South Glens Falls**, (p. o.) on the Hudson, opposite Glens Falls, contains several manufacturing establishments, and formerly had extensive black marble quarries, and mills for sawing it into slabs. **Fortville**, (p. o.) in the central part, **Clarks Corners**, **Reynolds Corners**, and **State Dam**, are hamlets. **Moreau Station**, is a p. o., situated on the R. & S. R. R. Settlements are said to have been made before the Revolution.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was built in 1795.

NORTHUMBERLAND—was formed from Saratoga, March 16, 1798. A part of Hadley was taken off in 1801, Moreau in 1805, and Wilton in 1818. It lies upon the Hudson n. of the centre of the co. Its surface is level or undulating and broken by deep ravines. A line of clay and slate bluffs, 30 to 100 feet high, extends along the river. Snook Kil and its

Ridge: Robt. and John Hunter and Jehial Parks located at Maltaville about the commencement of the Revolution.

¹ *Ballston Democrat*, (Dem.,) weekly. W. S. Waterbury, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1865.

² *Ballston Journal*, (Repub.,) weekly. H. L. Grose, ed.; H. L. Grose & Sons, pub. Size 28 by 41. Terms, \$2. Estab. in 1808.

³ Benajah Douglas, grandfather of the late Stephen A. Douglas, of Ill., built a log house near the spring, for the accommodation of visitors, in 1792. Silas Adams and Elijah Walbridge located in the n. part of the town, in 1794-5. In 1792, Nicholas Low built a tavern close by the spring;

and in 1804 he erected the "Sans Souci Hotel." Gen. Gordon built the first gristmills, one of which, at Milton Centre, is still in operation.

⁴ There are 6 churches in town: 2 Baptist, 2 M. E., and 2 Presb.

⁵ A man named Marvin was the first settler at Fortville, about 1795; Edward and Elijah Durham, and Holly St. John were the first settlers at Clark's Corners; — Hamilton built the first gristmill, about 1800. Abel Crandall kept the first inn, in 1793. The first Temperance Society in the State is said to have been formed in this town, in April, 1806.

tributary, Beaver Dam Creek, are the principal streams. This town shares with Fort Edward the Fort Miller Falls. **Gansevoort**,¹ (p. o.,) on Snook Kil, in the n. part of the town, contains 2 churches. It is a station on the R. & S. R. R. **Bacon Hill**,² (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. e. part. **Northumberland**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. corner, is the crossing place of the Champlain Canal. There is a considerable amount of boat building, and large quantities of potatoes are shipped from hence to N. Y. Fort Miller was built in this town in 1755, under the direction of Col. Miller. It was located upon the flat, above the rapids, and was enclosed on three sides by the river. A blockhouse was built on the heights that commanded the position on the w. The first settlers probably came in before the Revolution. Among them was a man named Munroe,³ who built the first sawmill at Gansevoort.⁴ There are 3 churches in town; 2 Reformed, and 1 Meth. Episc.

PROVIDENCE—was formed from Galway, Feb. 5, 1796, and Edinburgh was taken off in 1801. It lies near the centre of the w. border of the co. Its surface is mountainous in the n. e. and broken and hilly in the s. w. The high regions along the n. and e. borders are mostly covered with forests. Hagadorns, Hans, Cadmans, and Frenchmans Creeks, small mill streams rising in the mountains and flowing s. w. into Fulton co., are the principal watercourses. Wooden ware, leather, and lumber are extensively manufactured. **Barkersville**, (p. o.,) and **Hagadorns Hollow**, are hamlets. **Providence**, **W. Providence**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made previous to the revolution, but the settlers were driven off during the war. Among the first settlers after the war were Nathaniel Wells and Seth Kellogg.⁵

SARATOGA—was formed as a district, March 24, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Easton (Washington co.) was taken off in 1789, a part of Greenfield in 1793, Northumberland in 1798, a part of Malta in 1802, and Saratoga Springs 1819. It lies upon the Hudson, near the centre of the e. border of the co. A range of high, rounded, and sometimes terraced hills extends n. and s. through the central and w. parts. These hills rise 450 feet above the Hudson and slope in every direction. Narrow alluvial flats bordered by high clay bluffs extend along the Hudson. Saratoga Lake forms a portion of the w. boundary. Fish Creek, the outlet of the lake, flowing through the n. part of the town, is the principal stream; and upon it are several fine mill sites. The other streams are small brooks. Three mineral springs, known as "Quaker Springs," issue from the Hudson River slate, in a ravine a little s. e. of the centre of the town. They contain lime, magnesia, and iron, with carbonic gas and salts of soda. **Schuylerville**, (p. o.,) incorp. April 16, 1831, is situated on the river, at the mouth of Fish Creek. It contains 4 churches, a bank, and several manufactories. It is named from Gen. Phillip Schuyler, who owned mills, &c., here before the Revolution. **Victory Mills**, (p. o.,) situated on Fish Creek, contains 1 church, a machine shop, and an extensive cotton factory. **Quaker Springs**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains 1 church and 30 houses. **Crangerville**, (p. o.,) and on Fish Creek, is a hamlet. **Deans Corners**, and **Coveville**, are hamlets. Settlement was begun in the early part of the last century, upon the Hudson. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed before the Revolution.

SARATOGA SPRINGS—was formed from Saratoga, April 9, 1819. It occupies a nearly central position in the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. Kayaderosseras Creek and Saratoga Lake, forming the s. boundary, are skirted by a line of low bluffs. The streams are Ellis and Owl Pond Creeks. An extensive tract lying n. of Saratoga Lake and along the course of Owl Pond Creek is low and swampy. The far famed mineral springs, which give to the town its name, are situated about 3 mi. n. w. of Saratoga Lake. They are near the centre of the mineral spring region, which has a radius of nearly 10 mi. **Saratoga Springs**, (p. o.,) was incorp. April 17, 1826. It contains several seminaries, 2 banks, and 3 printing offices,⁶ numerous hotels, some of which are scarcely equalled in magnificence

¹ Named from Col. Peter Gansevoort, who located here soon after the war.

² Named from Ebenezer Bacon, who came from Conn., in 1794, and opened the first framed tavern the same year. The place has been called *Fiddletown* and *Pope's Corners* at different times.

³ Munroe was a tory, and fled to Canada, and his property was confiscated.

⁴ Gansevoort discovered the irons of Munroe's mill, and erected a new sawmill. He soon after built a gristmill.

Fort Miller bridge was first erected by a company incorporated March 16, 1803. The canal towpath crosses on the bridge.

⁵ — Corey built the first sawmill, in 1786, and the first gristmill soon afterward. The first inn was kept by — Shankland.

⁶ *Saratogian*, daily. Sundays excepted. David F. Ritchie, ed.; B. F. Judson, pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$6.00. Weekly edition, (Repub.) Size 30 by 45. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1852.

and extent, in any other place in the Union, and several sanitary and medical establishments. It has several manufactories,¹ and is a place of considerable trade, especially in the summer months. It has of late years become noted for the races held in the vicinity, at which large sums of money are lost and won. The village has lately been supplied with water works upon the Holley plan. By an act of May 5, 1870, permission was granted for laying a street railroad, the franchise to be sold at auction. The village schools are under one management, of 9 trustees. The town was allowed by act of Feb. 23, 1870, to issue bonds not exceeding \$65,000 for a Town Hall. The business of the village is largely connected with the entertainment of visitors during the summer months, and during the fashionable season, several thousands of strangers are here; many in quest of health from the use of its mineral waters, but more to enjoy the social and festive opportunities which the annual gathering of crowds of the fashionable classes from every part of the Union afford. The mineral springs of Saratoga are among the most wonderful in the world. They are about thirty in number, and mostly occur in the valley of a small stream, arising from the Hudson River shales and other lower fossiliferous formations, which are here covered with a deep alluvial deposit.²

Saratoga Sentinel, (Dem.) weekly. T. G. Young, ed.; S. Young, pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1843.

Saratoga Sun, (Dem.) weekly. A. S. Pease & Co., eds. and publs. Size 26 by 32. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1870.

¹ There are in this town 2 tanneries, gristmill, a sash and blind factory, a glass factory for making bottles, a foundry and machine shop, and manufactories of marble, brushes and brooms, cigars, candles, confectionery, &c.

² The principal of these springs are as follows, in the alphabetical order of their names:

Columbian Spring, was first tubed by Gideon Putnam, about 1805, and being on the same property as Congress Spring, has been owned until the present by the same parties. Specific gravity, 1.007. Analysis, by Dr. J. H. Steele: Chloride of sodium, 267 gr.; bi-carbonate of soda, 15.4 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 46.71 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 2.56 gr.; carbonate of lime, 68 gr.; carbonate of iron, 5.58 gr.; silex, 2.45 gr.; hydro-bromate of potash, a trace. Total solid contents in a gallon, 407.3 gr. Gaseous contents: Carbonic acid gas, 272.06 inches; atmospheric air, 4.5 inches.

Congress Spring, was discovered in 1792, and has been owned by the Livingstons, Gideon Putnam, one of the founders of the village, Dr. John Clarke, who was the first to bottle it for market, in 1820, and since by others. It is now owned by a company. Its analysis, by Dr. John H. Steele, gives in one gallon: Chloride of sodium, 385 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 3.5 gr.; bi-carbonate of soda, 8.962 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 95.738 gr.; carbonate of lime, 98.098 gr.; silex and alumina, 1.5 gr.; carbonate of iron, .075 gr. Total solid contents, 597.58 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 311 cubic inches; atmospheric air, 7 cubic inches.

Crystal Spring, in Park Place, Broadway, opposite Congress Park; discovered and tubed in 1870. Analysis, by Prof. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 328.468 gr.; chloride of potassium, 8.327 gr.; bromide of sodium, 0.414 gr.; iodide of sodium, 0.066 gr.; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carb. of lithia, 4.226 gr.; bi-carb. of lime, 10.064 gr.; bi-carb. of magnesia, 75.151; bi-carb. of lime, 101.881; bi-carb. of strontia, a trace; bi-carb. of baryta, 0.726 gr.; bi-carb. of iron, 2.033 gr.; sulphate of potassa, 2.158 gr.; phosphate of soda, a trace; alumina, 0.305 gr.; silica, 3.213 gr. Total, 557.135 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 317.452 cubic inches. Temperature, 45 deg. F.

Ellis Spring, on the Ballston road, near the Geyser Spring. It has long been known, but is little used.

Empire Spring, was brought into notice in 1846, when it was tubed by W. & H. S. Robinson, then owners. It has been bottled since 1848, and is owned by the same company as Congress Spring. Analysis, by Prof. E. Emmons: Chloride of sodium, 269.696 gr.; bi-carbonate of lime, 141.524 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 41.994 gr.; bi-carbonate of soda, 30.348 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 12 gr.; bi-carbonate of iron, a trace. Total solid contents in one gallon, 496.352 gr. Specific gravity, 1.039. Gaseous contents: Carbonic acid gas, 315 inches; atmospheric air, 5 inches.

Eureka Spring, a mile and a half above the village. The waters are bottled for market.

Excelsior Spring, in a valley a mile north east of the village. Tubing 56 feet deep. It is bottled, and also supplied in casks.

Geyser, or Spouting Spring, a mile and a half below the village, on the Ballston road, and near the railroad. It was discovered in February, 1870, from indications under a bolt factory, and reached by drilling 140 feet into the rock, of which 80 feet were slate, and 60 birdseye limestone, the boring being 54 inches in diameter. It is tubed 85 feet, with a two-inch black tin pipe, and throws a jet 25 feet. Temperature, 46 deg. Analysis, by Prof. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 562.080 gr.; chloride of potassium, 24.634 gr.; bromide of sodium, 2.212 gr.; iodide of sodium, 0.248 gr.; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carb. of lithia, 7.001 gr.; bi-carb. of soda, 71.232 gr.; bi-carb. of magnesia, 149.343

gr.; bi-carb. of lime, 170.392 gr.; bi-carb. of strontia, 0.425 gr.; bi-carb. of baryta, 2.014 gr.; bi-carb. of iron, 0.979 gr.; sulphate of potassa, 0.318 gr.; phosphate of soda, bi-borate of alumina, each a trace; silica, 0.665 gr.; organic matter, a trace. Total, 931.546 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 454.082 cubic inches.

A White Sulphur Spring, and another of properties not determined, occur in the vicinity of this spring.

Hamilton Spring, on Spring St., corner of Putnam. Analysis, by Dr. J. H. Steele: Chloride of sodium, 279.30 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 3.40 gr.; bi-carbonate of soda, 27.04 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 35.20 gr.; carbonate of lime, 92.40 gr.; carb. of iron, 5.39 gr. Total, 460.33 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 316 inches; atmospheric air, 4 inches, in a gallon.

Hathorn Spring, on Spring St., just above Congress Hall. It was discovered and tubed in 1868. Analysis, by Prof. C. F. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 509.968 gr.; chloride of potassium, 9.587 gr.; bromide of sodium, 1.534 gr.; iodide of sodium, .198 gr.; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carbonate of lithia, 11.447 gr.; bi-carb. of soda, 4.288 gr.; bi-carbonate of magnesia, 176.463 gr.; bi-carb. of lime, 170.646 gr.; bi-carb. of strontia, — gr.; bi-carb. of baryta, 1.737 gr.; bi-carb. of iron, 1.128 gr.; phosphate of soda, .006 gr.; bi-borate of soda, a trace; alumina, .131; silica, .126; organic matter, a trace. Total, solid contents in a gallon, 888.403 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 375.747 inches.

High Rock Spring.—This Spring was known to the native Indian tribes, who were acquainted with its medicinal properties. In August, 1767, Sir Wm. Johnson was brought hither to be relieved of sickness, and the success which followed the use of its water gave to this place its first notoriety. The Spring is used in the form of a deep of calcareous tufa formed by deposits from its waters, through a long period of time. The mound is 24 feet 4 inches around the base, and 3 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 8 tons. The waters when first known to the whites did not flow over the top, but found a passage about twenty inches below. The opening was 4 inches wide near the orifice, but wider lower down, and the well was about ten feet deep.

In 1865, this Spring was purchased by Messrs. Ainsworth and McCaffrey, who undertook to improve its condition by artificial means. Upon excavating around the base of the rock a few inches, it was found to have no solid connection with the formations below, and was readily raised entire. Around the cone an area of 400 feet was underlain by two strata of tufa, the first two and the second three feet thick, separated by a stratum of muck. The first was covered by a deposit seven feet deep of muck and tufa, and in the muck between the two layers of tufa was found the trunk of a pine tree, 18 inches in diameter, its upper side worn smooth by the footsteps of ancient visitors, and the soil around showing marks of fire. The excavation was continued about 12 feet, a tubing was fitted to the rock, 32 feet below the surface, and the cone replaced. A connection was first made below, by which the water might be drawn off for bottling. The water, greatly improved in quality, now flows over the top, as in some former time it must have done. On the 23d of August, 1866, a celebration of the completion of this enterprise was held, Chancellor Walworth presiding.

Its analysis, dated November, 1866, by Prof. C. F. Chandler, gives 409.458 cubic inches of carbonic acid gas, and the following solid contents, to a gallon of water: Chloride of sodium, 390.127 gr.; chloride of potassium, 8.974; bromide of sodium, 0.231; iodide of sodium, 0.086; fluoride of calcium, a trace; sulphate of potassa, 1.688; bi-carb. of baryta, a trace; bi-carb. of strontia, a trace; bi-carb. of lime, 131.739; bi-carb. of magnesia, 54.924; bi-carb. of soda, 34.888; bi-carb. of iron, 1.478; phosphate of lime, a trace; alumina, 1.223; silica, 2.260. Total, 628.039 gr. As formerly analyzed by Dr. J. H. Steele, the solid contents of a gallon of the water were: Chloride of sodium, 189.10 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 2.5; bi-carb. of soda, 17.54; bi-carb. of

The bottling of the waters of Congress Spring was begun in 1826, and at present the business is carried on at the *Columbian, Congress, Empire, Excelsior, Eureka, Geyser, Hathorn, Highrock, Pavilion, Red, Seltzer, Star, and Washington Springs*. The work is kept up during the year, except for a few weeks during the fashionable season. At some springs 200 dozen of bottles are put up daily. Upon the partition of the Kayaderosseras patent, Feb. 22, 1771, lot 12 of the 16th allotment fell to the share of Rip VanDam, whose executors soon after sold to Isaac Low, Jacob Walton, and Anthony VanDam. The share of Low was sold after his attainder by the State, to Henry Livingston and brothers, and in 1793, there was another partition. Walton purchased VanDam's interest at that time. It appears from a copy of a letter of General Washington's before us, dated August 12, 1783, that he at that time had some intention of purchasing the Saratoga Springs.¹ The first permanent residence was made in 1773, by Dirk Scouton. Soon after George Arnold and Samuel Norton settled, and in 1783, Gen. Schuyler cut a road through from Fish Creek, and spent several weeks. In 1784, the first framed house was built. For a long time the fame of Ballston Spa, seven miles distant, quite overshadowed Saratoga, but for half a century the latter has been gaining in popularity, until its former rival now bears no comparison with it, and scarcely attracts any notice as a watering place.

STILLWATER—was formed March 7, 1788. A part of Easton, (Washington co.,) was taken off in 1789, and Malta in 1802. It lies upon the Hudson, s. e. of the centre of the county. It is uneven in the s. and moderately hilly in the n. The highest point is about 250 feet above the Hudson. A range of clay bluffs 60 to 100 feet high borders upon intervals of the Hudson and Anthonys Kil. The streams are generally small brooks flowing in deep gulleys worn in the drift deposits. The n. w. corner borders upon Saratoga Lake. The river intervals are alluvial. West of the river bluffs is a wide belt of heavy clay; and in the s. w. part is a sandy tract interspersed with swamps. Upon the lake shore is a sulphur spring. **Stillwater**, (p. o.,) incorporated April 17, 1816, is situated on the Hudson. It contains four churches, and manufactories of lumber, paper, straw board, woollens, hosiery, cotton, flour, and castings. **Mechanicville**, (p. o.,) incorporated July 16, 1859, and again May 14, 1870, and situated on the Hudson, at the mouth of Anthonys Kil, on the line of Half Moon, is a station on the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. It contains 5 churches,

magnesia, 61.59; carb. of lime, 69.29; carb. of iron, 5.58; hydro-bromate of potassa, a trace.

Zeland Spring, near the Washington Spring; but not developed.

Pavilion Spring, in the valley east of Broadway, between Lake Av. and Caroline St., was tubed in 1839, and again in 1869, when the excavation was carried down to the rock—about 52 feet. The analysis, according to Prof. Chandler, shows in one gallon the following: Chloride of sodium, 459.963 gr.; chloride of potassium, 7.660; bromide of sodium, 0.967; iodide of sodium, 0.071; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carb. of lithia, 9.456; bi-carb. of soda, 3.764; bi-carb. of magnesia, 76.267; bi-carb. of lime, 120.169; bi-carb. of strontia, a trace; bi-carb. of baryta, 0.875; bi-carb. of iron, 2.570; sulphate of potassa, 2.632; phosphate of soda, 0.907; bi-borate of soda, a trace; alumina, 0.329; silica, 3.158; organic matter, a trace. Total, 697.275 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 332.458 cubic inches.

Putnam Spring, on Philadelphia St., near Broadway. It is chiefly used for bottling, and is tonic and chalybeate. Analysis, by James R. Chilton: Chloride of sodium, 214 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 2; carb. of soda, 14.32; sulphate of soda, 1.68; carb. of magnesia, 51.60; carb. of lime, 69.8; phosphate of lime, 0.21; carb. of iron, 7; silica, 0.84; alumina, 0.56. Total, solid contents, 361.01 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 348.88 cubic inches; atmospheric air, 6.41 inches.

Red Spring, on Spring Avenue, at junction of Geneva and Warren Streets, a few rods above the Empire Spring. Although long known, it was not until 1867 that it was tubed and renovated; a pavilion erected over it, and arrangements made for bottling its waters for market. As analyzed by Prof. John H. Appleton, of Brown University, it is found to contain in a gallon as follows: Bi-carb. of lithia, 0.242 gr.; bi-carb. of soda, 15.327; bi-carb. of magnesia, 42.413; bi-carb. of lime, 101.256; chloride of sodium, 63.530; chloride of potassium, 6.587; aluminum and sesquioxide of iron, 2.100; silica, 3.255; phosphates, a trace. Total, 254.710 gr.

Seltzer Spring, about 150 feet from High Rock Spring. The tubing extends down 34 feet to the rock, through which the water issues in a crevice 5 by 12 inches, accompanied by gas. Analysis, by Prof. C. F. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 134.291 gr.; chloride of potassium, 1.325; bromide of sodium, 0.630; iodide of sodium, 0.031; fluoride of calcium, a trace; bi-carbonate of lithia, 0.699; bi-carb. of magnesia,

40.339; bi-carb. of lime, 89.869; bi-carb. of strontia, a trace; bi-carb. of baryta, a trace; bi-carb. of iron, 1.703; sulphate of potassa, 0.557; bi-borate of soda, a trace; phosphate of soda, a trace; alumina, 0.374; silica, 2.361. Total, 302.017 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 324.08 cubic inches. Temperature, 50 deg. F. The composition and medicinal properties of this Spring are claimed to be closely similar with those of the Nassau Spring, of Germany.

Star Spring, on Willow Walk, near the end of Circular St. The Spring has long been known, but by tubing in 1862, has been much improved. Analysis, by Prof. Chandler: Chloride of sodium, 378.962 gr.; chloride of potassium, 9.229; bromide of sodium, 0.565; iodide of sodium, 20.000; sulphate of potassa, 5.400; bi-carb. of lime, 124.459; bi-carb. of magnesia, 61.912; bi-carb. of soda, 12.662; bi-carb. of iron, 1.213; silica, 1.265; phosphate of lime, a trace. Total solid contents in a gallon, 615.685 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 407.55 cubic inches.

Ten Springs, adjoining the Excelsior, and not yet developed. Discovered in 1814.

United States Spring.—This Spring was found while retubing the Pavilion Spring. It is separately tubed, and is reputed tonic, but more gentle in its operation than its neighbor.

Washington Spring, on the grounds of the Clarendon Hotel, South Broadway; sometimes called the "Champagne Spring." It was first tubed in 1806, and again in 1859-59. As analyzed by Dr. J. H. Steele, many years since, it was found to contain: Chloride of sodium, 281.50 gr.; hydriodate of soda, 2.75; bi-carb. of soda, 16.50; bi-carb. of magnesia, 40.92; carb. of lime, 92.60; carb. of iron, 3.25; silica, 1.50. Total, 439.12 gr. Carbonic acid gas, 262.5 inches; atmospheric air, 6.8 inches.

White Sulphur Spring, a few rods from the Eureka Spring, about a mile and a half above the village. Bathing-houses are erected for using this water.

In another letter, dated Nov. 25, 1783, addressed as had been the former, to Gov. George Clinton, he says: "I am sorry we have been disappointed in our expectation of the mineral spring at Saratoga, and of the purchase of that part of the Griskany Tract upon which Fort Schuyler stands." They became joint owners of 6,000 acres adjoining the latter, which Gen. W. says they "had obtained amazingly cheap."

a newspaper office,¹ and an extensive linen thread manufactory. **Bemis Heights**, (p. o.,) on the Champlain Canal, near the Hudson, and **Ketchums Corners**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. This town was included in the Saratoga Patent of 1684; and settlement was commenced about 1750.² The first church, (Cong.,) was established in 1763. There are 8 churches in town.

WATERFORD³—was formed from Half Moon, April 17, 1816. It lies at the junction of the Hudson and Mohawk River, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its area is about 7 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly an upland, 50 to 100 feet above the river. The Mohawk is bordered by an almost perpendicular range of slate bluffs, and the Hudson Valley by a range of clay bluffs. Some 40,000 tons of moulding sand are sent off by canal from this town annually. The falls in the Mohawk furnish a valuable water-power. **Waterford**,⁴ (p. o.,) incorporated April 6, 1801, situated on the Champlain Canal, near the confluence of the Hudson⁵ and Mohawk Rivers, is a station on the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. It contains six churches, a newspaper office,⁶ a bank, and several manufacturing establishments.⁷ Settlement was commenced by the Dutch at a very early day. The census report seven churches in town.

WILTON—was formed from Northumberland, April 20, 1818. It lies a little n. e. of the centre of the co. The Palmertown Mts., with their steep, rocky slopes and broken, forest covered summits, extend across the n. w. corner. The centre and s. w. are gently undulating, or broken by low ridges. The principal streams are Snook Kil and Bog Meadow and Cold Brooks. A heavy growth of white and yellow pine originally covered the plains, but little woodland now remains. Near Emersons Corners is a spring of acidulous and carbonated water, and in the s. part of the town is a sulphur spring. **Wilton**, (p. o.,) in the n. part and **South Wilton**, (p. o.,) in the s. part of the town, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1774 or '75, by Rowland Perry and his sons Samuel, John, Benjamin, Absalom, Roswell, Artemas, Rowland, and Joseph, from Dutchess co.⁸ Near the mill pond on Snook Kil are traces of Indian occupation; pestles, broken pottery, and flint arrow heads have been found in abundance. The census reports four churches in town.⁹

¹ *Mechanicsville Star*, weekly; B. D. Ames & Co., editors and publishers. Size 23 by 42. Terms, \$2. Established in 1871. Printed at the office of the Ballston Journal.

² Among the first settlers were John Thompson, George Palmer, — Benjamin, Dirck Swart, — Ensign, — Burlingame, and — Abeel. The first gristmill was built by George Palmer, before the Revolution.

³ The Indians called the country around the mouth of the Mohawk "Nach-te-uack." This town was formerly known as Half Moon Point; and the semi-circular tract between the Hudson and the Mohawk was called Half Moon. Its present name originated from the fact that at the village of Waterford a ford crossed to Haver Island.

⁴ In 1784 the site of the village was purchased by Col. Jacobus Van Schoon, — Middlebrook, Ezra Hiccock, Judge White, and several others, most of whom were from Conn.; and Flores Bancker was employed to lay it out into village lots. July 11, 1841, a destructive fire occurred, which destroyed 130 buildings.

⁵ A bridge across the Hudson at this place was built in 1804, at a cost of \$50,000. The present structure, known as the "Union Bridge," was built in 1812, '13, and '14, at a cost of \$20,000.

⁶ *Waterford Sentinel*, weekly; Wm. T. Baker, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1858.

⁷ This town has manufactories of steam engines, lathes, stores and other castings, brushes, stocks and dies, steam fire engines and fire apparatus, straw board, soap and candles, flour, and segars.

⁸ John Stiles, Ebenezer King, John Laing, Peter Johnson, and James and Wm. McGregor settled in town in 1775; and John Boyce, Robert Milligan, John Kendrick, and Enoch M. Place, in 1784. John Laing built the first sawmill in 1784-85, and Wm. McGregor the first gristmill, soon after the war. Stephen King kept the first inn, and — Ostrom the first store.

⁹ Baptist, M. E., Prot. Methodist, and Union.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany, March 7, 1809. It is centrally distant 20 mi. from Albany, and contains 221 sq. mi. The greater part lies between Mohawk River and Schoharie Creek,—one town only lying n. of the Mohawk. The surface is a valley and an upland, generally much broken by ridges and isolated hills, 200 to 350 feet above the river. The highlands are the northern continuation of the Helderberg and Schoharie Mts. The underlying rock is generally Hudson River shales, which crop out in the valleys and the bottoms of the ravines. In portions of Glenville and Duaneburgh this rock is underlaid by birdseye limestone, from which are obtained both lime and stone for building. The greater part

of the surface is covered with a thick deposit of drift, consisting principally of clay in the w. part and sand in the e., the former productive but the latter of little value for tillage. The valley of the Mohawk is a deep, rich alluvium, and extensively devoted to the cultivation of broomcorn.¹

The principal streams are Mohawk River, Schoharie Creek, and Normans Kil. Their valleys are generally bordered by the steep slopes, rising to a height of about 300 feet. Many of the smaller streams have worn deep gulleys in the loose drift deposits, giving to the surface a very broken character. These small streams are mostly dry in summer.² The valleys are best adapted to tillage and the hills to pasturage. Manufactures are chiefly limited to the city of Schenectady. In Glenville are several broom factories.

The county seat is located at Schenectady city. The courthouse and clerk's office are both situated on Union street; the former contains the courtroom, jail, and sheriff's, and the latter the clerk's and surrogate's offices, and has been recently enlarged to 60 by 36 feet, two stories high, and will contain the supervisors' room and Supreme Court library. The lower story will be fire proof, and the work will cost about \$15,000. The poorhouse is a mile e. of Schenectady, on a farm of 112 acres. It is of brick, 3 stories including the basement, 75 by 32 feet. A lunatic asylum of brick, 2 stories, 32 by 60 feet, is nearly new, and the whole premises are reported in good condition, and together worth \$25,000. Particular credit is given by the Board, for the excellent provisions made in this co. for the insane.

The great flat upon the Mohawk w. of "*Fort Orange*," and where the city of Schenectady now stands, was bought of the natives in July, 1661, in the name of Arent Van Culer;³ and settlement was commenced in the spring of 1662. It was under the charge of 5 com'rs until Nov. 1, 1684, when Gov. Dongan granted a patent confirming previous rights and extending the territory.⁴ On the night between the 8th and 9th of Feb. 1690, O. S., the settlement—then consisting of about 80 houses—was surprised by a party of about 300 French and Indians, and nearly every house was burned. Sixty-three persons were killed, and 27 were carried to Canada as prisoners. The night was intensely cold, and the nearest place of refuge was Albany, to which a few escaped after much suffering.⁵ In 1748 there was another hostile Indian incursion. In 1702 R. Schermerhorn became sole trustee; and in 1705 a new patent was issued, conferring certain township privileges. On the 23d of Oct. 1765, the place was created a borough, with the rights and immunities incident to these corporations.⁶ From 1726 to

¹ Nearly half of the entire broomcorn crop of the State is raised within this co. A considerable portion of the broomcorn land is annually overflowed, rendering it continually fertile; and many tracts have produced this crop alone for many years.

² The fine alluvial flats near Schenectady, extending 3 miles w. on the s. side of the river, were called by the first settlers *The Bouldland*. A tract 2 miles in extent, n. of the river, was called the *Maatbyck*; and a tract on both sides, 4 miles w. of the city, was known as the *Woestina*. A region immediately about Schenectady was called *Oronnygh-sourie-guphre*; the hills were known as the *Van-ta-puch-a-berg*; and those on the sides of the river at Hoffmans Ferry were called *Tou-ar-eu-ne*. The streams of *Woestina* were *Verf Kil*, *Zantzee Kil*, and *Righebrugh Kil*.

³ The grantors were 4 Mohawk chiefs, named Cantuquo Sonareetsie, and Aiadane. This grant was confirmed the next year, and the tract was surveyed in 1664. The inhabitants of Fort Orange, wishing to monopolize the Indian

trade, presented to the settlers, before the land was received from the surveyor a written pledge to abstain from trading with the Indians. A remonstrance against this injustice was signed by the following early settlers, viz: A. Van Culer, Philip Hendricksen, Sander Lendertsen, Glen, Simon Volckertse Vreder, Pieter Soegenakelyk Tounis Cornelissen, Marte Cornelise, Willem Teller, Bastien De Winter for Catalyn, widow of Arent Andries Brat, Pieter Jacobse Borsboom, Pieter Danielse Van Olinda, Jan Barentse Wemp, and Jacques Cornelise. Their resistance occasioned several years delay in the survey of the lands.

⁴ Wm. Teller, Ryer Schermerhorn, Sweer Teunisen, Jan Van Epe, and Myndert Wemp were appointed trustees under this grant. The tract embraced the present city, and the towns of Glenville, Rotterdam, and parts of Niskayuna and Princeton.

⁵ Colden's *Five Nations*, 3d ed., i. p. 120.

⁶ This and West Chester were the only boroughs in the colony.

the Revolution the borough of Schenectady sent a representative to the General Assembly. During the war it was fortified and garrisoned at the public expense, and many families from the upper Mohawk sought protection here from the incursions of the Tories and Indians. For several years after 1779 a large number of friendly Oneida and Tuscarora families, driven from their homes by the hostile tribes, were supported in this vicinity at the expense of the General Government. At the return of peace the settlement shared in the general prosperity. A new impulse was given to business by the improvements effected by the Western Inland Navigation Co., which enabled larger boats to make longer voyages. Upon the completion of the Erie Canal the Mohawk navigation was entirely superseded. For several years after the completion of the R. R. from Albany in 1831, large quantities of merchandise were sent here to be shipped on the canal, saving the delay of the circuitous route and numerous locks on the canal between Schenectady and Troy. In 1832, a R. R. was built to Saratoga, in 1835 to Utica, and in 1843, to Troy. The Athens Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. was opened in 1866, and a broad gauge R. R. connecting with the Alb. & Susq. R. R. in Duaneburgh, is built and about to be opened. It crosses under the "Central" R. R., about a mile south of the city, and will have its depot a short distance from the old depot. There is also a R. R. under construction across the city, to connect this road with a new iron bridge recently built, some two miles below, to connect with a branch of the Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. leased by the Del. & Hud. Canal Co. These connections, when made, will give a through route from the Lackawanna Coal region to Saratoga and northward, and will shorten the R. R. between Schenectady and Saratoga about a mile. Surveys have also been made for a R. R. from Schenectady northward into or through the great northern wilderness, but there is no prospect of its construction at the present time.

In the late war Cos. A and E, 18th Vols., and a Co. in the 13th Vols., were enlisted under the first call under the orders issued July 7, 1862. Volunteers enlisted in Schenectady co. were organized at Delhi or Schoharie, which were the rendezvous of the 14th Senatorial District. The 144th Regiment was formed at the former, and the 134th at the latter place. Parts of the 18th, 91st and 192d Infantry, and of the 2d Veteran Cavalry were raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns (and City of Schenectady) since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS AND CITY.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Duaneburgh.	3,222	3,099	3,042	406	288	389	249	440	278	446	252	438	296	469	303
Glenville.....	3,192	3,038	2,973	336	349	299	370	349	396	355	344	354	392	349	342
Niskayuna....	789	845	1,105	47	102	71	81	95	89	122	95	113	126	104	108
Princetown....	996	931	846	145	65	122	82	143	90	138	71	135	87	111	86
Rotterdam....	2,224	2,290	2,355	256	196	243	234	262	252	321	234	323	281	265	302
Sch'dy (city)*	9,579	10,685	11,026	964	994	876	1,036	995	1,213	1,087	1,002	1,093	1,176	1,103	1,303
Total.....	20,002	20,888	21,347	2,154	1,994	1,977	2,052	2,284	2,308	2,469	1,998	2,456	2,358	2,342	2,444

* The population of Schenectady City was distributed among the several wards, in 1870, as follows: First ward, 1,482; Second ward, 1,515; Third ward, 2,753; Fourth ward, 2,931; Fifth ward, 2,345.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SCHENECTADY COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected value of valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	122,399	\$4,977,719	\$717,992	\$5,695,711	.....	\$31,849 76	\$18,993 03	\$4,202 09	\$9,804 88	1.14
1860..	122,575	4,941,021	805,794	5,746,815	5,602,786	33,240 67	10,522 66	4,202 09	17,275 25	1.16
1861..	122,575	4,941,021	805,794	5,746,815	5,602,786	33,240 67	10,522 66	4,202 09	17,508 71	1.17
1862..	122,575	4,941,021	805,794	5,746,815	7,126,992	33,240 67	10,522 66	5,345 24	28,507 97	1.09
1863..	123,993	4,804,290	780,563	5,585,853	7,305,794	46,501 34	26,098 12	5,479 35	31,049 62	1.49
1864..	123,993	4,804,290	780,563	5,585,853	7,780,563	46,501 34	26,098 12	5,835 43	35,012 53	1.46
1865..	118,978	4,842,111	905,508	5,747,619	5,908,080	156,298 34	31,572 04	4,431 06	23,115 36	2.65
1866..	122,537	4,731,334	617,648	5,348,982	5,756,482	85,970 38	36,608 96	4,317 86	27,703 07	2.69
1867..	118,987	4,742,014	646,809	5,388,823	5,825,624	73,517 24	31,168 78	7,252 03	36,992 71	2.56
1868..	118,987	4,742,014	646,809	5,388,823	5,888,823	73,517 24	31,168 78	7,361 03	26,794 17	2.36
1869..	None ret.	4,666,779	550,301	5,217,080	5,304,377	80,343 55	37,984 92	6,630 47	23,206 65	2.79
1870..	.....	4,666,779	550,301	5,217,080	5,550,301	80,323 55	37,984 92	6,937 88	33,732 96	2.86

DUANESBURCH—named from Hon. James Duane, was erected as a township, by patent, March 13, 1765, and it was first recognized as a town March 22, 1788. It lies in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface consists of an upland, broken by the narrow valleys and gulleys of small streams. Schoharie Creek forms a portion of its w. boundary, and Normans Kil flows through the s. part. The hills that border upon these streams are steep, and in some places rocky. The other principal streams are Corrys Brook, Chuctenunda Creek, and Bozen Kil. Maria Pond and Featherstonhaugh Lake, are 2 small bodies of water in the n. e. part, about 250 feet above the canal. The town is well adapted to dairying. The Alb. & Susq. R. R. extends through the southern border of the town, and a broad gauge branch is under construction from this road to Schenectady city. **Duanesburgh, Quaker Street, Mariaville,**² **Bramans Corners,** are p. offices and small villages. **Eatons Corners,** is a hamlet. Large tracts in this town were purchased by different parties between 1736 and 1770,³ but no active measures of settlement were taken till about the time of its organization in 1765. During that year Duane, who had become an extensive proprietor, contracted with 20 Germans from Penn., of whom 16 came on and made a permanent settlement.⁴ The first church, (Christ's Ch., Prot. E.) was formed Aug. 3, 1795, and the church edifice was erected by Judge Duane. Rev. David Belden was the first rector.

CLENVILLE—named from Sander Leendertse Glen, first patentee, was formed from Schenectady, April 14, 1820. It lies n. of the Mohawk, and its central and west parts are broken by hills rising 300 feet or more above the river. The Crabbs Kil, Chaugh-ta-noon-da, Aalplaats, and Jan Wemp's Creeks and Verf Kil, are its principal streams. Along the level interval of the Mohawk, the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and the Saratoga branch of the Rens. & Sar. R. R. are built. A r. r. bridge across the Mohawk is 727 feet long, of 10 spans, of iron, with double track. The R. & S. R. R. have another iron bridge under construction a mile below this. There are also 2 road bridges across the Mohawk. **Clenville,** (p. o.,) has 2 churches and about 20 houses, **Scotia,** (p. o.,) a little above Schenectady, has about 300 inhabitants, **Reeseville,** is a suburb of the latter, **High Mills,** is a small manufacturing place in the n. e. corner. **Hoffmans Ferry,** (p. o.,) is a hamlet and sta. on the "Central" R. R. **West Clenville,** and **East Clenville,** are p. offices. Settlement begun in 1665, in which year the country around Scotia was granted. Van Slyck's Island was granted Nov. 13, 1662, to Jaques Cornelise and Jan Barentse Wemp. About 1790, Harmanus Vedder established a ferry in the w. part, which in 1835, was bought by John Hoffman.

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 125,000. The area of cities and villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	75,339	29,592	105,931
1855	93,449	31,684	125,133
1860	98,170	21,782	119,952
1865	94,055	26,537	120,592

² Named from a daughter of James Duane.

³ Among the purchasers were Thos. Freeman in 1736, Timothy Bagley, in 1737, A. P. and William Cosby, in 1738, Walter Butler, in 1739, and Jonathan Brewer, in 1770. Wm. North, an officer of the Revolution, married a daughter of Duane and resided several years in this town.

⁴ The tract embraced about 60,000 acres, and the lands were rented at the rate of \$15 per 100 acres, in long leases. The agents of Sir Wm. Johnson excited a prejudice against these lands which retarded their settlement.

NISKAYUNA¹—was formed from Watervliet, (Albany co.,) March 7, 1809. A part of Schenectady was annexed in 1853. It lies upon the Mohawk, in the e. part of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep bluffs upon the river valley. The intervalles are very rich and productive. A strip of land about 1 mi. wide, extending back from the summits of the bluffs, has a hard, clay soil, and a considerable portion of it is swampy and unfit for cultivation. Further s. the soil is sandy. **Niskayuna**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. e. corner. **Niskayuna Centre**, is a sta. on the Troy branch of N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. The first settlements were made about 1640.² The canal crosses the Mohawk into this town upon a magnificent stone aqueduct.

PRINCETOWN—named from John Prince, of Schenectady, then in Assembly, was formed from Schenectady, March 20, 1798. It lies a little w. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of a broken upland, gently descending toward the s. e. The streams are Normans Kil in the s. and Platte Kil in the centre, and Zantee Kil in the w. The town is best adapted to grazing. **Princeton**, (p. o.) is a hamlet. **Ryners Corners**, is a (p. o.) The town was chiefly conveyed to Geo. Ingoldsby and Aaron Bradt, in 1737. Wm. Corry afterward became owner, and formed a settlement, which was long known as "*Corry-bush*." The town was thinly settled at the time of the Revolution. The Princetown academy, a Pres. institution, was opened here on an extensive scale, in 1853, and was discontinued in 1856. There are a Presb. and a Ref. Prot. D. church in town.

ROTTERDAM—was formed from Schenectady, April 14, 1820. A part of the city was annexed in 1853, and a part added to the city in 1865. It lies near the centre of the co., upon the s. bank of the Mohawk. The surface consists of a broken, hilly region in the n. w., a level intervalle extending from the centre toward the s., and a high plane in the e. This alluvial flat was called by the Dutch the "*Bouwlandt*," and is very fertile. The hills are sandy and unproductive. **Rotterdam**, and **Mohawkville**, are hamlets. **Van Vechten**, is a p. o. in the north corner. This town was settled at about the same time as the city.



SCHENECTADY CITY³—was patented, with certain municipal rights, Nov. 4, 1684; chartered as a borough, Oct. 23, 1765; and as a city, March 26, 1798. Princetown was set off in 1798, Rotterdam and Glenville in 1820, and parts of Niskayuna and Rotterdam in 1853. A part of Rotterdam was annexed in 1865. It is situated on the Mohawk, and on the borders of one of the finest intervalles in the State. A considerable amount of trade is carried on in the city by means of the canal and the railroads that centre here; but the people are more largely engaged in manufactures. The bridge shops of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co. are very extensive; and one of the largest locomotive manufactories in

the country is located here.⁴ The city has 2 banks, a savings bank, an insurance company, 2 daily, 3 weekly, and a monthly journal,⁵ 14 churches, several benevolent institutions,⁶ a State arsenal,⁷ &c., and is the seat of Union College.⁸ The city is divided into 5 wards, and

¹ Said to be a corruption of Nis-ti-gi-o-o-ne, or Co-nis-ti-gi-o-ne, by which it is known on the old maps. The name is said to signify "extensive corn flats." The term was also applied to portions of Watervliet and Half Moon. Upon the advent of the whites this place was occupied by a tribe of Indians known as the "*Conistigione*."—*Barber & Howe's Hist. Coll. N. Y.*, p. 508.

² Among the early settlers were Clutes, Vedders, Van Vraukens, Groots, Tymesens, Pearces, Cregier and Van Boekhoovens.

³ Named from an Indian word signifying "beyond the pines."

⁴ The n. n. bridge shops have made over 90 iron bridges for the "Central" R. R. Besides this and the locomotive works, there are extensive agricultural implement works, several machine shops and foundries, 2 carriage factories, planing mills, grain elevators, a saw mill, 2 breweries a rice and spring factory, 2 door and blind factories, several broom factories, and many other mechanic shops. The locomotive works turn out seventy-five locomotives annually.

⁵ The *Schenectady Daily Union*, (Repub.) daily; (Sundays excepted;) Charles Stanford, prop. Size, 23 by 32. Terms, \$6.00. Began in 1865.

Schenectady Weekly Union, from the same press.

Schenectady Evening Star, (Dem.) daily; (Sundays excepted;) J. J. Marlett, ed. and prop. Size, 25 by 36. Terms, \$6.00. Began in 1855.

The Schenectady Reflector, (Dem.) weekly; From office of the Star. Size, 25 by 36. Terms, \$1.50. Began in 1835.

The Weekly Gazette, James H. Wiseman, Begun May 13, 1869, by Walter N. Thayer. Size, 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.00.

The Locomotive Fireman's Monthly Journal, medium, 8 vo., in covers; 24 pages to a number. Terms, \$1.00.

⁶ *Home for the Friendless*, incorp. Nov. 4, 1868; located on Green st., and designed as a home for the aged, and temporary shelter for women and girls out of employment. Supported by private subscriptions, and property valued at \$4,500. It is under a board of lady managers.

Ladies Benevolent Society; founded in 1810; re-organized in 1868, and incorp. Dec. 30, 1868. Designed to assist the poor, and discourage pauperism and vagrancy. 300 persons relieved during past year.

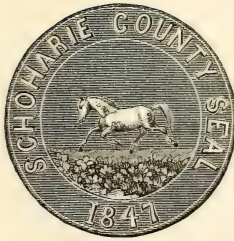
⁷ This building is of brick, 75 by 100 feet, 2 stories, with a mansard roof, and cost \$40,000. It stands on the east side of the city.

⁸ Union College was incorp. by the Regents, Feb. 25, 1795, and was named thus because various religious sects united in the effort. The college received several gifts from the State, and was largely aided by several lotteries. Up to

the various acts relating to it were consolidated April 21, 1862. Its government is in the hands of a mayor and common council, consisting of 3 aldermen from each ward. The police are, by act of April 15, 1870, under a police com'r, elected for 2 years, having previously been embraced in the capitol police district. The public schools are under 10 com'rs, (2 from each ward,) elected biennially. A board of water com'rs was created by act of May 9, 1867, and they intend to supply the city from the Mohawk by the Holley plan. Just east of the city is *Vale Cemetery*, a quiet and well kept burial place, in which in 1850, a monument was erected to 57 Revolutionary soldiers buried there. On the plains e. of the city is a tract of 30 acres enclosed and kept by the supervisors for fair and parade grounds.¹ The river is crossed by an old covered toll bridge, built in 1808, and by an iron r. r. bridge 727 ft. long; and a mile below, is a modern road bridge, and another r. r. bridge of iron, recently constructed, 450 feet long. The canal is crossed obliquely by the "Central" R. R. on an iron double track bridge, of 162 feet span.

Settlement was begun at Schenectady in 1662, with restrictions against Indian trade. The town was enclosed by a stockade, but on the 9th of Feb. 1690, O. S. they were surprised by French and Indians, and the few who escaped massacre fled in mid-winter to Albany. The town recovered but slowly from this disaster. A new fort was built in 1700, and rebuilt in 1735 and 1780. The early church records perished in the attack of 1690, in which the Rev. Peter Tesschenmaecker, the first teacher and pastor, was killed. The growth of the city has within a few years been stimulated by manufactures and the completion of railroads, the operation of which has drawn together an industrious and thriving population.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany and Otsego, April 6, 1795.² A small part of Greene was annexed in 1836. It is an interior co., lying s. e. of the centre of the State, is centrally distant 35 mi. from Albany, and contains 675 sq. mi. Its surface is an upland, broken by mountains in the s. and by hills in the centre and n. A northerly branch of the Catskill Mts. lies along the s. border, the highest summits of which are 3,000 ft. above tide. From them irregular spurs extend northward, occupying the greater part of the co. Many of the summits along the e. and w. borders are 800 to 1,000 ft. above the valleys and about 2,000 ft. above tide. In the n. the hills are generally rounded and are

arable to their summits; but in the centre and s. the declivities are steep and in many places precipitous. The high ridge along the e. border, and extending into Albany co., is known as the Helderbergh Mt.

The hills derive their general features from the rocks that underlie them. The extreme n. part of the co. is terraced like the limestone region further w. Toward the s. the hills become more steep; and in the shaly region they are broken by deep, irregular ravines. In

1822, it had received \$331,615.13. In 1853, the Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott, who for about sixty years served as President, conveyed by a trust deed a large amount of property to the trustees for the benefit of the college. The first college edifice of note, was built in the city; but in 1812, a tract e. of the city was bought, and two large college edifices were completed in 1815. The old building long known as "West College," was sold to the city, and is now used for the city schools. The college has a valuable library, extensive cabinets, and fine facilities for instruction in engineering, analytical chemistry, &c. An astronomical observatory was incorp. April 18, 1868, with the design of locating on the college grounds, and a State loan of \$60,

000 was provided for, but the project was defeated for the time, and is not now under consideration. The college has 16 professors.

¹ The cost of improvement was \$10,000 to the county, and \$1,500 to the Co. Ag. Soc. The land belongs to the city.

² Schoharie is said to signify "drift wood." At a place 1.2 mi. above Middleburgh Bridge the Lime Kil and Little Schoharie flow into Schoharie Creek from opposite sides; and here drift wood is said to have accumulated in large quantities, forming a natural bridge.—*Brown's History Schoharie.*

many places the hills bordering upon the streams are 1,000 ft. high and in places very steep. Schoharie Creek flows N. E. through the co., a little E. of the centre. It receives as tributaries Foxes Creek, Stony Brook, Little Schoharie Creek, Keyzers, Platter, and Manor Kils from the E., and Cripplebush, Cobles, Line, Panther, West, and Mine Kils from the W. West and Punch Kils are tributaries of Cobles Kil. Charlotte River, a branch of the Susquehanna, takes its rise in the W. part, and Catskill Creek in the S. E. part, having its source in a marsh called the Vlaie, Utsyanthia, (distinguished in early records as a land mark,) and Summit Lake. Two small ponds are the only bodies of water in the co. The former is 1,900 ft. and the latter 2,150 ft. above tide.

The rocks in the co., commencing upon the N. border and appearing successively toward the S., are those belonging to the Hudson River, Clinton, Onondaga salt, Helderbergh series, Hamilton, Portage and Chemung groups. The limestones are cavernous; and the minerals which they afford are particularly interesting to mineralogists.¹ Drift is scattered over the county to a limited extent.

The soils are principally derived from the disintegration of the underlying rocks. In the N. the soil is a productive, clay loam, and in the centre and S. it is a clay and sandy loam, the latter predominating upon the S. hills. The alluvial flats along Schoharie Creek are usually fertile.

The co. is eminently an agricultural region. Spring grains are largely produced. Hops are cultivated in the W. part, and broomcorn upon the Schoharie Flats. Dairying is the principal business in the S. part, and in 1869, 10 cheese factories were reported in the co. The Schoharie Valley Stock Grower's Association was incorporated April 12, 1860. But little manufacturing is done, except such as is customary in an agricultural region.

The county seat is located at the village of Schoharie. The courthouse is built of blue limestone, located near the centre of the village.² The jail is a stone building, situated in rear of the courthouse. The clerk's office is a small, fireproof building, upon the courthouse lot, nearly in front. The poorhouse is a brick building, two stories high above basement, 110 by 30 feet; on a farm of 112 acres, near Middleburgh, and is altogether inadequate for the wants of the county.

The Albany and Susquehanna R. R. extends across the county through Esperance, Schoharie, Cobleskill, and Richmondville, having three rails for six feet and four ft. 8½ inch gauge cars. The Schoharie Valley R. R. extends from Central Bridge to Schoharie courthouse, from which the Middleburgh and Schoharie R. R. continues the connections up the Valley to Middleburgh. The Cherry Valley, Sharon and Albany R. R., extends from near Cobleskill, N. W., through Seward and Sharon. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. will pass through or near the extreme S. border of the county, and a road S. E. from Central Bridge has been proposed.

The first white settlement was made by a colony of German Palatinates, in 1711. These people had previously settled at East and West Camp, on the Hudson. Their number is estimated at 600 to 700. They settled in seven clusters, or villages, each under a leader or head man, from whom the Dorf, or village, was usually named.³ The Dutch soon after began a settlement at "*Vroomansland*," on the W. side of the creek, 2 or 3 mi. above the German settlement. The Palatinates at first did not secure a patent for the lands they occupied, and a short time after their settlement Nicholas Bayard appeared as agent of the Government and offered to give deeds; but he was assailed by a mob and was obliged to flee. Upon reaching Schenectady he sent back word that for an ear of corn each he would give a clear

¹ Among the more interesting are stalactites of pure white, translucent and solid, sulphate of barytes, calcite, satin spar, tufa, agarie mineral, bog ore, black oxid of manganese, sulphate and carbonate of strontia, fluor, spar, calstrobaryte, carbonate of iron, and arragonite. The co. affords an unusual variety of fossils peculiar to the respective geological formations.

² By an act passed in 1870, (Chap. 585) the moneys in the hands of R. R. Coniss, of Schoharie, arising from the sale of the railroad stocks of that town, were made applicable to the erection of a new court house in the village of Schoharie.

³ Six of these leaders were Conrad Weiser, Hartman Winteker, John Hendrick, Kneiskern, Elias Garlock, Johannes George Smidt, and William Fox; and John Lawyer, who came soon after, is supposed to have been the seventh. "*Weisers Dorf*" occupied the present site of Middleburgh Village, and had some 40 dwellings, like the

others, built rudely of logs and earth and covered with bark and grass. "*Hartmans Dorf*" was 2 mi. below, and had 65 dwellings. "*Bruns Dorf*," or "*Brunen Dorf*" or "*Fountain Town*," was near the courthouse. "*Smith's Dorf*" was a mi. farther N. "*Foxes Dorf*" was still farther down, about a mi. from Smiths. "*Garlocks Dorf*" was 2 mi. below; and "*Kneiskerns Dorf*" 2 or 3 mi. still farther N. Among these early settlers, besides those above named, were families named Keyser, Bouck, Richard, Richtmeyer, Warner, Weaver, Zimmer, Mattice, Zeh, Bellinger, Borst, Schoolcraft, Cryslar, Casselman, Newkirk, Earhart, Brown Settle, Merckley, Snyder, Ball, Weidman, Deitz, Mann, Sternberg, Stubach, Enderse, Sidney, Bergh, and Houck. Within a week after their arrival, Catharine Mattice, Elizabeth Lawyer, Wilhelmus Bouck, and Johannes Earhart were born. The first wheat was sown by — Sternberg, in 1773; and the first skipple planted like corn yielded 83 fold.

title to the lands occupied by each; but this offer was rejected. He returned to Albany and sold the tract to five persons at that place.¹ A sheriff, named Adams, was sent to arrest some of the trespassers; but no sooner was his business known than he was assailed. For a considerable time after this outrage none of the German settlers dared visit Albany; but after a time they ventured to do so, and were at once arrested and thrown into jail. They were at length released on making a written acknowledgment of the outrage they had perpetrated. The settlers at length sent an embassy, consisting of Conrad Weiser, — Casselman, and another, to England to petition the king for redress. The ship that took them out carried also a statement of the outrages, and the ambassadors were at once imprisoned; but after a time they were set at liberty and permitted to return. Weiser was so chagrined at the result of the controversy that soon after, with about sixty families, he emigrated to Tulpehocken, Berks county, Pennsylvania. Other families removed to German Flats and others to Stone Arabia. Peter Vrooman, with several Dutch families,² permanently located upon his patent in 1727. The German and Dutch races long remained distinct. The Dutch were generally wealthier than the more hardy and laborious Germans, and preferred to contract marriages with those of their own class in the older Dutch settlements. They often kept slaves, while the Germans seldom had further assistance than such as their own households, of both sexes, might afford. The Germans, by intermarriage, became a "family of cousins;" and they were united by many ties of common interest. Industry and frugality gradually brought them to a level, and long acquaintance has almost entirely obliterated these hereditary distinctions. Upon the approach of the revolution, a part of the people espoused the cause of the British; but the majority were ardent patriots. A Council of Safety was organized in 1774, of which Johannes Ball was chairman. During the war several conflicts took place within the limits of the co., and the people were continually exposed to the attacks of small scalping parties of the Indians.

At the close of the war a large number of families removed to Canada, and their property was confiscated. Several Tories and Indians who had been active during the war returned at its close and were waylaid and shot. Others, warned by these examples, fled the country. Since that period little of especial interest has occurred in the history of the county. In 1845 and '46, in common with the surrounding regions, this county partook largely in the anti-rent excitement, though no actual violence took place within its limits.³

In the late war, the 139th Regiment of N. Y. Vols. was organized at Schoharie, in the summer of 1862. This was one of the regiments raised in the 14th Senatorial District, under the orders issued July 7, 1862. Parts of the 134th Vol. Infantry, and of the 3d Cavalry, were enlisted in this county.

¹ The purchasers were Myndert Schuyler, Peter Van Brugh, Robert Livingston, Jr., John Schryler, and Henry Wielman. They received a patent Nov. 8, 1714, for 10,000 acres, which was designed to include the flats from "Vrooman's land" to Montgomery co. line; but on being surveyed by Lewis Morris, Jr., and Andrus Coeyman, it was found that the flats on Fox Creek and at the mouth of the Cobles Kil were not included, and these lands were secured by the surveyors. In a short time Morris and Coeyman joined interest with the five proprietors, and the company became known as the "Seven Partners." Final suits for partition and settlement were adjusted in 1819, '25, '26, '28, and '29.

² Among these were families named Swartz, Ecker, Hagadorn, Feeck, and Becker. Lawrence Schoolcraft made the first cider in the Schoharie settlements; — Brown, in 1732, was the first wagonmaker. John

Mattice Junk taught the first German school at the Camps, about 1740. Dutch schools were taught at "Vrooman's land" at an early period; and about 1760, English was first taught in schools in this region. John Ecker was the first blacksmith. The settlers of the valley resorted to Schenectady to mill, or used stump mortars, until many years after, when a mill was built on Mill Creek, near Fox Creek, by Simeon Laraway. Bolting cloths were first used in this co. about 1760. John Lawyer was the first merchant among the Germans.

³ In this county George Clark had then considerable tracts, leased for 3 lives at a rent of 6 pence sterling per acre. Scott's Patent of 56,000 acres was then chiefly owned by the heirs of John Livingston, and leased for 2 lives at a rent of \$14 per 100 acres. The Blenheim Patent was also in part leased.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Blenheim.....	1,387	1,199	1,437	136	167	109	176	113	182	124	166	117	169	106	170
Broome.....	2,182	1,969	1,834	229	250	182	252	223	142	245	203	263	208	213	188
Cadotte.....	1,760	1,700	1,730	239	326	158	365	179	247	175	239	180	234	167	221
Cobleskill.....	2,357	2,439	2,847	184	215	117	241	189	399	192	422	254	428	214	451
Conesville.....	1,478	1,359	1,314	133	186	95	196	108	202	111	206	128	185	119	151
Esperance.....	1,409	1,393	1,276	188	136	167	138	193	129	198	109	205	125	219	123
Fulton.....	2,944	2,808	2,700	206	396	114	398	117	470	163	469	174	497	153	422
Gilboa.....	2,541	2,365	2,227	332	385	253	237	287	269	291	216	239	235	214	227
Jefferson.....	1,716	1,718	1,712	242	149	192	157	250	155	244	150	244	161	227	168
Middleburgh.....	3,259	3,267	3,180	282	435	157	480	217	465	228	451	241	487	205	463
Richmondville.....	2,023	3,272	2,308	176	261	119	316	132	359	196	343	236	337	190	333
Schoharie.....	3,090	3,155	3,207	186	450	162	439	183	469	190	493	230	512	233	506
Seward.....	1,943	1,692	1,765	161	248	121	307	154	306	140	311	146	303	129	268
Sharon.....	2,754	2,601	2,647	265	345	227	386	237	402	277	358	274	378	212	331
Summit.....	1,924	1,818	1,631	167	223	121	279	154	268	153	273	149	258	121	286
Wright.....	1,717	1,588	1,525	193	221	163	217	153	331	165	239	138	222	154	242
Total.....	34,469	33,353	33,370	3,279	4,213	2,457	4,685	2,886	4,793	3,092	4,642	3,298	4,729	2,906	4,530

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SCHOHARIE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on valuation in cents.
1859..	372,410	\$5,478,646	\$947,753	\$6,426,399	.....	\$14,392 70	\$6,955 58	\$5,513 01	\$12,866 32	0.60
1860..	373,688	5,453,082	889,410	6,342,492	\$6,850,631	11,398 43	11,289 58	5,138 01	21,122 93	0.71
1861..	373,304	5,305,784	841,685	6,147,541	6,850,681	13,369 24	10,924 03	5,138 01	21,408 33	0.74
1862..	374,174	5,186,626	933,170	6,119,809	7,055,559	15,391 68	11,925 06	5,291 67	28,222 23	0.86
1863..	373,686	5,268,711	869,405	6,128,116	7,146,713	23,962 11	6,696 46	5,360 03	30,772 53	1.00
1864..	374,462	5,213,023	925,607	6,177,318	7,159,405	573,790 46	16,184 55	5,309 56	32,217 32	6.21
1865..	374,723	5,129,206	743,245	5,872,451	6,197,570	123,836 36	22,509 86	4,643 13	29,825 80	2.92
1866..	374,906	4,358,017	740,125	5,508,742	6,172,451	95,467 67	24,074 59	7,715 56	39,195 07	2.70
1867..	375,467	4,799,299	747,779	5,547,078	5,998,742	78,840 83	28,193 22	7,498 43	27,294 29	2.36
1868..	375,061	4,654,969	638,852	5,293,821	5,947,078	76,724 44	57,840 49	7,433 65	26,018 47	2.83
1870..	375,061	4,654,969	638,852	5,293,821	5,293,821	76,724 44	57,840 49	6,617 20	31,630 79	3.27

BLLENHEIM—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797. Jefferson was taken off in 1803, and a part of Gilboa in 1848. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Schoharie Creek flows n. through the e. part, receiving West Kil and several smaller streams from the w. A wide alluvial flat extends along its course. The streams generally are bordered by steep hills rising to a height of 300 to 500 ft. **Patchin Hollow**,² (North Blenheim p. o.) upon Schoharie Creek, is a small village. The first settlements were made by Dutch and Palatinates, before 1761; but the settlers were driven out during the Revolution. The present race of settlers came mostly from New England soon after the close of the war. Rev. Stephen Fenn was the first preacher.

BROOME—named from John Broome, then Lieutenant Governor—was formed March

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 397,200. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	205,745	105,444	311,189
1855	225,935	132,146	358,081
1860	265,885	103,803	369,688
1865	253,606	100,490	354,096

² Hendrick Mattice, the pioneer, built a mill on West

Kil, at Patchin Hollow. He became a loyalist and went to Canada. Henry Effner, Lambert Sternberg, Wm. Freck, Isaac Smith, Banks Morehouse, George Martin, and Henry Hager, were early settlers. Fregitt Patchin settled in 1798, built the second mill, and gave name to the village. Gen. Patchin had been taken prisoner by the Indians, and suffered extremely at their hands. The first inn was kept by H. Effner; the first store, by Tobias Cuyler, in 1803; and the first tannery was built in 1825, by Jones & Lathrop. Jacob Sutherland, afterward Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, resided several years at North Blenheim.

17, 1797, as "*Bristol*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Conesville was taken off in 1836, a part of Gilboa in 1848, and parts of Middleburgh were annexed Feb. 9, and Oct. 5, 1849. It lies upon the E. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. The highest summits are 350 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Catskill Creek takes its rise in the N. part, and several branches of Schoharie Creek drain the N. and W. portions. Scott's patent of 37,840 acres, granted Jan. 2, 1770, and a part of Isaac Le Roy's patent, are within the limits of this town. **Livingstonville**, (p. o.), is a small village S. E. of the centre. Its boundaries were defined by act of April 27, 1868.¹ **Franklinton**, (p. o.), in the N. part, contains a church and about 100 inhabitants. **Smithton**, is a hamlet near the S. line.

CARLISLE—was formed from Cobleskill and Sharon, March 31, 1807, embracing portions of New Dorlach, Becker, Livingston's, Van Rensselaer's, Machin's, and the Stone Heap Patents.² It is the central town upon the N. border of the co. Its surface consists principally of an immense ridge lying between the valleys of the Mohawk and Cobles Kil, the summit of which is 800 to 1,200 ft. above the former stream. This ridge descends to the N. by a series of terraces formed by the different geological strata, and on the S. by gradual slopes following the general dip of the rocks. The streams are small brooks. Hops are extensively cultivated. Several caves are found in the limestone regions in various parts of the town. The principal of these are known as Young's and Selkirk's caves. Fibrous sulphate of barytes, fibrous carbonate of lime, and aragonite are found near Grovenors Corners. **Argusville**,³ (p. o.), is a small village in the N. W. corner, upon the line of Sharon. **Carlisle**, (p. o.), upon the Western Turnpike, in the N. part, was formerly the seat of a seminary.⁴ **Grovenors Corners**, (p. o.), in the S. E. corner, contains a church and a dozen houses. The first settlement was made in the S. W. part, about 1760.⁵ The first church was formed by Dr. Simon Hosack, of Johnston, in 1803 or 1804.

COBLESKILL⁶—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797. The line of Sharon was changed March 15, 1799. A part of Carlisle was taken off in 1807, a part of Summit in 1819, and Richmondville in 1845. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Cobles Kil, which extends E. and W. through the centre. The highest points, on the N. and S. borders, are 600 to 900 ft. above the valley. **Cobleskil**, (p. o.), in the W. part, is a thriving village with considerable manufactures, a bank, a newspaper office,⁷ and 1,030 inhabitants. Incorp. April 8, 1868. **Cobleskill Centre**, is a small village. **Lawyersville**,⁸ (p. o.), in the N. W. corner, **East Cobleskill**,⁹ (p. o.), in the S. E. corner, and **Barnerville**, (p. o.), near the centre, are small villages. **Howes Cave**, (p. o.), is a station on the Alb. & Susq. R. R., and noted for its extensive cave.¹⁰ Extensive lime kilns and quarries have been established near. The first settlement was made about 1750.¹¹ The first land grants were made about 1730. During the Revolution the people mostly espoused the cause of the colonists, and in consequence were subjected to constant incursions from the Indians. A regular engagement took place between a company of militia and a large Indian force under Brant, May 31, 1788. The Americans were defeated, and about one-half their number were killed.¹² Howe's Cave, near the E. line, is a place of considerable interest.

¹ Daniel Shays, the leader of insurrection in Mass., settled in this town after the dispersion of his forces. David Williams, one of the captors of Andre, removed to this village from South Salem, in 1805, bought a farm of Gen. Shays, and resided upon it until his death, Aug. 2, 1831. He left a widow, 4 sons and 3 daughters. Derick Van Dyck settled before the Revolution. John Robbins, — Guillem, a half breed, Allen Leet, Joshua and Asa Bushnell, Geo. and Hezekiah Watson, Ebenezer Wickham, Geo. Burtwick, Timothy Kelsey, Joseph Gillet, and Ezra Chapman, settled previous to 1736. The first known birth was that of Francis Kelsey, in April, 1794; and the first death, that of Ezra Chapman, Aug. 1794. Griswold, Carden & Wells began the erection of a sawmill in 1794, and gristmill the next season.

² A conical elevation near the S. line, early known as O-wae-souere, is one of the highest points in the co., and may be seen from Hamilton co., 50 mi. S.

³ Named from the Albany Argus, at the time the principal paper taken in town. Formerly known as "*Molicks Mills*."

⁴ The Carlisle Seminary was built by a stock company in 1853, at a cost of \$24,000. It was opened in Nov. 1853, and closed in March, 1855.

⁵ Andrew Loucks, Coenradt Engle, Philip Hooker, and Peter Young were among the first that located in town. The late Judge Brown, author of a small local history,

settled at an early period. John C. McNeill, Wm. Caldwell, John Sweetnam, Aaron Howard, Teunis Van Camp, Mathias Cass, and Lodowick Primer, were also early settlers.

⁶ Named from — Cobel, who built a mill near Central Bridge at an early period. Cobles Kil was called by the Indians Ots-ga-ra-gee.

⁷ *Cobleskill Index*, weekly; Wm. H. Weeks, ed. and pub. Size, 25 by 37. Terms, \$1.50. Estab. in 1863.

⁸ Named from Lawrence Lawyer, said to have been the first settler in town.

⁹ Locally known as "Punchkill."

¹⁰ This cave was discovered in May, 1842, by Lester Howe, the owner. Its entrance is about 50 ft. above Cobles Kil. Many highly interesting stalactical concretions—some of great size—have been found in this locality.

¹¹ Among the early settlers were families named Shafer, Bouch, Keyser, Warner, Fremyre, Borst, and Brown—mostly from Schoharie. Capt. James Dana, an early settler, distinguished himself in the battle of Bunker Hill. John Redington, another soldier of much service, also lived in this town.—*Sim's Schoharie*, p. 619. A sawmill, built before the war by Christian Brown, was not destroyed by the Indians, as it was covered by a tory, who expected to receive it after it was confiscated by the British.

¹² The American force of 45 men, under the command of

CONESVILLE—named from Rev. Jonathan Cone, was formed from Broome and Durham, (Greene co.,) March 3, 1836. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is generally a hilly upland, mountainous along the e. border. The highest summits are 1,600 to 2,000 ft. above the valleys. Schoharie Creek forms a small portion of the w. boundary; and Manor Kil flows w. through near the centre. Upon the latter stream, near its mouth, is a cascade of 60 ft. The valleys of these streams are bordered by high and often nearly precipitous hills. **Strykersville**, (West Conesville p. o.,) upon Manor Kil near its mouth, and **Stone Bridge**, (Conesville p. o.,) near the centre, are small villages. **Manor Kil**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made by Ury Richtmeyer, in 1764.¹

ESPERANCE²—was formed from Schoharie, April 4, 1846. A small portion was re-annexed to Schoharie in 1850. It is the e. town on the n. border of the co. Its surface consists of two ridges, extending e. and w. across the town, separated by the valley of Schoharie Creek. The highest parts are 600 to 800 ft. above the valley. **Esperance**, (p. o.,) upon the e. line, was incorp. April 21, 1832. It is finely situated in the valley of Schoharie Creek, about a mile from the Alb. & Susq. R. R. **Sloansville**,³ (p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches, and several mills. The bounds of this village were defined by act of March 28, 1767. The first settlements were made by Palatinates, about 1711.⁴

FULTON—was formed from Middleburgh, April 15, 1828. It is the central town in the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the ravines of the streams. Schoharie Creek⁵ flows n. though the e. part, receiving Panther Creek from the w. The highest summits are 1,000 ft. above the valleys. The hills next to the creek are conical and often precipitous; but further w. they assume a rounded form and are bounded by more gradual slopes. This town embraces the whole of several patents and parts of others, the principal of which are Michael Byrne's; of 18,000 acres, granted Dec. 14, 1767; John Butlers, of about 8,000 acres; Wm. Bouck's Patent, of 1,250 acres, e. of the creek, granted May 8, 1755, and another, on the w., of about the same size; Edward Clark's, of 100 acres; Vrooman's Land, granted to Adam Vrooman, Aug. 26, 1714; Wm. Wood's Patent, of 2,000 acres, July 13, 1770; Hendrick Hager's, 900 acres, Dec. 1, 1768; part of John Butler's, of 100 acres, and of Isaac Levy's tract of 4,333 acres, surveyed in July, 1770. **Brakabeen**,⁶ (p. o.,) upon Schoharie Creek, in the s. part, **Fultonham**, (p. o.,) near the e. line, and **West Fulton**, (p. o.,) and **Watsonville**, are small villages, and **Petersburgh**, a hamlet, in the n. part. The first settlements were made by Dutch and Palatinates, about 1711.⁷ The upper part of the Schoharie during the Revolution was situated upon the present site of Fultonham.

CILBOA—was formed from Blenheim and Broome, March 16, 1848. It is the central town upon the s. border of the co. Its surface is a mountainous upland, broken by deep

Capt. Brown and Patrick, were drawn into an ambush. Upon the retreat, 5 of the soldiers threw themselves into a house, which was surrounded by the Indians and burned, the soldiers perishing in the flames. The delay occasioned by the resistance made at this house gave the remainder of the fugitives and the inhabitants time to escape. The whole number of Americans killed was 22; and it is supposed that the Indians lost about an equal number. Fort Du Bois, a strong blockhouse, stood in this town during the war.

¹ Mr. R. was joint owner of several patents with John Dize and others; and the name is still common in town. During the Revolution the settlers fled for safety to the upper fort. Peter Richtmeyer was twice taken prisoner by the Indians under the tory Jones. After the war, Philip Krimple, Conrad Petrie, John Shew, Barent Stryker, Stephen Scoville, James Allerton, and Hubbard and Judah Luring, the last two from Conn., came into town. The first death was that of Ury Richtmeyer, Aug. 14, 1769. Thomas Canfield taught a school in 1794. Peter Richtmeyer kept the first inn, in 1784. Barent Stryker built the first mill above the falls of Manor Kil.

² The town was named from the village. The site of the latter was bought by Gen. Wm. North in 1800, laid out into lots, and named by him from a French word signifying *Hope*.

³ Named from John R. Sloan, an early settler. Many years since, near this place, by the side of a path leading to Fort Hunter, was a stone heap thrown up by the Indians, who, from a superstition among them, never failed to add a stone to the pile whenever they passed it. The Rev. Gideon Hawley, who passed it in 1753, relates (*1 Mass. Coll. IV*), that this heap had been accumulating for ages, and that his native guide could give no other reason for the observance than that his father practiced it and enjoined it upon him. He did not like to talk about it; and the mis-

sionary believed that the custom was a religious offering to the unknown God. Others state that a tradition fixes this as the spot where a murder was committed. The heap gave name to the "Stone Heap Patent," granted to John Bower and others Sept. 15, 1770. The heap was 4 rods long, 1 or 2 wide, and 10 to 15 ft. high, and consisted of small, flat stones. The covetous owner many years since built the material into a stone wall; and no trace of this curious monument of Indian superstition now remains. Similar stone heaps have been noticed in other sections of the State. The path that led by this pile was that taken by Sir John Johnson and his army from Schoharie to the Mohawk in Oct. 1730.—*Simin's Schoharie*, p. 632.

⁴ One of the first settlements was made at "*Kneiskern's Dorf*," opposite the mouth of Cobles Kil. The place was named from John Peter Kneiskern, a prominent settler. The Stubachs, Enderses, Sidneys, Berghs, and Houcks were also pioneer families. Henry and George Houck built the first gristmill. This town comprises the whole of Jacob Henry Ten Eyck's patent, surveyed Aug. 1761; and a part of the Schoharie Patent, and a part of Sawyer & Zimmer's Second Allotment. The Stone Heap Patent lies partly in this town.

⁵ This stream is called by the Indians *Ken-ha-na-ga-ra*. Upon its course, in a ravine 200 feet deep worn in the Hamilton shales, is a fine cascade, known as "*Bouck's Falls*."

⁶ A German name for the rushes which grew upon the banks of the creek at this place.

⁷ Among the early settlers were Peter, son of Adam Vrooman, the patentee; Cornelius and Bartholomew Vrooman, Nicholas Yeck, Adam Brown, Teunis Vrooman, Michael Brown, —Kriesler, Frere Becker, and Stephen Young, on the w.; and William Bouck, the patentee, with his sons Johannes F., Christian, and William, Nicholas York, and Henry Hager, on the e.

avines. Schoharie Creek¹ flows n. through the centre, receiving Platter Kil from the e. and Line Kil from the w. The streams are bordered by steep hillsides rising to a height of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above tide. **Cilboa**, (p. o.), upon Schoharie Creek, is a place of considerable business. **South Cilboa**, (p. o.), in the w. part, contains a church and 25 dwellings. **West Cilboa**, in the n. w. part, is a hamlet. **Mackies Corners**, (Broome Centre p. o.), in the e. part, contains a church and 20 dwellings. Settlement was commenced in 1764, by Matthew and Jacob Dise.² The first preacher was Rev. Joel Peebles, settled in 1808.

JEFFERSON—was formed from Blenheim, Feb. 12, 1803. A part of Summit was taken off in 1819. It is on the s. line of the co., near the s. w. corner. Its surface is a hilly upland, the principal summits being about 1,000 ft. above the valleys, and 2,000 feet above tide. Mine Hill, in the extreme s. part, is estimated to be 3,500 ft. above tide. A high ridge extending n. e. and s. w. through near the centre forms the watershed between Delaware and Mohawk Rivers. Utsyantha Lake is a small sheet of water on the s. line. It is 1,800 feet above tide, and is often mentioned in old documents, and was an angle in the bounds of Albany co. in colonial times. It is the source of the w. branch of the Delaware. **Jefferson**, (p. o.), near the centre, contains 2 churches and 25 houses. **Morseville**, in the n. part is a p. o. **South Jefferson**, is a p. o. in the s. part. The first settlements were made in different parts of the town, in 1794.³ The first preacher was Rev. Stephen Fenn.⁴

MIDDLEBURGH—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797, as "*Middletown*." Its name was changed in 1801. A part was re-annexed to Schoharie March 26, 1798. Fulton was taken off in 1828, and parts were annexed to Broome in 1849. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Schoharie Creek, which extends n. and s. through the town. The highest summits are 600 to 800 ft. above the valley. Schoharie Creek receives Little Schoharie Creek from the e. and Line Kil from the w. The hills bordering upon the streams are usually steep and in many places precipitous. Hops and broomcorn are extensively cultivated. A r. r. has been extended up the valley to Middleburgh, with stations at Borsts and Middleburgh. The sale of an armory at Middleburgh was authorized May 1, 1865. **Middleburgh**, (p. o.), upon Schoharie Creek, contains 4 churches, a private seminary, a paper mill, 2 foundries, and 863 inhabitants. **Hunters Land**, (p. o.), near the s. e. corner, contains 2 churches, a sawmill, gristmill, and about 125 inhabitants. **Mill Valley**, on the line of Fulton, contains a tannery. The first settlements were made by Palatinates, in 1711. This town comprises parts of Schoharie Patent, Lawyer's & Zimmers's 1st Allotment, Thos. Eckerson's, Becker & Eckerson's, Thos. & Cornelius Eckerson's, Clark's, Depeyster's, Vrooman's, John Butler's, Bouck's, Lawrence Lawyer's, Nicholas Mattice's, and the Vlaie Patents. The middle fort of Schoharie stood a little below the present site of Middleburgh Village during the Revolution. There are 7 churches in town; (1 Ref., 1 M. E., 1 Luth., 1 Prot. Epis., 1 True Dutch.)

RICHMONDVILLE—was formed from Cobleskill, April 11, 1845. It lies upon the w. border of the co., a little s. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, separated into two distinct parts by the valley of Cobles Kil, which extends e. and w. through the centre. The highest summits are 500 to 300 ft. above the valley. **Richmondville**,⁵ (p. o.), near the centre, contains three churches, a newspaper office,⁶ several small manufactories, and

¹ A fall in the creek at the village was called by the Indians De-wa-s-e-go.

² These two settlers joined the British and fled to Canada during the Revolution. Among the early settlers after the war were Richard Stanley, Joseph Desiva, Benoni Frazer, Cornelius Lane, John Breaster, Isaac Van Fort, Daniel Conover, and Jacob Homer, all from New England. Ruloff Voorhees kept the first inn, in 1795; John Dise built the first mills, in 1764; and Jonah Soper the first tannery, in 1800. This town embraces a part of the Blenheim Patent, with parts of grants to Ury Richtmeyer, David Buffington, (July, 1770,) and ——— Scott, with a portion of the "State Lands." The last named tracts comprised the lands escheated to the State by failure of title, and the confiscated estates of Tories.

³ Amos and Caleb Northrop settled in the n. part; Sam'l and Noah Judson, near Utsyantha Lake; Henry Sheldermine and James McKenzie, on West Kil; Stephen Marvin, Erastus Judd, and Aaron Jones, near the village. These

were mostly from New England. The first marriage was that of Marvin Judd and Lois Gibbs, Aug. 1800; and the first death, that of Elsie Judd, in June, 1799. Heman Hickok taught the first school, in 1799. Canfield Coe kept the first inn, in 1794; and Rodman Lewis the first store, in 1800. Stephen Judd built the first sawmill, in 1796; and Heman Hickok the first gristmill, in 1799. Eli Jones built the first tannery, in 1810.

⁴ There are 7 churches in this town: 4 Methodist Ep., 1 Presb., and 2 Bap.

⁵ Richmondville Union Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute was built by a joint stock company in 1852, at a cost of \$24,000, including grounds, buildings, and furniture. It was burned Dec. 23, 1853, and was immediately rebuilt at a cost of \$34,000, but was again burned June 30, 1854.

⁶ *Schoharie County Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly. T. Leslie Muller, editor and publisher. Size, 22 by 32 inches. Terms, \$1.25. Established in 1870.

30 inhabitants. **Warnerville**, (p. o.) upon Cobles Kil, at the mouth of West Kil, contains two churches, a seminary,¹ 2 tanneries, and 60 dwellings. **West Richmondville**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made before the Revolution, by George Warner and his two sons Nicholas, George, and Daniel, from Schoharie.²

SCHOHARIE—was formed as a district March 24, 1772, and as a town March 7, 1788. Sharon, Cobleskill, Middleburgh, and Blenheim were taken off in 1797, and Esperance and Wright in 1846. A part of Middleburgh was re-annexed in 1798, and a part of Esperance in 1850. It lies in the N. E. part of the co., its N. E. corner bordering on Schenectady co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. The declivities of the hills are generally gradual slopes, and their summits are 400 to 500 ft. above the valleys.³ Schoharie Creek flows N. through near the centre, receiving Foxes Creek from the E. and Cobles Kil from the W. In the limestone region in this town are numerous caverns.⁴ Hops and broomcorn are largely cultivated. **Schoharie**, (p. o.) the county seat, is situated upon Schoharie Creek, S. of the centre of the town. Besides the co. buildings, it contains 3 churches, the Schoharie Academy, 2 newspaper offices,⁵ an arsenal, and a bank. Pop. 1,200. The village was organized under an act of April 25, 1867. **Central Bridge**, (p. o.) at the mouth of Cobles Kil, is a growing place, and the point of junction of the Schoharie Valley R. R. **Barton Hill**, is a p. o., near the N. E. corner. The first settlement was made in 1711, by a colony of German Palatinates, who had previously located upon the Hudson. This town includes parts of the Schoharie, Morris & Coeyman's, Lawyer & Bergh's, and the 2d Allotment of Lawyer & Zimmer's Patents. The first church, (German,) was established soon after the first settlement.⁶ Rev. Peter Nicholas Sommer was the first clergyman.

SEWARD—named in honor of Gov. Seward, was formed from Sharon, Feb. 11, 1840. It lies on the W. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys. West Kil, the principal stream, flows S. E. through the centre. **Hyndsville**, (p. o.) upon West Kil, in the S. part, contains a sawmill, gristmill, tannery, and 143 inhabitants. **Seward Valley**,⁷ (Seward p. o.) in the N. W. part, and **Cardnerville**, (p. o.) are small villages. **Clove**, is a hamlet. The first settlements were made in the N. part of the town, by a colony of Germans, in 1754.⁸ Their settlement was known as "New Dorlach."

SHARON—was formed from Schoharie, March 17, 1797, as "Dorlach." Its name was changed March 17, 1797. Seward was taken off in 1840. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling and hilly upland. The highest summits, in the S. W. corner, are about 500 ft. above the valleys. West Kil, flowing S. through the W. part, is the principal stream. In the underlying limestone are numerous caves. Hops are largely produced. **Sharon Springs**, (p. o.) a little N. W. of the centre, is celebrated for its sulphur and chalybeate springs.⁹ It contains 10 large hotels and 14 boarding houses, for visitors to the

¹ Warnerville Seminary was built in 1851, at a cost of about \$25,000, grounds and furniture being \$3,000 additional. It is now a private female seminary known as "Dean College."

² Geo. Mann, John and Henry Shafer, Andrew Michael, Elijah Hadsell, John Lick, and John Dingman, settled soon after the Revolution. The first school (German) was taught by — Skinsky. The first inn was kept by — Bohall; the first store by Geo. Skillmans; the first sawmill was built by a company of settlers; and the first gristmill by David Lawyer, on Cobles Kil. The town is comprised in the Skinner and portions of the Franklin, John F. Bouck, and B. Glazier Patents. Bouck's Patent, of 3,600 acres, was granted March 19, 1754, and Glazier's, of 3,000 acres, July 21, 1772.

³ The grade of the Alb. & Susq. R. R., upon the N. line of this town, is 350 ft. above tide.

⁴ Ball's Cave, otherwise called Gebhardt's Cave, 4 mi. E. of the courthouse, was first explored in Sept. 1831. Its entrance is funnel-shaped, 70 ft. deep, in a forest. It descends about 100 ft. below the surface. A stream of water, with small cascades, flows through it. About 1853, it was purchased by W. H. Knapp, of N. Y., with the design of making it a popular place of resort. When first explored, it abounded in magnificent stalactites, of the purest white, translucent and fibrous.

⁵ *Schoharie Republican*, (Dem.) weekly. A. A. Hunt, editor and publisher. Size, 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1819.

Schoharie Union, (Rep.) weekly. C. C. Kuomer, editor and publisher. Size, 26 by 40 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1833.

⁶ A lot of 14 acres in Huntersfield, was conveyed Jan. 3, 1737, by Johannes Sheffer, Hendrick Couradt and Johannes Ingold, to Jonas Le Roy and Peter Speis, for the support of the Middleburgh and Schoharie high and low Dutch churches. By an act of Feb. 8, 1799, the two congregations were empowered to divide and mutually release this lot.

⁷ Locally known as "Neelys Hollow."

⁸ The first settlers were Sebastian France, Michael Merckley, Henry Hinds, and Ernest Pretz. Among the other early settlers were Caleb Crospot, Wm. Ernest Spornhyer, and Conrad Brown, who located near the Luth. church; and Wm. Ripsomah, Henry France, Henry Hanes, Geronimus Crysler, and John Peter, and Martin, sons of Rev. Peter Nicholas Sommer, the first Schoharie pastor. The first German school was taught by — Plaugher; the first inn was kept by Thos. Almy; the first store by Wm. F. Spornhyer. Wm. Hynds built the first sawmill, and Henry Hanes the first gristmill. The first birth was that of a son of — France.

⁹ These springs are visited by great numbers in summer. The waters upon analysis, are found to contain the sulphates of magnesia and lime, the chlorides of sodium and magnesium, hyposulphurets of calcium and sodium, and sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

The waters flowing over vegetable substances incrust them with white and flocculent sulphur. In the neighborhood is a chalybeate spring. The vicinity derives interest from caves containing stalactites and beautiful crystals of sulphate of lime. A quarter of a mile below the spring is a fine cascade. A copious spring of common water gushes from the rocks a short distance above, in volume sufficient to turn a mill.

springs, of whom 2,500 might be accommodated. There is also a plane factory, 2 saw mills and a gristmill. Pop. 520. **Rockville**, upon the turnpike, about a quarter of a mi. above the springs, contains a church and 30 dwellings. **Sharon Centre**, (p. o.), **Sharon Hill**, (Sharon p. o.), in the s. e. part, and **Leesville**, (p. o.), in the n. w. part, are small villages. **Engellville**, (p. o.), near the w. line, and **Beekmans Corners**, near the s. line, are hamlets. Col. Calvin Rich, from New England, is said to have been the first settler.¹ July 9, 1781, the tory Dextader, with a party of 300 Indians, made a descent upon Currytown, Montgomery co.; and on his return, with his plunder and prisoners, he was overtaken by an American force, under Col. Willett. An engagement ensued, in which about 40 Indians were killed, and the remainder fled. The battle ground is about 2 mi. e. of Sharon Springs. There are 8 churches in this town; 2 Luth., 1 Bap., 1 Prot. Ep., 1 R. C., 1 Presb., 1 Calv. and 1 Meth. Ep.

SUMMIT—was formed from Jefferson and Cobleskill, April 13, 1819. It is the s. w. corner town of the co., lying principally on the w. border. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland. The central ridge forms a portion of the watershed between Susquehanna and Mohawk Rivers, the highest summits being 2,000 to 2,300 ft. above tide. Charlotte River, the principal stream, flows s. w. through the w. part. **Summit**, (p. o.), upon the ridge, near the centre, contains 2 churches. It is 2,200 ft. above tide. **Charlotteville**, (p. o.), upon Charlotte River, in the s. w. part, is the seat of the New York Conference Seminary. **Lutheranville**, is in the n. w. part, and **Eminence**, (p. o.), on the line of Blenheim. The first settlement was made in 1794, by Frederick Prosper, from Dutchess county.²

WRIGHT—named in honor of Gov. Silas Wright, was formed from Schoharie, April 4, 1846. It is the n. town on the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland. The highest summits, along the s. line, are 600 to 800 ft. above the valleys. The principal stream is Foxes Creek, flowing n. w. through the centre. **Callupville**, (p. o.), is near the centre, **Shutters Corners**, (p. o.), in the w. part, and **Waldenville**, near the e. line. The town comprises the whole of several patents and parts of several others, principally granted from 1760 to 1770. The first settlement was made by Jacob Zimmer, near Gallupville, several years prior to the Revolution.³ A stone house built by Johannes Becker, an early settler, was used as a fort during the war.⁴

¹ Calvin Pike, William Vanderwerker, Conrad Fritche, Abraham and John Merences, John Malick, and Peter Courment, were early settlers, and were obliged to flee to Schoharie or Fort Hunter for safety during the war. Wm. Beekman kept the first store; John Hunt built the first sawmill; Omeo Lagrange the first gristmill; John Hunt the first clothing works, and Frederick & Crouck the first tannery. The town comprises a part of Frederick & Young's Patent of 20,000 acres, granted Sept. 25, 1761; a tract granted to Bradt & Livingston, of 8,000 acres; a part of John D. Gross' Tract; a tract granted to Johannes Lawyer, jr., Jacob Boist, and others, of 7,000 acres, Aug. 14, 1761; and a small part of the New Dorlach Patent. The first owners of New Dorlach Patent were Michael, Johannes, Johannes Jost, and Jacob B. Boist, Johan Braun, Wm. Baueh, Michael Heltzinger, Henrick Hanes, Johannes Shaffer, Johannes and Jacob Lawyer, Christian Zeh, Matthias Baumann, Lambert Sternberg, Barent Keyser, and Peter Nicholas Sommer. The patent provided that any differences that might arise were to be settled by arbitration.

² Clement Davis, Samuel Allen, Martin Van Buren, Morris Kid, Robert and Abraham Van Duser, A. M. Frydenburgh, Joseph L. Barnet, Amos Baldwin, Jonathan Hughes, Baltus Prosper, and James Brown were early settlers. The first birth was that of — Frydenaugh, and the first marriage that of Clement Davis and Lovina Allen, in 1797. Daniel Harris taught the first school in 1798. Benj. Rider kept the first inn, James Burns the first store, and — Van Buren the first sawmill. The town comprises a part of Straasburgh, Charlotte River, Stephen Skinner, and Walter Franklin Patents.

³ Among the early settlers were Johannes Becker, — Shaffer, Frederick Denning, John Narhold, Frederick Beller, Christopher Shoetelt, and John Hilsley. Jacob Zimmer kept the first inn, John and Henry Beck the first store, Jacob Zimmer built the first gristmill, and Zimmer, Becker & Shaffer the first sawmill.

⁴ On the morning of July 26, 1782, a band of tories and Indians appeared in the valley of Foxes Creek, murdered several persons, took some prisoners, and attempted to dislodge the inmates of the stone house, but failed.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.



THIS county, named from Gen. Phillip Schuyler, of Albany, was formed from Steuben, Chemung, and Tompkins, April 17, 1854. It lies upon both sides of the s. extremity of Seneca Lake; is centrally distant 160 mi. from Albany, and contains 352 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly an undulating and hilly upland, divided into two distinct ridges by the deep valley of Seneca Lake and its inlet. The highest summits are 600 to 1,000 feet above Seneca Lake, and 1,200 to 1,600 feet above tide. A bluff 100 to 300 feet high extends along the shores of the lake, too steep for profitable cultivation; but farther inland the hills are bordered by long and gradual slopes and are generally arable to their very summits. The extreme

s. part of the co. assumes a more hilly and broken character. Catharine Creek, flowing into the head of Seneca Lake, is the principal stream. Its course is through a deep, narrow, and winding valley bordered by steep hillsides 400 to 600 feet high. Upon it are numerous falls, affording abundance of water-power, and near its mouth is a marshy region of considerable extent, known as Catharine marsh. Meads Creek, a tributary of Chemung River, drains the s. w. corner, and Cayuta Creek the s. e. corner. The other streams are small creeks and brooks, mostly discharging their waters into Seneca Lake. A few streams take their rise along the n. e. border and flow into Cayuga Lake. Little and Mud Lakes, two smaller sheets of water along the w. border, discharge their waters through Mud Creek into Conhocton River. Cayuta Lake is a fine sheet of water, in the e. part of the co. Hector Falls, upon a small stream flowing into Seneca Lake from the e., is one of the finest cascades in the State. The Watkins and Havana glens are noted for their wild and picturesque scenery, and are annually visited by great numbers. The rocks of this co. mostly belong to the Portage and Chemung groups,—the former occupying the n. and the latter the s. part of the co. In the deep valley along the shore of the Seneca Lake, in the extreme n. part of the co., are found outcrops of Genesee slate. The only good building stone in the co. is the thin-bedded sandstone separating the thick beds of shale. In many places these rocks are covered deeply with drift deposits. The soil upon the highlands is clayey and gravelly, principally derived from the disintegration of the shales; and in many places this is underlaid by hardpan. In the valleys the soil is gravelly loam intermixed with alluvium.

Agriculture forms the leading and almost the sole occupation of the people. Spring grains are extensively grown, and stock and wool growing and dairying are largely carried on. The climate and soil are both better adapted to pasturage than to tillage. Fruit is becoming an important article of culture, and all kinds adapted to the climate succeed well. A limited amount of manufacturing is carried on at Watkins and Havana, and there are extensive Canal trans-shippments here, employing many laborers and much capital.

In 1854, Commissioners appointed to locate the county buildings, fixed upon Havana as the county seat. The action of the Commissioners was resisted by the Board of Supervisors, and by them the county seat was located at Watkins, at the head of Seneca Lake. A courthouse was erected at each village; subsequently the courts decided against the action of the Commissioners, and, April 13, 1857, an act was passed by the legislature confirming the location of the county seat at Havana. At their annual meetings in the fall of 1857 and 1858, the Board of Supervisors passed resolutions changing the location to Watkins, and by an act of April 24, 1867, the county seat of this county was permanently fixed at Watkins, upon condition that suitable buildings should be provided without expense to the co. The site was to be approved by a Board of Commissioners, and the structures were to be as good as those at Havana, and the latter were to be sold upon the transfer of the county courts and offices to Watkins. The Supervisors were allowed to permit the use of parts of the old to be used in the new buildings. The premises were to be ready for use by Oct. 1, 1869, and the transfer was accordingly made, thus terminating a long and spirited controversy between the two villages.

There is no poorhouse in this county, but the county supports its poor in the adjoining co. poorhouses.

The Chemung Canal extends from the head of Seneca Lake through the valley of Catharine Creek, and unites with the Chemung at Elmira, with a branch also to Corning. It is enlarged so that the large boats of the Erie Canal can ascend as far as Havana. The Elmira, Jefferson and Canandaigua R. R. extends from Elmira along the w. shore of Seneca Lake to Canandaigua. It is leased by the Northern Central Railway of Pa., which by using the "Central" R. R. track runs its trains to Rochester. Between Watkins and Elmira it has a third rail for 6 ft. and 4 ft. 8½ inch gauge cars. The line of the Sodus Bay, Corning and N. Y. R. R. will pass through the w. border of this county.

In 1779, Sullivan's army marched through the defiles along Catharine Creek, closely pursuing the Indians, who were flying from the fatal battle of "Newtown," (now Elmira). So great was the terror of the Indians that they neglected to defend the passes, and the American army marched unmolested through the only place where successful resistance was practicable. Upon the conclusion of peace, many of the soldiers belonging to the army returned to this region and located upon land which had been first brought to their notice in this campaign. The first settlements in the co. were made on Catharine Creek, near the present site of Havana, in 1788, and on the shores of Seneca Lake, in 1790. The town of Hector belonged to the Military Tract; the towns of Catharine, Dix, and Reading, to the Watkins and Flint Purchase; and Tyrone and Orange, to the Phelps and Gorham Purchase.

In the late war, volunteers enlisted in this county under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Elmira, where the 107th, 141st, and 161st Regiments were, for in this year parts of the 23d, 89th, and 107th N. Y. Vols. were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION OF TOWNS SINCE 1860, AND THEIR POLITICAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860, AND FOR GOVERNOR AT EACH ELECTION OF THAT OFFICER SINCE THAT TIME. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Catharine.....	3,688	1,622	1,629	258	99	235	114	238	122	237	125	301	113	259	136
Cayuta.....	708	636	641	59	106	46	112	50	120	58	127	59	130	62	126
Dix.....	2,908	3,432	5,455	346	303	325	319	398	286	423	380	488	442	488	563
Hector.....	5,623	5,049	4,905	849	442	768	420	829	459	849	443	842	524	778	468
Montour.....	1,854	1,854	1,854	149	221	152	290	170	261	172	239	169	241	172	239
Orange.....	2,964	2,094	1,960	284	230	228	253	256	244	215	267	247	271	191	253
Reading.....	1,453	1,682	1,751	216	140	200	124	236	143	232	138	239	156	217	188
Tyrone.....	2,096	2,073	1,993	276	239	271	215	283	246	302	232	302	242	269	212
Total.....	18,840	18,441	18,989	2,551	1,708	2,294	1,709	2,570	1,890	2,576	1,884	2,767	2,047	2,505	2,118

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SCHUYLER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	200,551	\$4,378,648	\$32,431	\$4,261,478	.....	\$9,807 28	\$10,176 65	\$3,210 54	\$7,491 27	0.72
1860..	200,551	4,378,648	332,431	4,711,079	\$4,280,723	9,907 28	10,176 65	3,210 54	13,198 90	0.85
1861..	200,597	4,062,468	346,250	4,408,718	4,280,723	10,493 15	14,059 72	3,210 54	13,377 26	0.86
1862..	201,689	4,015,299	420,271	4,435,570	5,507,289	11,670 67	8,580 99	4,130 47	22,029 16	0.94
1863..	201,256	3,953,735	424,723	4,378,458	5,507,289	15,698 32	14,102 71	4,130 47	23,405 98	1.04
1864..	200,933	3,970,300	556,240	4,526,540	6,424,723	58,529 31	50,140 80	4,818 55	28,911 25	2.22
1865..	200,933	3,970,300	556,240	4,526,540	4,951,143	58,529 31	50,140 80	3,713 36	19,371 34	2.66
1866..	200,895	3,671,443	633,455	4,304,933	4,893,355	51,093 04	62,371 99	3,670 05	23,549 46	2.87
1867..	196,819	3,430,493	473,994	3,904,487	4,706,938	51,517 77	53,621 58	5,893 67	29,689 06	2.99
1868..	197,583	3,266,326	333,612	3,599,938	4,404,487	39,970 24	68,750 77	5,505 61	20,040 44	3.05
1869..	197,597	3,194,515	317,750	3,512,265	3,799,938	34,415 33	76,380 65	4,749 92	16,624 73	3.32
1870..	198,515	3,099,395	368,881	3,468,276	3,784,076	28,691 69	33,903 47	4,730 09	22,752 97	2.38

¹ The area of villages is not included in this column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1855	134,336	63,000	197,336
1860	147,234	55,230	202,473
1865	138,154	54,755	192,909

CATHARINE—was named from Catharine Montour, a French woman who married an Indian, and exerted great influence among them. The town was formed from "Newtown," (now Elmira, Chemung co.,) March 15, 1798. Catlin and Veteran (Chemung co.) were taken off in 1823, and Montour in 1860. A part of Newfield (Tompkins co.) was annexed June 4, 1853, and a part was added to Cayuta, April 17, 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the co. E. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Cayuta Lake lies in the N. E. part; and its outlet, Cayuta Creek, flows s. into the Susquehanna. **Catharine**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, has 2 churches and 40 dwellings. **Alpine**, (p. o.,) on the s. E. border, is partly in this town. **Lawrence**, (p. o.,) is in the N. part, and **Odessa**, (p. o.,) on the line of Montour, is a small village. The first settlement in town was made at Havana, in 1788, by Silas Wolcott and — Wilson.¹ The first religious meeting was held at the house of Mr. P. Bowers, by a Presbyterian minister, in 1794.

CAYUTA—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) Feb. 22, 1811. Parts of Catharine and Erin (Chemung co.) were annexed in 1854. The town was transferred from Tioga to Tompkins co. March 22, 1822. It is the s. E. corner town in the co., and its surface is a hilly upland. Cayuta Creek flows s. E. through the town, in a narrow valley bordered by steep hillsides 300 to 600 feet high. **Cayuta**, (p. o.,) contains about 20 dwellings. **Alpine**, (p. o.,) on the N. line of the town, is a small village. The first settlement was made in the valley of the Cayuta, near West Cayuta, in 1801, by Capt. Gabriel Ogden, Rev. David Janes and Jos. Thomas,—the first two from Tioga co., and the last from Athens, Penn.² The first religious services were held by Rev. Mr. Janes, (Bap.,) at his own house, in 1802.

DIX—named from the Hon. John A. Dix—was formed from Catlin, (Chemung co.,) April 17, 1835. Parts of Reading and Hector were annexed April 28, 1869. In consideration of the latter, Dix agreed to pay to Hector, the cost of a new bridge over the Seneca Inlet. It lies on the w. side of Catharine Creek, and extends from the head of Seneca Lake to the s. bounds of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, the summits rising 400 to 700 feet above the lake. Catharine Creek, and smaller streams, drain its surface. A little s. w. from the head of the lake, a deep glen extends several miles in length, bordered by perpendicular rocks 200 to 300 feet high. A small stream that flows through it has several pretty cascades. This glen has been rendered accessible to visitors, and from 30,000 to 50,000 visit the place annually. **Watkins**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, at the head of Seneca Lake, was incorp. as "Jefferson," April 11, 1842; its name was changed April 18, 1852, and the various acts relating to it were consolidated April 3, 1861. The corporation includes a part of the town of Reading. Besides the courthouse, clerk's office, and jail, it has a sanitarium, 2 newspaper offices,³ 2 national banks, (cap. \$125,000,) several manufactories, and extensive coal transshipment works. It is an important R. R. station, and 2 steamers ply between this place and Geneva throughout the year. It has 5 churches,⁴ and 2,639 inhabitants. **Beaver Dams**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. corner, has 2 churches, several manufactories, and about 30 dwellings. **Townsend**, (p. o.,) near the w. line, has 2 churches, several mills, and 40 dwellings. **Crawford Settlement**, (Moreland p. o.,) near the s. line, has 2 churches and thirty dwellings. Settlement was begun near the head of the lake and along the valley of Catharine Creek, about 1800.⁵

HECTOR—was formed from Ovid, (Seneca co.,) March 30, 1802. A part was annexed to Dix, April 20, 1869, and a part to Reading by the same act. It is the s. w. corner township of the Military Tract and the N. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling up-

¹ Geo. Mills, Wm. McClure, Phineas Bowers, John King, and two families by the name of Stevens, settled in the valley at and near Havana, in 1789-90. Anthony Broderick kept the first school in a house owned by Phineas Bowers, in 1792-93. Silas Wolcott kept the first inn, soon after his settlement, and Isaac Baldwin and George Mills the first store, in 1805, at Havana. Phineas Bowers erected the first grist and sawmills, at or near the village.

² Hermion White, Benj. Chambers, and Jeremiah Taylor settled in the same vicinity in 1803; Moses Brown, Laugstaff Compton, and others in 1804. The first bride was that of Rosetta, daughter of Jonathan Thomas, in Jan'y, 1804; the first marriage, that of Ebenezer Edwards and Sarah Ogden, in 1804; and the first death, that of Jos. Thomas, in July, 1802. Robert Lokerby taught the first school, in a house belonging to Elder Janes, in the winter of 1805. Capt. Gabriel Ogden kept the first inn, at West Cayuta, in 1805, and Jesse White the first store, in 1808. John White erected the first sawmill, on the E. branch of the Cayuta,

in 1816, and John Ennis the first gristmill, 2 miles below West Cayuta, in 1817.

³ *Watkins Express*, (Rep.), weekly. Levi M. Gano, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1861. *Schuyler County Democrat*, (Dem.), M. H. Baldwin, ed. and publisher. Size 23 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1861.

⁴ Presb., Meth. Episc., Bap., Prot. Episc., and R. C. The Presb. church cost \$50,000.

⁵ Judge John Dow settled at the head of Seneca Lake in 1789-90, and in 1793 settled in Reading. Geo. Mills, David Culver, and John and Wm. Watkins were also among the early settlers. The first settlers at the village of Townsend were Claudius Townsend, Consider B. Evans, Jonas Blower, and Dods Benson, in 1823; Ebenezer Perry was the first settler at Beaver Dams. At this place two dams were built across Port Creek, by beavers; one of the dams still remains. A swamp, formed by the lower dam, is an alluvial deposit 400 feet deep, from which lime is made.

land, its highest summits being 500 to 700 ft. above Seneca Lake. The bluffs bordering upon the lake are 100 to 300 ft. high, and nearly perpendicular. It is drained by a large number of small creeks flowing into Seneca and Cayuga Lakes. Hector Falls, upon a small creek in the s. w. part of the town, is a cascade made by the stream flowing down the bluff which borders upon the lake. **Perry City**, (p. o.,) upon the e. line of the town, contains a Friends' meeting house and about 150 inhabitants; **Mecklenburgh**, (p. o.,) situated about 2 mi. s. w. of Perry City, is a flourishing village. **Reynoldsville**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, contains a church and about 125 inhabitants; **Bennetsburgh**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, contains a church and several mills, &c.; **Burdett**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, contains 3 churches, a woolen factory, agricultural implement factory, iron foundry, gristmill, sawmill, tannery, and 400 inhabitants; **Peach Orchard**, (Hector p. o.,) in the n. w. part, contains 3 churches and 40 dwellings; **Polkville**, (Logan p. o.,) is a small village n. w. of the centre. **Smiths Valley**, is a p. o. **Searsburgh**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 10 dwellings. **North Hector**, and **Cayutaville**, are p. offices; and **Steamburgh**, (Seneca p. o.,) is a hamlet. John Livingston and Wm. Wickham settled in 1791, in the n. w. part of the town, on the bank of the lake.¹

MONTOUR—was formed from Catharine, (including its western part,) March 3, 1860. It lies along the deep valley of Catharine Creek and the line of the Chemung Canal, and N. C. Railway. **Havana**, (p. o.,) was incorp. May 13, 1836, and its charter was revised April 11, 1868; it was for some years the county seat. It has 2 national banks, 2 newspaper offices,² several flouring mills and manufactures, and a considerable amount of business. Pop. 1,273. It is at the head of the canal enlargement on the Chemung Canal, and was intended to be the site of "People's College." It was incorp. April 12, 1853, and fine buildings were erected in 1857. By an act of May 14, 1863, the income and revenue granted by Congress, July 2, 1862, in aid of colleges for teaching agriculture and the mechanic arts, were offered to the People's College at Havana, but with conditions as to endowment and preparation which the trustees of the latter were unable to meet. It was finally, by act of April 27, 1863, granted to the Cornell University, but not without still offering the opportunity to the People's College, of meeting the conditions within three months, which they failed to do. Upon the project being abandoned, it was for a time proposed to found a Masonic Asylum or Seminary, but it is now understood to be in course of organization as a Baptist Seminary.

ORANGE—was formed Feb. 20, 1836, on the division of "Jersey," which lost its existence at that time, being formed into Orange and Bradford. It had been formed from Wayne, Steuben co., Feb. 12, 1813. In 1842, a small part of Hornby was annexed, and in 1854, a small part of Bradford. It lies in the s. w. corner of the co., being bounded e. by the pre-emption line. It contains 32,000 acres, and its surface is a rolling and hilly upland broken by irregular valleys. **Monterey**, (Orange p. o.,) has 3 churches, a gristmill, 2 inns, and 3 stores. **Sugar Hill**, **East Orange**, and **Pine Creek**, are post-offices. Settlement was began in 1799, by Abraham Rozenback and Samuel Scomp, n. e. of Monterey.³

READING—was formed from "*Frederickstown*," (now Wayne, Steuben co.,) Feb. 17, 1806. A part was annexed to Dix and a part of Hector added to this town April 20, 1869. It lies upon the w. bank of Seneca Lake, and is the central town upon the n. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland 400 to 500 ft. above the lake. The bluffs upon the shore are very steep and in many places precipitous. Its streams are small brooks and creeks. The soil is mostly a clay loam. **Reading Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 27 dwellings; **Irelandville**, (Reading p. o.,) contains 14 dwellings. **North Reading**, is a p. o. The Northern Railway of Pa., extends through this town, but with no station. A

¹ Reuben Smith and his sons, Reuben, Jabez, Sam'l, Harvey, Caleb, and Chauncey W. from Canaan, Conn., settled on Military Lots 20 and 21, in 1794; Richard Ely and Grover Smith, a little s. of Peach Orchard, and Daniel Everts, s. of the same place, in 1795, all from Salisbury, Conn. The first child born was Polly Everts; the first marriage, that of Stephen Pratt and Betsey Livingston; and the first death, that of Wm. Wickham. The first school was taught at Peach Orchard, by John Livingston. Wm. Wickham kept the first inn, near Peach Orchard, and John B. Seeley the first store, at Hector Falls. The first gristmill and carding machine were put in operation at the same place, by Samuel B. Seeley.

² *Havana Journal*, (Rep.,) weekly. A. G. Ball, editor and publisher. Size 23 by 41. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1849.

Havana Enterprise, (Neutral,) semi-monthly. M. N. Weed, editor and prop. Size — by 22. Terms 25 cts.

³ Henry Switzer settled in Switzer Hill in 1820. Asa Nash was the first settler in Monterey in 1811. Abner and Thos. Hurd, and Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, were early settlers in the s. e. part of the town. — Chapman, Wm. Wilkins, Wm. De Witt, Andrew Foot, Danl. Curtiss, and Jedediah Miller settled on Meads Creek in 1811. Elsie Switzer was the first child born. The first school was taught by Dan'l McDougall, in 1819, near Monterey.

settlement was begun at Reading Centre, by Judge John Dow, in 1798.¹ There are two churches in this town; Bap. and Meth. Ep.

Coal Point has grown up as a small village within a few years, it being the coal station of the "Morris Run Coal Co.," and "Bloss Coal Co." It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. n. from Watkins. A malthouse, brewery, hotel, foundry, and some of the finest buildings in Watkins, are included in the town of Reading.

TYRONE—was formed from Wayne, Steuben co., April 16, 1822. It is the n. w. cor. town in the co. Its surface is an elevated upland divided into several ridges by the valleys and streams. Its principal stream is flowing s. w. Little Lake, upon the w. border, is 3 mi. long and about 1 wide; and Mud Lake, in the s. w. corner, is 2 mi. long and about 3 quarters mi. wide. These lakes lie in deep valleys, and are bordered by nearly precipitous hills which rise 300 to 400 ft. above them. **Tyrone**, (p. o.), a little east of Mud Lake, contains one church, 1 gristmill, 3 sawmills, 4 tanneries, cidermills, several manufactories, and 210 inhabitants; **Weston**, (p. o.), $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. n. w. of Tyrone, contains 2 churches and 177 inhabitants; **Altay**, (p. o.), a little e. of the centre, contains a church, tannery, 2 sawmills, a steam flouring mill, and 144 inhabitants; **Wayne**, (p. o.), in the n. w. corner of the town, at the head of Little Lake, has 3 churches, a hotel, store, and 2 groceries. A small part of the village lies in Steuben county. Pop. 165. **Pine Grove**, (p. o.) contains a church and six houses. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Gen. Wm. Kernan, on a tract of 4,000 acres, purchased by Thomas O'Connor.² The first church edifice, (Union,) was erected by the Presb. and Bap.; Rev. Joseph Crawford, (Presb.,) and Rev. Van Rensselaer Wall (Bap.,) were the first preachers.³

SENECA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Cayuga, March 29, 1804. A part of Tompkins was taken off in 1817, and a part of Wayne in 1823. It lies w. of the centre of the State, centrally distant 156 mi. from Albany, and contains 420 sq. mi. It occupies the greater part of the land which lies between Seneca and Cayuga Lakes, and extends several mi. n. of Seneca Lake Outlet. A high ridge enters the co. from Tompkins and occupies nearly one-fourth of its surface. The summit of the extreme s. portion of this ridge in this county is 700 to 800 feet above Seneca Lake, 1,100 to 1,250 feet above tide. Toward the n. it gradually declines to the level of Seneca Lake. The ridge is bordered in some places by steep declivities, and in others by gradual slopes, and in the s. part of the co. generally terminates in high bluffs on the shores of the lakes. At the foot of Seneca Lake the bluffs, on an average, are about 20 feet high; but toward the s. they gradually rise to an elevation of 100 to 150 feet. At the foot of Cayuga Lake the shore is low and shelving; but in Romulus a bluff shore commences, which gradually increases in height until on the s. border of the county it attains an elevation of 150 to 200 feet. From the summits of the bluff to the central summit of the ridge the land generally rises in gradual slopes, broken in a few places by sharp

¹ David Culver settled near Reading Centre, in 1800, and Alexander Huston, near Irelandville, in 1802. The first marriage was that of Elisha Culver and Susan Diven; and the first birth that of Minor Culver. The first school was taught by Ira Parker, at the Centre. David Culver kept the first inn, n. of the Centre, and David Culver, jr., the first store, at the same place. Eliadla Parker erected the first sawmill.

² Mr. O'Connor was among the early settlers, and resided for a time in a log house on the shore of Little Lake. He was accompanied by a son and daughter,—the former of whom is Hon. Charles O'Connor, the eminent New York

lawyer. Abraham Fleet, sr., from New Jersey, and Capt. John Seabring, were among the first settlers near Tyrone Village, in 1800; Thaddens Gersham, and Abraham Bennett settled about 1801. Simon Fleet was the first child born in town. The first school was taught at Tyrone Village, by Hugh Jameson; the first inn was kept by Capt. Williams, and the first store by Thos. O'Connor, near the n. w. corner of the town. The first mill and factory were erected at Tyrone Village by Ralph Opdyke.

³ There are now 7 churches; 3 Bap., 2 Presb. and 2 M. E.

declivities of a terrace-like formation. From Ovid toward the *N.* the land abruptly descends about 200 feet, and then by gradual slopes to the level of Seneca River. The region immediately *N.* of Seneca Lake Outlet, and *w.* of the Cayuga Lake Outlet, is level, and some of it is marshy. In the *N. W.* corner of the co. is a great number of alluvial ridges, composed principally of gravel. These ridges extend in a *N.* and *S.* direction, and 30 to 50 feet high. Their declivities are generally very abrupt toward the *N., E.,* and *W.,* but more gradual toward the *S.*

The geological formation of the county is very simple. The rocks overlies each other in parallel layers slightly dipping toward the *S.* The lowest rocks that crop out in the co. are those of the Onondaga salt group, including both the red shales and gypsum. They are found along Seneca River, where the gypsum is extensively quarried. Next above these are heavy, compact masses of the corniferous limestone, occupying a belt of country 2 to 3 miles wide *S.* of Seneca River. The intermediate waterlime and Onondaga limestone strata are developed in this county only in very thin and scarcely noticeable layers. The corniferous limestone furnishes a building stone of great excellence and is extensively quarried. Next in order come the Marcellus and Hamilton shales, occupying a broad belt through the co. and extending nearly to the summits of the ridges; the Tully limestone, a layer of only a few feet in thickness, but valuable from lime manufactured from it; and the Genesee slate, a dark, shaly rock which crowns the summits of the southern hills. These rocks throughout the co. are covered with a deep deposit of drift, consisting of clay, and gravel, and hardpan, and crop out only along the shores of the lake, the narrow ravines of the streams, and the steep declivities of the ridges. In the *N. W.* corner of the co. this drift is arranged in ridges with narrow valleys scooped out between them.

The principal stream is Seneca River, forming the outlet of Seneca Lake. It has a course of about 14 mi. between the two lakes, and in that distance falls 60 feet. The falls are principally at Waterloo and Seneca Falls, furnishing an excellent water-power at the latter place. From Cayuga Lake, Seneca River flows *N. E.* through a marshy region and forms a portion of the *E.* boundary of the co. Clyde River, a tributary of the Seneca, flows through a portion of the marshy region in the *N. E.* corner. The other streams are all small brooks and creeks, and for the most part are rapid torrents flowing in deep gulfs worn in the shaly rocks. They are frequently interrupted by waterfalls, are nearly dry in summer, and are subject to severe freshets.

Seneca Lake, the *W.* border of which forms the greater part of the west boundary of the co., is 35 mi. long and 1 to 4 mi. broad. It is 216 feet above Lake Ontario, and 447 feet above tide. It occupies a deep valley between the hills, and it varies in depth from 300 to 630 feet. Its shores are generally bold, and from their summits the land slopes upward to a height of 200 to 700 feet above its surface, furnishing some of the most quiet and beautiful scenery in the State. This lake is seldom frozen over, and steamboats run upon it throughout the year. Cayuga Lake occupies a parallel valley on the *E.* border of the co., and is 38 miles long and 1 to 3½ miles wide. It is 60 feet below Seneca, and its greatest depth is 346 feet. It freezes only towards the outlet where the water is shallow. A large extent of land, immediately adjoining and lying along the course of its outlet, is swampy (forming the tract known as the "Montezuma Marshes"). Further *S.* the shores are bluff and the country is of the same general character as that bordering upon Seneca Lake.

The soil is generally of a very excellent quality. The sandy and gravelly loam of the drift deposits are well adapted to either grain raising, or grazing and dairying. The lower portions of the ridges are enriched by the disintegration of the rocks above, making the soil very productive. The lowlands bordering upon Seneca River are clayey and in many places mixed with disintegrated gypsum and limestone. North of the river have been found extensive marl deposits of great agricultural value. North of the foot of Seneca Lake is a sandy region once considered worthless; but upon trial the soil has been found susceptible of being made productive at little expense. The marshy regions *W.* of Cayuga Outlet are covered with thick deposits of marl and muck. Measures have been instituted to drain these marshes; if successful a new and exceedingly fertile region will be added to the productive lands of the State.

The co. is a half-shire, the co. seats being located respectively at Ovid and Waterloo.¹ The courthouse and clerk's office at Ovid are brick buildings, situated in the e. part of the village. The combined courthouse and jail at Waterloo is a brick building, situated near the railroad, fronting the public square, in the w. part of the village. The county poorhouse is located upon a farm of 126½ acres, 4 miles s. e. of Waterloo, Fayette, and is of stone, 2½ stories, with a wing 1½ stories; the former 75 by 40, and the latter 20 by 20 feet, substantially built and well kept. The farm and premises are valued at \$20,000. A separate building, 20 by 30, of stone, 2 stories high, is devoted—the lower story to the insane, and the upper to a school.

The Cayuga and Seneca Canal crosses the northern part of the co., and the main line of the Erie Canal, the extreme n. e. corner, and both have been enlarged. The Auburn Branch of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. extends through the towns of Seneca Falls and Waterloo. The "Geneva & Ithaca Railroad" has been projected to run diagonally across the co., and one or more routes of a railroad from Great Sodus Bay southward through this co. have been proposed, but none of these have been built. The latter is known as the "Pennsylvania & Sodus Bay Railroad," and is under construction. A street railroad from Seneca Falls to Waterloo has been proposed, but is not built.

The lands in this co. were first brought to the notice of the whites by the expedition of Gen. Sullivan, which passed along the banks of Seneca Lake in 1779. Small pieces of land at that time had been cleared and were under cultivation. Many of Sullivan's soldiers, attracted by the beauty and fertility of the lands, after the war settled in various parts of the co. The first settler, Job Smith, who located at Seneca Falls in 1787, and the second, Andrew Dunlap, who located at Ovid in 1789, came in by way of Chemung River. The third settler, Lawrence Van Clief, who settled at Seneca Falls in 1789, came in by way of Oneida Lake and Seneca River. After 1790, settlement progressed rapidly, and the most fertile lands were speedily occupied. In 1791, the State Road, known as the "*Geneva Road*," was built from Whitestown to Geneva; and this soon became the great highway for immigration. This co. formed the extreme w. portion of the Military Tract; and many of the early settlers were old soldiers who had drawn their portion of public land here in the military townships of Romulus, Ovid and Junius.

In the late war volunteers enlisted in this county under orders dated July 7, 1862; were to be organized at Geneva when the 126th and 148th regiments New York Volunteers, were formed in this year. Parts of the 33d, 50th, (engineers), 160th and 194th infantry, 8th cavalry, and 1st veteran cavalry, were also enlisted in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Covert.....	2,410	2,261	2,240	299	231	243	232	278	261	252	288	240	307	212	263
Fayette.....	3,742	3,509	3,364	336	414	263	436	310	496	300	433	322	478	259	440
Junius.....	1,316	1,442	1,430	196	131	151	135	155	155	165	145	171	152	100	132
Lodi.....	2,067	1,992	1,924	217	243	208	229	245	245	247	229	259	216	229	200
Ovid.....	2,538	2,362	2,405	283	258	245	258	270	276	308	234	299	258	284	247
Romulus.....	2,170	1,973	2,233	190	260	149	227	179	225	180	215	187	235	163	243
Seneca Falls..	5,960	6,490	6,861	676	619	956	573	542	713	637	707	621	739	633	721
Tyre.....	1,437	1,348	1,280	193	159	157	143	160	155	166	157	152	158	113	155
Varick.....	1,904	1,833	1,741	207	222	178	204	210	217	180	209	193	220	190	295
Waterloo.....	4,594	4,523	4,470	423	448	282	456	354	516	332	298	256	531	333	539
Total.....	28,138	27,653	27,829	3,025	2,900	2,330	2,893	2,703	3,249	2,767	3,114	2,800	3,290	2,616	3,145

¹ The county seat was located at Ovid upon the erection of the co. in 1804. The courthouse was built in 1806. While a part of Onondaga co., in 1790, courts were held at the barn of Andrew Dunlap. In 1817, upon the erection of Tompkins co., the co. seat was removed to Waterloo; but

in 1822 the co. was divided into two jury districts, and the courts have since then been held alternately at Ovid and Waterloo. By an arrangement sanctioned by custom, the principal county officers are alternately elected from the northern and southern parts of the county.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SENECA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected assessed valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	197,614	\$8,974,988	\$1,680,725	\$10,655,713	.....	\$9,332 49	\$22,135 34	\$5,857 16	\$13,666 71	0.48
1860..	197,614	9,166,495	1,645,918	10,812,413	\$8,159,547	10,011 62	18,542 73	6,119 66	25,158 60	0.73
1861..	197,614	9,118,689	1,598,807	10,717,496	8,152,547	9,501 96	19,541 53	6,119 66	25,496 58	0.75
1862..	197,614	8,981,937	1,541,503	10,523,440	10,875,074	9,001 02	17,489 69	8,156 30	43,500 30	0.72
1863..	197,614	9,337,058	1,458,568	10,796,626	10,523,440	45,217 05	34,372 36	7,892 58	44,724 62	1.21
1864..	197,614	9,121,164	1,593,065	10,714,229	10,459,568	235,350 65	88,108 30	7,844 67	47,068 06	3.62
1865..	197,614	9,199,898	1,584,367	10,784,265	10,302,676	168,058 59	28,895 93	7,727 01	40,309 22	2.38
1866..	197,614	9,129,744	1,617,401	10,747,142	10,276,730	122,337 39	37,672 58	7,673 30	49,269 07	2.12
1867..	197,614	9,001,084	1,612,165	10,613,249	11,247,142	99,262 21	40,650 77	14,058 93	74,419 25	2.00
1868..	197,614	9,043,768	1,461,214	10,504,982	10,538,249	62,721 87	37,634 28	13,172 81	47,949 05	1.53
1869..	197,614	9,263,017	1,422,721	10,685,738	10,004,982	66,063 74	40,237 86	12,506 23	43,771 80	1.62
1870..	197,614	9,145,299	1,483,273	10,628,572	9,685,738	29,344 68	38,396 10	12,107 17	58,238 61	1.43

COVERT—was formed from Ovid, April 7, 1817. Lodi was taken off in 1826. It lies upon the w. shore of Cayuga Lake, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is an upland descending from its w. border and terminating in a steep and almost precipitous bluff upon the shore of the lake. This bluff rises 100 to 200 feet above the water, and the summit of the slope is about 400 feet higher. The town is watered by Trumansburg Creek and many smaller streams, flowing into Cayuga Lake. These streams have worn ravines in the slate and shales to the depth of 20 to 40 feet, the sides being nearly precipitous. In summer they are nearly dry. The whole surface is arable, except the steep declivities of the lake bluffs.

Farmer Village, (p. o.,) in the n. part, contains 3 churches, foundry, and machine shop. Pop. about 500. **Covert**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, **Halls Corners**, near the centre, and **Kellys Corners**, in the n. w. are hamlets. **Port Deposit**, (Trumansburg Landing p. o.,) is a steamboat landing near the s. e. corner. The first settler was Philip Tremaine, who located at Goodwins Point, before 1793.² The first religious services were held at the house of Mr. King, by Elder Thomas; the first church (Bap.) was organized in 1805.³

FAYETTE—was formed from Romulus, as "Washington," March 14, 1800. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Junius was taken in in 1803. It lies on the s. bank of Seneca River, and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface is rolling and inclined toward the n. From Seneca Lake the land beautifully slopes upward, forming some of the most delightful situations for residences in the co. Upon Cayuga Lake the shores are lower and in some places are marshy. The highest point in town is about 200 feet above Seneca Lake. The streams are mostly small brooks flowing with rapid currents, and at few places furnishing limited water power. In some parts the corniferous limestone is extensively quarried, both for lime and for building purposes. Near Canoga Village is an immense spring in a basin 14 feet in diameter, and from it flows sufficient water to form a large and valuable water power. The spring also emits nitrogen gas. **Canoga**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. part, on Cayuga Lake, contains 2 churches, a gristmill, 2 sawmills, and 197 inhabitants. It is connected by ferry with Union Springs, Cayuga co. **South Waterloo**, a suburb of Waterloo, formerly Scauyas, forming the first ward of the village of Waterloo, on the s. bank of Seneca River, contains 1 church and about 600 inhabitants. **Bearytown**, (Fayette p. o.,) on the line of Varick, is partly in this town. **West Fayette**, in the s. w. corner, and **Rose Hill**, in the w. part, are p. offices. The first settlement was made by James Ben-

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 197,550. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	127,837	39,541	167,478
1855	151,950	45,937	197,887
1860	150,357	33,631	183,988
1865	162,322	41,220	203,542

² Among the other early settlers were Nathaniel, Renben, and Bassler King, from Dutchess co., in 1793; Jonathan Woodworth and sons, Nehemiah, Charles, and Oliver, and daughter Deborah, from Norwich, Conn., Miner and Joseph Thomas, in 1784; and Turtellus King, in 1785.

³ This was the first church formed in the co. There are 5 churches: 2 Bap., Meth. Episc., Reformed, Univ., and R. C.,—the two former occupying the same edifice.

nett, from Penn., who located upon the shore of Cayuga Lake, in 1789.¹ Red Jacket, the Seneca chief and orator, was born near Canoga Spring. There are 8 churches in town.²

JUNIUS—was formed from "Washington," (now Fayette,) Feb. 12, 1803; Wolcott (Wayne co.) was taken off in 1807, Galen, (Wayne co.) in 1812, and Seneca Falls, Tyre, and Waterloo, in 1829. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. In this town are numerous small, isolated gravel and clay ridges 30 to 75 ft. high, all extending in a general n. and s. direction. The numerous small streams that drain the town flow n. into Clyde River. Among the narrow valleys in the e. part is a limited amount of swamp land, which has been mostly drained.

Dublin, (Junius p. o.,) n. w. of the centre, contains 1 church and about 25 dwellings. **West Junius**, is a p. o., near the s. w. corner. **Thorntons Corners**, is a hamlet. The first settlements were made by Thos. Bedell, and Jesse, Sam'l, and David Southwick, about 1795.³ The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1811; three years after it was changed to a Presb. There are also 2 M. E. churches and a society of Friends in town.

LODI—was formed from Covert, Jan. 27, 1826. It borders upon Seneca Lake, and is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly inclined toward the w. and n., a small portion only lying e. of the summit. The bluff bordering upon Seneca Lake is 150 to 250 ft. above the surface of the water; and the highest part of the central ridge is 500 ft. higher and about 1,200 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Mill Creek, flowing n. w. through near the centre, and Sheldrake Creek, in the n. w. corner. Mill Creek separates the highlands into two district ridges, the declivities being very abrupt. Upon this stream are several fine cascades. Lodi Falls, where the creek leaps down the precipitous bluff which borders upon the lake, are 125 ft. high. The water has worn a deep and irregular channel in the shale rocks one mi. back from the face of the bluff. **Lodi**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, is a small village. **Townsendville**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, and **Lodi Centre**, (p. o.,) are hamlets. **Lodi Landing**, is on Seneca Lake, at the mouth of Mill Creek. The first settlement was made by Geo. Faussett, from Penn., who settled in the s. w. part in 1789.⁴

OVID—was formed March 6, 1794. Hector, Schuyler co., was taken off in 1802, and Covert in 1817. It lies s. of the centre of the co., and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface consists of an arable ridge, 600 ft. above Seneca Lake and about 1,100 ft. above tide, descending from w. of the centre toward the lakes. The bluffs upon the lakes are 20 to 50 ft. high, and nearly perpendicular. A great number of small streams flow into both Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, the principal of which are Sheldrake, Osborn, Groves, and Barnum Creeks on the e. and Sixteen Falls Creek on the w. These streams have all worn deep, ragged ravines in the yielding shales. They are frequently interrupted by cascades, and in the summer are nearly dry. **Ovid**, (p. o.,) near the n. line is incorp. under an act of May 7, 1863, and contains a courthouse, county clerk's office, 4 churches, an academy, a printing office,⁵ a steam mill, and axe factory, and 724 inhabitants. **Ovid Landing**, is just over the town line in Romulus. **Sheldrake Point**, (Sheldrake p. o.,) a steamboat landing upon Cayuga Lake, contains a church, steam sawmill, boat yard, and 168 inhabitants. **Ovid Centre**, (p. o.,) contains 29 houses. **Kidders Ferry**, (p. o.,) near the s. e. corner, and **Scotts Corners**, near the centre, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in May, 1789, by Andrew Dunlap, from Penn., who located on Lot 8, in the n. w. part of the town.⁶ The first religious services were held at the house of Abraham Covert, in 1794. The first settled preacher, (Ref. Prot. D.,) was John Lindley, in 1800. There are now in town 7 churches; 2 Presb., 2 M. E., Ref. Bap., and R. C.

¹ Samuel Bear settled at Schoyes, now South Waterloo, about 1755. Wm. Wainwright kept the first inn at South Waterloo, and Samuel Bear built the first grist and sawmill, at the same place.

² Two Presb., 2 M. E., 2 Lutheran, 2 German Reformed.

³ Among the other early settlers were families named Sherman, Chapman, Brownwell, Fisk, Moore, French, Maynard, Thoru, and Hart, mostly from New England. The first deaths was that of Mrs. Submy Southwick, wife of Samuel Southwick, in 1802. Joseph Moody kept the first store, at Dublin. He was an Irishman, and hence the name of the village.

⁴ Mr. Faussett brought in his family in 1790. Jas. Jackson, from Pennsylvania, settled in the n. w. part in 1789; Silas Halsey, from Long Island, near Lodi, in 1792. The next year his sons and sons-in-law and their families, numbering 18 persons, came in. The first child born was a daughter of Geo. Faussett. Peter Smith kept the first inn, and Silas Halsey built the first gristmill, in 1794.

⁵ *Ovid Bee*, weekly. Corydon Fairchild, editor and pub-

lisher. Size, 23 by 35 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1833.

⁶ The first settlers, mostly from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, followed the trail of Sullivan's army and located in the w. part of the town. Among them was Wm. Dunlap and Joseph Wilson, from Pennsylvania, Peter Smith, from New Jersey, and Henry Wharton, in 1789; Abraham Covert and his son Abraham A., from New Jersey, in 1790; Elijah Kiene, from Dutchess co. and John Seely, from Saratoga co., in 1792; Nicholas and Richard Huff, Peter Hughes, Abraham De Mott and his son James, in 1793; and William and Robert Dunlap and Tennis Covert in 1794. In the summer of 1795, Jonas C. Baldwin settled on Lot 11, where he remained until 1801, when he sold out and removed to Lyssauder, Onondaga co., and laid the foundation of Baldwinsville. The first child born was David, son of Andrew Dunlap, Feb. 2, 1793; and the first death was that of George Dunlap, brother of Andrew, Sept. 24, 1791. A triple marriage in 1793, was the first in town. The parties were Joseph Wilson and Anna Wyck-

The *Willard Asylum, for the Insane*, (Willard p. o.,) established by act of April 8, 1865, is located on the banks of the Seneca Lake, in the town of Ovid, where buildings had been begun for a State Agricultural College. It is intended chiefly as an asylum for the incurable, and it receives the insane that had been formerly supported at County Alms Houses.¹ It was opened Oct. 30, 1869, and before the end of the year 142 chronic pauper insane had been received. On the 6th of Dec. 1870, it had 348 patients, and was soon to receive 40 more. These include the chronic cases from the State Asylum at Utica, and those from 42 different counties. The "Agricultural College Building," had, at date of report, been fitted up for 90 female patients and could receive 200 to 250.

There had been expended at Ovid for the Asylum, up to Dec. 15, 1870, for construction, etc., \$497,272.73, besides cost of maintenance.

ROMULUS—was formed March 5, 1794. Fayette was taken off in 1800, and Varick in 1830. It lies s. of the centre of the co., and extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly and has a general northerly inclination. The high bluff from Ovid extends into the s. border of the town, where it drops down abruptly about 200 ft. The land slopes from the centre downward to the e. and w. The streams are small and generally flow in deep channels. The surface is smooth, except along the courses of the streams, and is nearly all arable. **Romulus**, (p. o.,) on the line of Varick, contains a church, steam sawmill, female seminary, and 36 dwellings. **Hayts Corners**, in the s. e., contains 20 dwellings. **Romulus Centre**, is a p. o.; **Kendala**, is a p. o. in the western part of the town; **Jacacks Landing**, is a station upon Cayuga Lake; and **Pontius Landing, Sacketts Landing, and Ovid Landing**, (Willard p. o.) are stations upon Seneca Lake. The first settlement was made by David Wisner, in 1789. There is but one church (Bap.) in town.

SENECA FALLS—was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829. It lies upon the w. bank of Cayuga Lake, n. of the centre of the co. The surface is nearly flat, and it is elevated 30 to 50 ft. above Cayuga Lake. The shores of the lake are low and shelving, and the n. portion is swampy. Seneca River flows e. and n. through the centre of the town, its valley dividing the town into two distinct parts. The river flows over a series of ledges into a deep chasm apparently worn by its waters. Just e. and s. w. of the village are extensive gypsum quarries. **Seneca Falls**, (p. o.,) upon Seneca River, near the centre of the town, was incorp. April 22, 1831. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and the Seneca Canal. The total fall is 51 feet, and furnishes an abundance of water-power, which is largely improved. It contains 6 churches, the Seneca Falls Academy, a union school,² 2 newspaper offices,³ 2 national banks, cap. \$160,000, extensive manufactories of steam fire engines, pumps, machinery, iron, and woolen goods, and yeast, and a great variety of other articles. The *Seneca Falls Institute* was incorp. May 2, 1864, for the maintenance of a reading room, library, &c. Pop. 5,890. **West Cayuga**, or "*Bridgeport*," is a hamlet on Cayuga Lake, (opposite to East Cayuga,) and the terminus of the old Cayuga Bridge, which was taken down some years ago. A ferry plies across Cayuga Lake at this point. The "*Kingdom*" is a hamlet on the Turnpike road, two miles west of Seneca Falls village. The first settlement was made by Job Smith, from Ulster co., upon the present site of the village in 1787; he left in 1793. The first permanent settler was Lawrence Van Clief, in 1789.⁴ The first religious

off; Abraham A. Covert and Catherine Covert; and Enoch Stewart and Jane Covert. They were obliged to cross Seneca Lake to find a Justice authorized to perform the ceremony. Benj. Munger taught the first school, in 1795; John McMath kept the first store, in 1797, and the first inn, in 1800; and B. Boardman erected the first mill, in 1793, on Lot 2.

¹ Named in honor of Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, of Albany, whose statistical researches called public attention to the economy and expediency of making this provision for the insane poor. The college building, one mile east from the lake, is a branch of the asylum. The principal buildings are on a bluff near the east shore of Seneca Lake, 16 miles south of Geneva, from which place the communication is by steamboat. Up to 1869 inclusive, \$411,000 had been appropriated for buildings, &c. A farm of over 500 acres is connected with the Asylum, and it is expected that some useful agricultural and mechanical labor may be obtained from the inmates, who, although deemed incurable, are orderly and inclined to labor, and will be encouraged to do so under proper supervision. Cases of over one year's standing are deemed fit subjects for this institution. The farm and college property cost \$36,800.

² The schools of Districts 1, 2, 3, and 8, were consolidated April 16, 1867, under one Board of Education.

³ *Seneca Falls Revue*, (Dem.) weekly. Henry Stowell, editor and publisher. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1855.

Seneca County Courier, (Rep.,) weekly. Simeon Holton, editor. Peav & Holton, pubs. Size 27 by 41. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1837.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were James Bennett, Col. John Harris, and — Parker. The first child born was a daughter of Lawrence Van Clief, Nov. 29, 1790; the first marriage, that of — Ely and Pamela Parkhurst, in 1796; and the first death, that of Mrs. Job Smith, in 1792. The first school was taught by — Leonard, in 1797. Lawrence Van Clief kept the first inn, in 1794; and Col. Wilhelmus Mynderse kept the first store, in 1795, and built the first saw and grist mill, about the same time. In 1794, Robert Trout, Nicholas Gouverneur, Stephen N. Bayard, and Elkanah Watson, under the title of the Bayard Company, bought of the State 100 acres of land on the s. side of the river, embracing the greater part of the water power upon that side. In 1798 they purchased 250 acres on the s. side, and in 1809, 650 acres more on the same side,

services were held by M. E. missionaries, about 1797; and the first regular minister was Rev. Matthew Stewart, (Presb.) in 1804.¹

TYRE—was formed from Junius, March 25, 1829. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. The E. half is a swamp, being the S. termination of the Montezuma marshes. The W. half is occupied by peculiar drift ridges similar to those already described in Junius. These ridges are 30 to 50 feet high, and generally have very steep declivities upon all sides except the S. One of the longest of these, in the W. part of the town, extends nearly two-thirds of the distance from the S. line to the N. Its summit is nearly level, and the road which is located upon it appears as though built upon an artificial embankment. **Tyre City**, (Tyre p. o.,) near the centre, contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **Cruso**, is a p. o. on the N. line, and **Magees Corners**, (p. o.,) in the S. W. corner. The first settlement was made by Ezekiel Crane, from N. J., who came in 1794.² The first church (Bap.) was formed in 1805. Elder Dan Ralph was the first preacher.

VARICK—was formed from Romulus, Feb. 6, 1830. It extends from Seneca to Cayuga Lake, across the centre of the co. Its surface is slightly inclined toward the N. The slopes of the ridges are so gradual that nearly every part is arable. The streams are all small. Near the centre of the town is a cranberry swamp, occupying about 800 acres. **Bearytown**, (Fayette p. o.,) upon the line of Fayette, in the N. E. part, contains 3 churches, a steam sawmill, stove factory, and 128 inhabitants, of whom 51 are in this town. **Romulus**, (p. o.,) lies on the S. border. **East Varick**, (p. o.,) is a landing upon Cayuga Lake. **Deys Landing**, is a landing upon Seneca Lake. **McDuffee Town**, is a hamlet in the S. E. corner. **Varick**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made by James McKnight, in 1789.³ There are 3 churches in town: 1 Presb., and 2 M. E.

WATERLOO—was formed from Junius, March 26, 1829. It lies on the N. bank of Seneca River, N. W. of the centre of the co. The surface is almost one unbroken flat. A marsh extends E. and W. through the town S. of the centre, and another occupies the N. E. corner. The bed of Seneca River, on the S. boundary, is almost level with the general surface. **Waterloo**, (p. o.,) is partly in Fayette. It was incorp. April 9, 1824, and is now org. under an act of April 10, 1865. It is on the Seneca River and canal, and the Auburn Branch of the N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. The river affords a limited waterpower. It is the half shire town, the clerks office alternating with Ovid every 3 years. It has 2 banks, a union school, newspaper office,⁴ 7 churches, (Meth., Presb., Bap., Episc., Disciples, Reformed, and R. C.,) and has extensive manufactories of shawls, rectified spirits, hop yeast, flour, malt, lumber, agricultural implements, castings and machinery, tile, &c. Pop. 4,006. This place was formerly called "Scoys," and the village was founded by Elisha Williams of Hudson, who bought a large tract at this place. Settlement in the town was first begun by John Green, from R. I., in 1789.⁵

the two purchases embracing all the water power upon that side of the river. In 1816 they bought 450 acres more on the N. side, completing the purchase of the water power. In 1795 the company sold a one-fifth interest in their purchase to Col. Mynderse, and constituted him their agent. In 1795 the Upper Red Mills were erected under his direction; and in 1807 the Lower Red Mills were erected. The company refused to sell their land, neglected to improve the immense water power that they owned, and in 1825 broke down, and the property was sold for about one-fifth of its cost. In 1829-30 the manufacturing interests of the place began to increase. About that time a paper mill was erected by Chauncey Marshall, G. V. Sackett, and Ansel Bascom; a cotton factory, by Judge Sackett; a machine shop, by McClary & Halliday; and a clock factory, by Marshall & Adams. Until the locks were built, in 1815, the most important business of the place was that of transporting goods and boats around the rapids. The "dress reform" movement was commenced in this town by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who adopted the dress known as the Bloomer Dress, in 1849.

¹ The census reports 7 churches in town; Bap., Meth. Ep., Wes. Meth., Prot. Episc., Presb., Reformed, and Roman Catholic.

² Asher Halsey, from N. J., came in 1798. Among the

other early settlers were Stephen Crane, Peter and Ezra Degarmo, Robert Gould, Thos. Susson, Lewis Winans, and Thos. W. Roosevelt. The first child born was Dan'l Crane; the first marriage, that of James Cook and Betsey Woodworth; and the first death, that of Ezekiel Crane. Nancy Osman taught the first school, in 1804. Stephen Crane kept the first inn, in 1809; Nicholas Traver built the first sawmill, in 1807; and Noah Davis the first gristmill, in 1817.

³ The first child born was a son of James McKnight, in 1780.

⁴ *Waterloo Observer*, (Dem.) weekly. N. Hyatt, Editor and Prop; size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50.

⁵ Among the other early settlers were Jabez Gorham, from Ballston, (Saratoga co.,) who located upon the present site of the village. Salmon Disbrow, from Saratoga co., came in about the same time. The first child born was John Smith, in 1808; the first marriage, that of Job Smith and Miriam Gorham, in 1799; and the first deaths, those of John Gregory and James Hull, two Revolutionary soldiers, who drew lots in this town, settled upon them, and both died about 1808. Isaac Gorham taught the first school, in 1810; Jabez Gorham kept the first inn, about 1795; Charles Swift, the first store, in 1815; and James Bear built the first mill, in 1794.

STEUBEN COUNTY.



THIS county, named in honor of Baron Steuben, was formed from Ontario, March 18, 1796. The 7th Range of Townships was annexed to Allegany co. in 1808, the part in the fork of Keuka, or Crooked Lake to Ontario co. in 1814, a part of Dansville to Livingston co. in 1822, and a part to Schuyler co. in 1854. It lies upon the s. border of the State, considerably w. of the centre, is centrally distant 188 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,425 sq. mi. Its surface mostly consists of ridges and high, rolling uplands, forming the northern continuation of the Alleghany Mts. The watershed between Lake Ontario and Susquehanna River extends from Allegany co. eastward across the n. part of the co. The deep valley of Keuka Lake

breaks the continuity of the highlands and extends 17 mi s. w. from the head of the lake, connecting with the Conhocton Valley at Bath, and forming one of the numerous natural passes between the southern valleys and the basin of Lake Ontario. The highlands occupying the s. w. corner of the co. also form a portion of the watershed, being drained by branches of Canisteo River on the e. and of Genesee River on the w. The highest summits in the co. are about 2,500 feet above tide.¹

The upland region has nearly a uniform elevation, with a slight inclination toward the n., and is intersected by numerous deep valleys, the principal of which are those of Canisteo and Conhocton Rivers, extending nearly n. w. and s. e. through the co. From these valleys numerous others diverge and branch off into countless deep, crooked ravines, intersecting the plateau in every direction. The hills that border upon these valleys are usually steep and 300 to 600 ft. high.

Conhocton River flows s. e. through near the centre of the co. In high water it was once navigable for arks 14 mi. above Bath. It receives from the s. w. Neils, Bennetts, Campbells, Stockton, Michigan, and Stephens Creeks, and from the n. e. Twelve Mile, Ten Mile, Five Mile, (or Kanona,) Mud,² and Meads Creeks. Canisteo River flows through a valley s. w. of the Conhocton and nearly parallel to it. In freshets it rises from 6 to 8 ft., and is then navigable for boats and arks about 40 mi. Its chief tributaries are Canacadea, Crosby, Purdy, Bennetts, Col. Bills, and Tuscarora Creeks, all from the s. w. Tioga River in Penn., flows n. through a deep, wild mountain valley, and unites with the Canisteo at Erwin, and with the Conhocton at Painted Post, from the latter place the combined stream taking the name of Chemung River. Canaseraga Creek, flowing n., drains the s. w. corner of the co.; and several small streams rising in the s. w. corner form branches of Genesee River. Keuka or Crooked Lake lies along the n. e. border, in a deep valley nearly surrounded by steep hills 500 to 800 ft. high. Little Lake lies in a shallow valley along the e. border of the town of Wayne. It discharges its waters s. into Mud Lake, and through Mud Creek into Cohocton River. Loon Lake, in Wayland, lies in a valley which is the southern continuation of the valley of Hemlock Lake in Livingston co. Still further s., in the same valley, is Mud Lake, a small sheet of water, the outlet of which flows s. and empties into the Conhocton.

The shales and sandstones of the Portage group outcrop in all the deep ravines in the n. part of the co., and in the w. bank of Keuka Lake. Elsewhere, the Chemung group composes most of the surface rocks. Near the State Line the highest hills are capped with a coarse, silicious conglomerate, which forms the floor of the coal measures. A feeble brine spring is found at Lagrange, and sulphur springs in Campbell, Jasper, and Urbana. The soil in general is composed of detritus of the adjacent rocks, and is better adapted to grazing than tillage. Upon the intervalles along the larger streams the soil is a fertile alluvium. The extensive flats upon the Chemung are among the finest agricultural lands in the State. Agri-

¹ The following elevations have been determined, principally by actual surveys: Keuka Lake, 718 feet; Corning, 925; Village of Bath, 1,090; Hornellsville, 1,150; Arkport, 1,194; summit between Mud Lake and Bath, 1,579; summit between Bath and Arkport, 1,840; summit between Arkport and Angelica, 2,062; Trompsburgh Hills, 2,500.

² Mud Creek is the outlet of Mud Lake, in Schuyler co.

At the first settlement of the co. this stream was navigable, and arks were floated from Mud Lake down the creek and the Cohocton to the Susquehanna, and thence to the Baltimore market. Since the clearing of the forests, this stream has entirely failed for purposes of navigation, and now, in summer, it is almost dry.

culture forms the chief occupation of the people. Grain is largely produced on the alluvial lands, and stock is extensively raised on the uplands. Stock and wool growing and dairying are the principal branches of agriculture pursued. In 1869, 5 cheese factories were reported in this co., using the milk of 1,850 cows. The dairy interests at present prevail in the south part, and sheep raising in the n.; the latter declining since 1863, and the former taking its place. Lumbering is still extensively carried on,—though it is gradually decreasing. The manufactures are principally confined to leather, flour, lumber, and articles of wood.

The co. is divided into the northern and southern Jury Districts, the co. buildings being respectively situated at Bath and Corning. The courthouse at Bath is a commodious brick building, erected in place of the former one burnt in 1861, at a cost of \$15,000. The jail is built of wood s. of the courthouse. The co. clerk's office is permanently located at Bath. The courthouse at Corning is a fine brick edifice, erected in 1853-54, at a cost of \$14,000. The jail at Corning was erected at the same time. The courts are held alternately at Bath and Corning. The co. poorhouse is located upon a farm of 200 acres about 2 mi. n. e. of Bath village. It was built in 1834, and is of brick, 2 stories, 40 by 80 feet, with several wooden outbuildings, one of which is used for children and aged females, and another as a schoolroom. Adjoining the latter is a washhouse, of which the second story is occupied by male paupers. There is also a lunatic asylum of brick, 2 stories, 40 by 50 feet, built in 1855.

The Erie Railway crosses the co., following the valley of the Chemung and Canisteo, to Hornellsville, where it leaves the valley to cross over into the valley of the Genesee. The Rochester Division of this road extends from Corning up the valley of the Cohocton, and near the n. border of the co. reaches the dividing summit, from whence it descends to the Genesee at Avon. The Buffalo Division commencing at Hornellsville, follows up the valley of the Canisteo, and soon passes into Alleghany co. The Blossburg and Corning R. R., mainly a coal road, is leased by the Fall Brook Coal Co., and extends 41 miles southward, to Blossburgh. About 15½ miles of it are in this State.

The Geneva and Southern R. R. is designed to form a Junction with the Rochester Division of the Erie, at Blood's Corners, in Cohocton. The Sodus Bay, Corning, and N. Y. R. R. is projected to run from Sodus Bay, nearly due south, joining the Rochester Division of the Erie at Lavona. The project of making a more direct route from the Erie Railway through the southern part of the co. has been proposed, but nothing done towards its construction. There is a proposition for connecting Dansville and Burns by a r. r., which will cross the extreme n. w. corner of this county. The Chemung Canal extends to Corning, near the s. e. corner of the co., and several towns in the n. e. corner have the advantage of the Crooked Lake Canal in reaching market. The Canisteo from Arkport, and the Cohocton from above Bath, were formerly navigated down to and through the Susquehanna to tide waters, and timber is still to some extent, still sent thus to market.

Steuken co. was all included in the Phelps and Gorham Purchase. It was sold by Phelps and Gorham to Robert Morris, who conveyed it to Sir William Pultney and others, in London. The territory was surveyed into townships and lots by Wm. Bull, for the Pultney estate, in 1792-93. Sales were made by townships, at 18 and 20 cents per acre. The first settlements were made in 1787-90, by immigrants from Wyoming, Penn., who located upon Chemung River, in the s. e. part of the co. These early settlers were originally from Conn. About 1790, settlements commenced in the w. part, adjoining Yates co. In 1792-93, Capt Chas. Williamson, agent of the Pultney estate, commenced a settlement at Bath. He was accompanied by a large number of Scotch and German immigrants; and under his energetic and liberal policy the settlement progressed with great rapidity. The greater part of the early settlers came by way of Susquehanna and Chemung Rivers. Subsequently large numbers came from Eastern New York, New England, and New Jersey. The co. was divided by the Court of General Sessions, in 1796, into 6 towns, viz: Bath, Canisteo, Dansville, Fredericton, Middletown, and Painted Post, comprising the territory now forming 31 towns of this co. and parts of Alleghany, Yates, Livingston, and Schuyler cos. In 1790 the population was 168; in 1800 it was 1,788; in 1855, 62,965; in 1860, 66,690; in 1865, 66,192; and in 1870, 67,716. In extent of territory and in agricultural wealth it now ranks among the first cos. in the State.

In the late war volunteers enlisted in this county, under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Elmira, in this Senatorial District, where the 107th and 141st Regiments were

Formed in this year. Portions of the 23d and 34th, a large part of the 86th and parts of the 109th, 161st, 179th, 188th and 189th Vol. Infantry; of the 6th, 10th, and 22d Cavalry, and of the 1st and 14th Artillery were also raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Addison.....	1,715	1,819	2,218	178	162	156	158	191	179	200	215	226	262	222	279
Avoca.....	1,885	1,853	1,740	284	154	241	162	203	168	272	171	274	173	242	195
Bath.....	5,129	6,247	6,236	625	325	716	444	822	534	786	563	790	621	699	644
Bradford.....	1,211	1,163	1,080	142	140	121	136	107	137	127	130	125	136	105	134
Cameron.....	1,569	1,439	1,334	217	92	181	94	217	87	191	88	213	98	166	91
Campbell.....	1,622	1,794	1,969	255	99	208	110	276	104	264	93	253	120	215	104
Canisteo.....	2,337	2,132	2,455	316	148	326	120	325	112	293	140	328	196	300	208
Caton.....	1,550	1,543	1,544	259	58	189	77	268	80	276	62	270	91	185	80
Cohocton.....	2,535	2,614	2,710	350	195	220	225	329	215	329	217	338	243	304	247
Corning.....	6,003	6,724	6,502	664	426	492	485	576	612	632	521	657	620	611	709
Dansville.....	2,187	1,980	1,981	198	243	151	240	183	281	162	242	189	269	144	228
Erwin.....	1,859	1,992	1,977	181	145	193	110	233	159	221	171	244	202	211	188
Fremont.....	1,117	1,011	1,119	140	128	119	128	137	133	145	121	148	137	128	111
Greenwood.....	1,306	1,163	1,384	171	95	134	110	144	112	146	93	165	148	146	119
Hartsville.....	1,154	995	993	157	81	123	96	135	73	113	63	129	84	112	75
Hornby.....	1,291	1,193	1,202	176	99	179	78	179	94	481	109	189	131	148	98
Hornellsville.....	4,230	5,338	5,837	412	383	256	411	468	527	516	504	615	597	543	456
Howard.....	2,746	2,373	2,122	325	180	206	272	345	191	306	162	339	187	248	195
Jasper.....	1,850	1,678	1,693	282	91	267	97	280	97	262	82	291	92	238	73
Lindlev.....	1,696	1,940	1,251	127	49	116	34	124	62	141	56	148	73	118	89
Prattsburgh.....	2,790	2,606	2,479	306	265	281	306	245	320	293	303	296	323	282	323
Pultney.....	1,470	1,387	1,393	172	125	211	139	192	147	200	144	227	148	192	137
Rathbone.....	1,381	1,464	1,357	202	90	137	98	176	99	154	94	168	126	118	120
Savona.....	1,334	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thurston.....	1,100	1,176	1,215	156	59	145	71	179	82	189	79	208	81	172	76
Troutsburgh.....	2,096	2,100	2,281	304	125	239	172	277	151	284	127	297	168	259	149
Tuscarora.....	1,566	1,523	1,528	205	65	177	70	197	73	203	63	231	90	173	92
Urbana.....	1,963	1,711	2,062	248	199	216	198	231	202	272	184	257	259	200	260
Wayland.....	2,809	2,621	2,553	272	248	180	268	216	297	12	67	214	336	194	327
Wayne.....	944	814	891	111	86	103	84	109	78	203	267	123	91	110	77
West Union.....	1,392	1,382	1,264	123	105	117	111	137	101	111	106	115	130	86	110
Wheeler.....	1,376	1,297	1,330	168	126	132	153	158	141	137	156	150	175	139	181
Woodhull.....	2,207	2,130	.....	314	114	162	96	323	111	307	114	347	143	290	130
Total.....	66,690	66,192	67,717	8,250	5,023	7,020	5,353	6,123	5,804	8,021	5,507	8,575	6,551	7,290	6,522

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN STEBEN COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$ valuation in cents.
1859.....	835,000	\$12,595,521	\$2,325,654	\$14,922,167	.....	\$20,269 87	\$33,131 03	\$10,493 79	\$24,485 53	0.59
1860.....	835,000	12,477,149	2,325,455	14,802,791	13,991,732	26,501 70	34,080 00	10,493 80	43,141 18	0.82
1861.....	835,000	12,126,697	2,253,921	14,380,618	13,991,732	34,189 54	33,548 22	10,493 80	43,724 16	0.87
1862.....	835,000	12,126,697	2,253,921	14,380,618	12,932,122	34,189 54	33,548 22	9,669 09	51,728 49	0.99
1863.....	835,000	11,555,688	1,627,372	13,183,060	12,919,912	32,539 57	34,553 17	9,639 93	54,909 53	1.02
1864.....	835,000	11,902,483	1,846,036	13,748,519	12,427,372	299,891 99	43,964 19	9,320 53	55,923 17	3.29
1865.....	835,000	11,902,483	1,846,036	13,748,519	13,478,267	299,891 99	43,948 19	10,108 71	52,733 71	3.02
1866.....	835,000	12,257,161	1,504,049	13,841,210	13,606,982	496,561 11	54,670 00	10,205 24	65,483 60	4.56
1867.....	835,000	11,965,564	1,590,051	13,555,615	13,871,210	252,150 34	66,368 59	17,301 51	87,891 69	3.03
1868.....	835,000	12,563,719	1,573,736	14,142,455	14,055,615	176,290 73	55,301 24	17,569 52	63,553 67	3.23
1869.....	835,000	12,191,305	1,546,822	13,738,127	13,892,455	87,916 96	58,805 00	17,365 57	60,779 49	1.62
1870.....	835,000	12,210,239	1,503,663	13,721,902	13,738,127	85,450 13	58,568 94	17,172 66	62,604 89	1.77

ADDISON—named from the author of "Spectator," was formed as "Middletown," in March, 1796. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part of Troupsburgh was taken off

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, (including a part now in Schuyler county,) is 897,000. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	336,961	438,250	675,216
1855.....	361,450	438,250	799,700
1860.....	395,175	320,293	725,468
1865.....	426,839	343,032	769,871

in 1808, Cameron in 1822, a part of Woodhull in 1828, and a part of Rathbone in 1856. Tuscarora was taken off in 1860. It lies near the s. border of the co., just e. of the centre. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, broken by the valley of the Canisteo and its branches. The principal valley is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides 300 to 400 feet high. The principal streams are Canisteo River, and the Tuscarora, and Goodhue Creeks. Goodhue Lake, covering an area of about 500 acres, lies in the n. w. corner of the town. **Addison**, (p. o.,) situated on Canisteo River, contains 6 churches, a bank, a newspaper office,¹ several mills and manufacturing establishments. Pop. about 1,300. There is an iron bridge over the Canisteo at this place, built in 1876, at Patterson, N. J. The first settlement was made by Samuel Rice, in 1791.² The first church, (M. E.) was organized in 1827, at East Hill.

AVOCA—probably named from Moore's "Sweet Vale of Avoca," was formed from Bath, Conhocton, Howard, and Wheeler, April 12, 1843. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is mostly a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of the Conhocton. The delivities of the hills are steep, and their summits are about 400 feet above the river. The streams are Conhocton River and its tributaries, Twelve Mile and Ten Mile Creeks from the n., and Bennetts and Neils Creeks from the s. w. The valley of the river is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile wide. **Avoca**, (p. o.,) situated in the valley of the Conhocton, is a station on the Rochester Division of the Erie Railway. It contains 3 churches, (Meth., Lutheran, and Bap.,) an iron foundry, and a lumber and flouring mill. Pop. 492. **Neil Creek**, (p. o.,) is in the w. part, **Wallace**, (p. o.,) a station on the same R. R. has a large steam sawmill, &c., and about 20 houses. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Michael Buchanan.³

BATH—named from Lady Bath, only child of Sir Wm. Pultney, was formed March 18, 1796. Pultney was taken off in 1808, a part of Howard and Conhocton in 1812, a part of Wheeler in 1820, Urbana in 1822, a part of Avoca in 1843, and a part of Cohocton in 1852. A part of Urbana was annexed April 26, 1839. It lies a little n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. The Conhocton Valley, extending s. e. through the centre, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The s. half is a hilly upland, and the n. half consists of a series of wide valleys broken by several steep and isolated hills. The streams are Conhocton River and its tributaries, Five Mile and Mud Creeks from the n., and Campbells and Stockton's Creeks from the s. Pleasant Valley extends over the Keuka Lake, n. e. from Bath. **Bath**, (p. o.,) became a village in 1816, was more fully chartered June 20, 1851, and this act has been since amended. It is on the n. bank of the Conhocton,⁴ is pleasantly located, well laid out in the midst of a fine agricultural region, enjoys an extensive trade, and has considerable manufactures.⁵ It has a national, a state, and 2 private banks, the co. clerk's office, one of the co. court houses and jails, 2 newspapers,⁶ 6 churches, (Epis., Presb., Meth., Bap., R. C., and Af. Meth.,) a Library Association, a large public school,⁷ and a Female Orphan Asylum.⁸ Pop. 2,300. **Kanona**, (p. o.,) n. w. of Bath, a station on the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, contains 2 churches and 190 inhabitants; and **Savona**,⁹

¹ *Addison Advertiser*, (Rep.) weekly. Johnson & Roberts, editors and publishers. Size, 27 by 41 inches. Terms, \$2. Established in 1853.

² Among the first settlers were Elisha Gilbert, Samuel and Reuben Searls, John and Isaac Martin, Wm. Wombough, Wm. B. Jones, Israel Chauncey, Jesse Rowley, Amos Carr, and Amos Fowsley. The first birth was that of Stephen Rice; the first marriage, that of Brown Gillespie and Miss Gilbert; and the first death, that of James Martin. Wm. Wombough built the first sawmill, in 1805, and the first gristmill, in 1806. The first store was kept by Samuel Smith, and the first inn by Reuben Searls.

³ James Moore, Joel Collier, Asa Phillips, James McWhorter, Finley McClure, Daniel McKenzie, Abraham Towner, Jonathan Tilton, James Babcock, John Donahie, Recharl and John Van Buskirk, Eleazar Tucker, — Moody, Henry and Allen Smith, James Davis, and Samuel W. Buchanan, were among the first settlers. Michael Buchanan 2d, was born in 1809; Michael Buchanan died in 1811; and James McWhorter and widow Buchanan were married in 1812. Eleazar Tucker built the first sawmill, and Jonathan Tilton the first gristmill, in 1825. Joel Collier kept the first inn, in 1808, and Alonzo Simmons the first store, in 1830.

⁴ An iron bridge of two spans, built in 1870, by village tax, for about \$9,000.

⁵ A carriage factory, foundry and machine shop, sash and blind factory, furniture factory, 2 steam sawmills, a gristmill, and a large shoe factory.

⁶ *Steben Farmer's Advocate*, (Dem.) weekly. A. L. Underhill, proprietor. Size, 23 by 44 inches. Terms, \$1.50.

⁷ *The Steuben Courier*, (Rep.) weekly. Hull & Barnes, publisher. Size, 27 by 40 inches. Terms, \$1.50.

⁸ The "*Pleasant Valley Fruit and Wine Reporter*," is printed here, and published monthly at Hammondsport; 8 pages. Size, 34 by 32 inches. Terms, \$1. A. L. Underhill, conducting editor; Dr. E. Van Curen, T. M. Younglove, and Mrs. B. Bennett, assistant editors. Devoted to the interests of grape culture and wine manufacture.

⁹ About 1847, Adam Haverling gave a site, and at his death, about \$8,000, for an endowment to the public school, which from this has been named the "Haverling School." The building (district No. 5) cost about \$30,000.

⁸ The *Davenport Female Orphans' Asylum*, at Bath, was incorporated April 15, 1863, and founded by the late Ira Davenport, who erected the main buildings at a cost of \$50,000, and left \$25,000 for another, besides giving 60 acres of land and \$125,000 as an endowment. His brother Charles, gave \$10,000 for building, and \$20,000 additional for endowment. The main building was erected in 1864, and has since been enlarged. It will accommodate 75 inmates. Preference is given to orphan girls from Steuben; next, Allegany, and next, other localities. About 45 are now supported. The income largely exceeds the expenditures.

⁹ The town of "Savona" was formed from Bath, Dec. 13, 1859, by the Supervisors, and again consolidated with it, April 8, 1862, by an act of the Legislature.

(p. o.) is a small village on the R. R. s. e. of Bath, with 2 churches and about 300 inhabitants. **Sonora**, (p. o.), contains 1 church and 25 houses. The first settlement was made at Bath Village, in 1793, by Charles Williamson, land agent for the Pultney estate, with 15 families, mostly Scotch and Germans.¹ The first settled minister was Rev. John Niles, who moved to the town in 1807.

BRADFORD—named from Gen. Bradford, was formed from "Jersey," (now Orange, Schuyler co.,) April 20, 1836. A part was annexed to Orange, April 17, 1854. It lies near the centre of the e. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valley of Mud Creek. Mud Lake, near the e. border, in Schuyler co., is 1,100 feet above tide, and the summits of the hills are about 600 feet above the lake. **Bradford**, (p. o.,) on the outlet of Mud Lake, in the n. e. part of the town, contains 1 church and a gristmill. **South Bradford**, (p. o.,) contains 1 church and 30 houses. The first settlement was made in 1793, by Frederick Bartles and John Hervey, from New Jersey.² Rev. E. Sanford was the first preacher in town; and Rev. Mr. Lazelle, (Bap.) who settled in town in 1816, was the first settled minister. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

CAMERON—named from Dugald Cameron, agent of the Pultney estate, was formed from Addison, April 16, 1822. Thurston was taken off in 1844, and a part of Rathbone in 1856. It lies a little s. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, broken by the deep valley of Canisteo River, which flows s. e. through near the centre of the town. **Cameron**, (p. o.,) on the Canisteo, is a station on the Erie Railway, and contains 2 churches and 161 inhabitants; **West Cameron**, contains 1 church and 20 houses. **North Cameron**, **Cameron Mills**, (p. o.,) is on the s. line, and **South Cameron**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Richard Hadley, Phoebe Green, Samuel Baker, and Ira Pratt.³ Rev. Ira Bronson (M. E.) was the first settled preacher.

CAMPBELL—named from a family of early settlers, was formed from Hornby, April 15, 1831. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of high, broken ridges, separated by the valleys of the streams. The declivities of the hills are generally steep and their summits are 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. The streams are Cohocton River, flowing s. e. through the w. part of the town, and its tributaries Wolf Run, McNutt Run, Meads Creek, Dry Run, and Stephens and Michigan Creeks. The valley of the River is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide. **Campbelltown**, (p. o.,) on the Cohocton, is a sta. on the Rochester Div. of the E. R. R., with several lumber and other mills. **Meads Creek**, is a p. o., **Curtis**, is a sta. on the same R. R. Settlement was commenced in 1800.⁴ The first church, (Presb.) was organized in 1831; Rev. B. B. Smith was the first settled pastor. There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

CANISTEO—named from the river, was formed in March, 1796. A part of Troupsburg was taken off in 1808, Hornellsville in 1820, and parts of Greenwood and Jasper in 1827. A part was annexed to Troupsburg in 1818. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Canisteo River flows eastward through the n. part of the town. Its valley is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides 400 feet high. From the s. the river receives Bennetts and Col. Bills Creeks, which also flow through deep valleys bordered by steep hills. **Canisteo**, (p. o.,) on Bennetts Creek, in the w. part of the town, is s. of the R. R. with a large shoe factory, planing mill, gristmill, foundry, &c. **Crosbyville**, (Adrian Sta. and p. o.,) is a small village with a church and 30 houses. **Centre Canisteo**, **Swale**,

¹ Dugal and Charles Cameron, Thos. Metcalf, Hector McKenzie, Andrew Smith, Geo. McClure, James McDonald, Henry McElwee, James Reese, Robert Campbell, and William Dunn, settled in the town in 1793; and William Kersey, John Wilson, George D. Cooper, Daniel McKenzie, and Gustavus and Brown Gillespie soon after. Charles Williamson Dunn, born in 1795, was the first male child born in town. The first saw and grist mills were built in 1793, by Charles Williamson; and the first inn was kept the same year, by John Metcalf.

² Among the first settlers were John Heming, Samuel S. Camp, Abram Rosenberg, Henry Switzer, John Schrinner, Thomas Rolls, Michael Scott, Daniel Bartholomew, Henry Axtelle, Ezekiel Sackett, and ——— Smith. The first birth was that of a daughter of John Hervey, in 1799; and the first death, that of Mrs. Thos. Rolls, in August, 1803.

Frederick Bartles built the first saw and grist mill, about 1795; and Frederick and Charles Bartles opened the first store, about 1800, and the first inn, in 1806. The first school was taught by ——— Smith, in 1810.

³ Joseph Butler, John Sauter, and John Hollet, were early settlers. The first gristmill was built by Samuel Baker; the first inn was kept by John Hollet, and the first store by Andrew G. Erwin.

⁴ The first settlers were Samuel Calkins, Elias Williams, Joseph Wolcott, Rev. Robert Campbell and his son Archibald. The first birth was that of Bradford Campbell; the first marriage, that of Asa Milliken and Rachael Campbell; and the first death, that of Frederick Stewart, in 1806. Campbell & Stephens built the first sawmill, and Campbell & Knox the first gristmill. Robert Campbell kept the first inn, and Frederick Stewart the first store.

and **Bennetsville Creek**, are p. offices. The first settlement was made in 1789, by Uriah Stephens, sen. from Conn.¹

CATON—was formed from "*Painted Post*," (now Corning,) as "*Wormly*," March 28, 1839, and its name was changed April 3, 1840. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland. The streams are small brooks, flowing northward. **Caton**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, containing 2 churches—Meth. Ep., and Bap., a few shops and 31 houses. A small business is still done at lumbering, but it is mostly a farming town. A temporary settlement was made in town in 1814, by Joseph and Charles Wolcott; but the first permanent settlement was made in 1819, by Isaac Rowley, from Bradford co., Penn.²

COHOCTON—was formed from Bath and Dansville, June 18, 1812. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Wayland in 1848. It lies on the n. border of the county. The surface is mostly a hilly upland, divided by the Conhocton which flows through a fine valley. It is drained by this stream and its tributaries.

Liberty, (Cohocton p. o.,) on the Conhocton, is a station on the Rochester Div. of the Erie Railway, and has 2 churches, and 350 inhabitants. It is a place of considerable business. **North Cohocton**, (p. o.,) contains one church and 200 inhabitants. A Union free school has lately been established.

Bloods Depot, is a station on the railroad, one mile from North Cohocton,³ with 100 inhabitants. The first settlement was made in 1796, by Richard Hooker and Joseph Bivin.⁴ Rev. Elisha Brownson, (Bap.,) the first settled minister, removed to the town in 1811.

CORNING—named from the Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, was formed, as "*Painted Post*,"¹ March 18, 1796. Its name was changed March 31, 1852. Erwin and Hornby were taken off in 1826, and "*Wormly*," (now Caton,) in 1839. A part was annexed to Erwin in 1856. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. The wide valley of Chemung River, extending n. w. and s. e. through the centre of the town, and several lateral valleys, divide the uplands into rounded hills and narrow ridges. Its streams are Borden, Post, Narrows, Clump Foot, and Winfield Creeks, tributaries of Chemung River.

Corning, (p. o.,) incorp. Sept. 6, 1848, is situated on the s. bank of Chemung River, in the w. part of the town. It is a half-shire of the co. The Chemung Canal, the Blossburg and Corning R. R., and the "Rochester Division" here unite with the Erie Railway, making it an important railroad point. The Sodus Bay, Corning and New York Railroad will, when built, greatly increase its importance. It has 3 banks, 2 newspaper offices,⁵ a large flint glass factory,⁶ 2 sash door and blind factories, 2 foundries and machine shops, an oil refinery, a paper bag factory, 2 breweries, a gristmill, carriage factory, railroad repair shops, seven churches, (R. C., Presb., Episc., Bap., Meth., Free Bap., and Af. Meth.,) a free academy, the "Corning Institute," an incorp. academy, St. Mary's R. C. Academy, under Sisters of Mercy, a State Arsenal, and according to the last census, 4,018 inhabitants. It is the seat of a large coal and lumber business; the coal tonnage on the C. R. R. being about 800,000 tons a year. A covered bridge connects Corning with **Knoxville**,⁷ a suburb on the north side, with one Meth. E. Chapel. Population 785. **Gibson**, (p. o.,) on the n. bank, one mi. e. of Corning, has 372 inhabitants. **Centreville**, is a small village. Settlement was begun near Corning Village in 1788, by Frederick Calkins and Benjamin Eaton.⁸

¹ Col. John Stevens, Benj. Crosby, Arthur Erwin, Solomon Bennett, Joel Thomas, Uriah Stephens, jr., Jedediah Stephens, Wm. Baker, James Hadley, Joshua Stephens, W. S. Thomas, Isaac and Israel Jones, and Asa Dowds, were among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Oliver Stephens; the first marriage, that of Richard Crosby and Hannah Baker; and the first death, that of Henry Stephens. Solomon Bennett built the first gristmill and kept the first store; and Jedediah Stephens kept the first inn.

² Stephen and Simeon Hurd settled in the town in 1821; Solomon Tarbox in 1822; and E. P. Babcock, Edward Robbins, and Henry Miner, in 1823. The first birth was that of Shepard Hurd; the first marriage, that of Oliver Woodworth and Elizabeth Hurd; and the first death, that of a child of John Rowe. Bennett Breese built the first gristmill; Samuel Wormly kept the first inn, and W. D. Gilbert the first store, and Edward Robbins taught the first school.

³ Named from Frederick Blood. This place is the proposed s. terminus of the Geneva & Southern Railroad. A line of stages runs to Naples, in connection with steamers on Canadawaga Lake.

⁴ James and Aruna Woodward settled in the town not long after; Joseph Chamberlain, in 1805; and Samuel Chamberlain, Capt. Jonas Cleland, Joseph Shattuck, Horace Fowler, and — Eddy, in 1806. Job Tripp, James Reynolds, Aaron Dewey, Timothy Sherman, James

Barnard, Saml. Rhoades, Jesse Atwood, Isaac Morehouse, and Charles Burlington, were also early settlers. The first marriage was that of Jos. Bivin and Sarah Hooker, in 1798; and the first birth, that of Bethia Bivin, their child, in 1800. The first death was that of Richard Hooker, Feb. 10, 1801. Jonas Cleland built the first saw and grist mills, in 1808; and Jos. Shattuck kept the first inn, in 1809. Sophia Trumbull taught the first school, in 1810.

⁵ *Corning Journal*, (Rep.) weekly. Geo W. Bradt & T. S. De Wolfe, proprietors. Size, 30 by 44 inches. Terms, \$2.00.

⁶ *Corning Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly. Frank B. Brown, publisher. Size, 26 by 42 inches. Terms, \$1.50.

⁷ The Corning Flint Glass Company incorporated. Capital, \$127,000.

⁸ Named from Judge John Knox, of this town.

⁹ Benj. and Peleg Gorton, jr., Ephraim Patterson and his sons, Ichabod and Stephen, Bradford Eggleston, J. Wolcott, Elias, William, and Henry McCormick, Hezekiah Thuber, Jonathan Cook, Samuel Colgrove, and Eli and Eldad Mead, settled in the town in 1790-91-92; Jonathan and Warren Rowley, in 1794; James Turner and Caleb Wolcott, in 1795; George McCulloch and Benj. Patterson, in 1796; and Nehemiah Hubbell, in 1798. The first birth was that of James Calkins, Nov. 24, 1790; the first marriage, that of Benj. Gorton and Rachel Wolcott, in 1794; and the first death, that of Ichabod Patterson, in August, 1794. Ichabod Patterson built the first sawmill, and

DANSVILLE—was named from Daniel P. Faulkner, an early and spirited citizen, known as "Capt. Dan." It was formed in March, 1796. Parts of Cohocton and Howard were taken off in 1812, a part of Wayland in 1848, and of Fremont in 1854. A part was annexed to Sparta in 1822, and a part of Cohocton was re-annexed April 26, 1834. It is the N. town upon the w. border of the co. The surface is mostly an upland, divided into ridges by the narrow valleys of small streams. The declivities of the hills are steep and their summits are 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. The streams are head branches of Canaseraga Creek, flowing N., and of Canisteo River flowing S. **Rogersville**, (South Dansville p. o.,) contains 2 churches, and a female seminary. **Burns**, a station on the Buffalo Div. of the E. R. is a small village. **Dotys Corner**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1804, by Isaac Sterling and Samuel Gibson.¹

ERWIN—named from Col. Arthur Erwin, former owner, was formed from "*Painted Post*," Jan. 27, 1826. Lindley was taken off in 1837, and a part of Corning was annexed in 1856. It lies w. of Corning, in the S. E. part of the co. Its surface is about equally divided between high, rolling uplands and the low valleys of streams. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valleys. Tioga and Canisteo Rivers unite in the S. E. part of the town, and Tioga and Cohocton Rivers in the N. E., forming the Chemung River. The valleys of these streams are 1 to 2 mi. wide. The lumber trade is still extensively pursued. **Painted Post**, (p. o.,) situated at the junction of Cohocton and Tioga Rivers, is a station on the Erie Railway, where the Rochester Div. leaves it. It contains 2 churches, a fine union school, a State bank, a newspaper office,² an iron foundry and machine shop, a tannery, and a flouring mill; w. of this is an extensive lumber mill. **Coopers Plains**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Rochester Div. of E. R., and contains 1 church. Pop. 300. Wm. Harris, an Indian trader, settled at Painted Post, in 1787.³ The census reports 4 churches.⁴

FREMONT—named in honor of John C. Fremont, was formed from Hornellsville, Dansville, Wayland, and Howard, Nov. 17, 1854. A part was annexed to Wayland in 1860. It is an interior town, lying N. W. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, forming a part of the dividing ridge between Canisteo and Cohocton Rivers. Its streams are small brooks. **Fremont Centre**, (Stephens Mills p. o.,) and **Haskinville**, (p. o.,) are hamlets; and **Big Creek**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1812, by Job B. Rathbun, Amos Baldwin, and Sylvester Buck.⁵ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Ford, in 1814. There is but 1 church (M. E.) in town.

GREENWOOD—was formed from Troupsburgh and Canisteo, Jan. 24 1827. West Union was taken off in 1845, and a part of Jasper was annexed in 1848. It lies upon the w. border of the co., S. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland. Bennetts Creek flows northerly through the E. part of the town, in a valley 400 to 600 feet below the summits of the hills. **Greenwood**, (p. o.,) on Bennetts Creek, contains 1 church, a rake factory, a cheese factory, and 100 inhabitants; and **Rough and Ready**, (p. o.,) has about a dozen houses. **West Greenwood**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1820, by Christian Cobey and John H. Ezra, and Phineas Stephens.⁶ There are 4 church organizations in town; Presb., Univ., R. C., and Meth. Episc., with but two meeting houses.

HARTSVILLE—was formed from Hornellsville, Feb. 7, 1844. It lies on the w. border of the co., S. of the centre. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by several deep valleys. Purdy Creek flows E. through the N. part, and the valley of Bennetts Creek extends along

James Henderson the first gristmill both in 1793; Benj. Eaton kept the first store, in 1791, and Benj. Patterson the first inn, in 1791. The first school was taught by Samuel Colgrove, in 1793.

¹ Among the first settlers were James, John, and Major Jones, Frederick Fry, Wm. Ganong, Thos. and Nathaniel Brayton, Tisdale Haskin, Thomas and John Root, Joshua Healey, Charles Oliver, Joseph Phelps, Elisha Robinson, Wm. C. Rogers, and Jesse Bridges. Robt. Fuller built the first sawmill, in 1820, and Handy & Miller the first gristmill, in 1825. Isaac Sterling kept the first inn, in 1806. The first school was taught by James Jones, in 1811.

² *Painted Post Times*, (Rep.) weekly. S. H. Ferenbaugh, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870.

³ David Fuller, Eli Mead, and ——— Van Nye settled in the town in 1791-92; and Samuel, Frank, and Arthur Erwin, Capt. Howell Bull, and John E. Evans, in 1800-01-02. Sam'l Erwin built the first sawmill, in 1820, and the first gristmill, in 1823, and David Fuller kept the first inn, in 1823. The first school was taught by John E. Evans, in 1812.

⁴ 2 Bap., Presb., and Methodist Ep.

⁵ John A. Buck, Joel Everett, and Daniel Atherton settled in the town in 1813-14; ——— Taylor and Francis Drake, in 1815; and Solomon and Levi Gates, Robert Kilburg, in 1816. Upson, Samuel Sharp, Nehemiah Luther, Lemuel Harding, Stephen Holden, and Edward Markham, in 1816. The first marriage was that of John A. Buck and Rebecca Baldwin, Aug. 24, 1815; the first birth, that of Charles E. Buck, Nov. 12, 1816; and the first death, that of Mrs. Amos Baldwin, Dec. 21, 1815. Daniel Upson built the first sawmill, in 1816, and the first gristmill, in 1819. The first school was taught by Lydia Everett, in 1819.

⁶ Eleazar Woodward, John J. Hoyt, H. Carr, and Lewis Ordway settled in town in 1822. The first birth was that of Charles C. Stephens; the first marriage, that of Hiram Putnam and Lucinda Stephens; and the first death, that of Ezra Cobey. The first gristmill was built by Col. John Stephens; and the first inn and store were kept by Levi Davis. Sarah Carr taught the first school.

the E. border. These creeks are bordered by steep hillsides 400 to 600 feet high. **Harts-ville Centre**, (Purdy Creek p. o.,) on Purdy Creek, near the centre of the town, contains 15 houses. The first settlement was made in 1809, by Benjamin Brookins.¹ There is no church in town.

HORNBY—named from John Hornby, an English landholder—was formed from "*Painted Post*," (now Corning,) Jan. 27, 1826. Campbell was taken off in 1831, and a part was annexed to Orange (Schuyler co.) April 11, 1842. It lies near the centre of the E. border of the co., and its surface is mostly a high, rolling upland. The streams are Dry Run in the N. w., and Post and Borden Creeks in the S., all flowing in deep, narrow valleys. **Hornby Forks**, (Hornby p. o.,) contains 2 churches, several manufactories, and 25 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1814, by Asa and Uriah Nash, from Otsego county.²

HORNELLSVILLE—named from Hon. Geo. Hornell, former proprietor—was formed from Canisteo, April 1, 1820. Hartsville was taken off in 1844, and a part of Fremont in 1854. It lies near the centre of the W. border of the co. The surface is mostly a rolling upland, divided into two nearly equal parts by the Canisteo Valley. This valley is 1 to 2 mi. wide and is bordered by steep hills 400 to 500 ft. high. Canacadea and Crosby Creeks, flowing through the deep valleys from the W., are tributaries of the Canisteo. The soil is generally a clayey and gravelly loam. **Hornellsville**, (p. o.,) situated at the junction of Canisteo River and Canacadea Creek, is organized under an act of April 9, 1867, and is an important station on the Erie Railway. Being the dividing point of the Susquehanna and Western Divisions and the points of junction of the Buffalo Division, it has become a place of great importance. It has an immense amount of side branches, ample engine houses, repair shops, and other railroad structures, &c., and it has from necessity become the home of a great number of railroad employees. It has a National and a private bank, 2 newspaper offices,³ a spirited and enterprising Library Association,⁴ 5 churches, (Meth., Bap., Presb., Episc., and R. C.,) a furniture, and a sash and blind factory, &c., and 4,552 inhabitants. **Arkport**, (p. o.,) is a small lumber village and R. R. station near the co. line. **Almond**, is also on the co. line. Settlement was begun in this town in 1792.⁵

HOWARD—was formed from Bath and Dansville, June 18, 1812. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Fremont in 1854. It is an interior town, lying a little N. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling upland, forming a part of the dividing ridge between Cohocton and Canisteo Rivers. The streams are all small. In the N. E. part are 2 small ponds. **Howard**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches, Presb., Bap., and 167 inhabitants. **Towlesville**, (p. o.,) contains 2 churches and 20 houses. **Buena Vista**, (p. o.,) and **Coffs Mills**, (p. o.,) are hamlets, and **South Howard**, is a post-office. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Abraham Johnson.⁶

JASPER—named from Sergeant Jasper, of Fort Moultrie fame, was formed from Troups-burg and Canisteo, Jan. 24, 1827, and a part was annexed to Greenwood in 1848. It is situ-

¹ Joseph Purdy settled in the town in 1810; — Blake in 1815; Thomas Williams, — Satterlee, Joshua Davis, and — Neff, in 1818; Wm. D. Burdick and Perry Potter in 1819; Daniel P. Carpenter, Frost Powell, Joseph Thompson, John and Robert G. Martin, and — Hudson in 1822; and Casper Van Buskirk and Wm. Ellison in 1823. The first birth was that of Sarah A. Carpenter; the first marriage, that of Robt. G. Martin and Mary a Gleason; and the first death, that of an infant child of Ebenezer Mather,—all in 1823. Daniel P. Carpenter opened the first store, in 1825, and built the first sawmill, in 1828; and Henry Frisbee kept the first tavern, in 1849. The first school was taught by Miss Z. A. Purdy, in 1826.

² Jesse Platt, John Robbins, and Edward Stubbs settled in the town in 1815; John St. John, Amasa Stanton, James S. and Hiram Gardiner, Chester Knowlton, and Aden Palmer, in 1815-16; Benj. Gardiner, Isaac Goodell, Aaron Harwood and John Sayer in 1825. The first birth was that of George Stanton; the first marriage, that of John Butler and Miss Platt, in 1816; and the first death, that of John Stanton. Ezra Shaw kept the first inn; Hon. A. B. Dickinson, the first store; and — La Favre built the first mill. James C. Leach taught the first school.

³ *Canisteo Valley Times*, (Repub.,) Thacher & Tuttle, prop. Size, 25 by 42. Terms, \$2.00.

⁴ *The Hornellville Tribune*, (Dem.,) T. Greenwood & Son, props. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$1.50.

⁵ Formed under the general act, 3 years hence. It maintains a popular and a scientific course of lectures. The library, in April, 1871, had 3,710 vols., and was rapidly in-

creasing. It has about 35 stock members, who pay \$1,500, and 300 annual members at \$100 each, and it receives the excise moneys of the town, under a special act, amounting to about \$1,500 a year. Its rooms are opened every week-day evening, and it has a small cabinet, and historical collection. There are few places in the State that can boast of a more refined, attractive or efficient institution of this kind, and it is to be hoped that the example will stimulate others to emulation.

⁶ Elias Stephens and Geo. Hornell settled in the town in 1793; Elijah Stephens in 1794, Christopher Hurlbut and Nathan Cary in 1795; John and Hugh Carney in 1796; Reuben Crosby in 1797; and James Jones in 1800. The first birth was that of Wm. Stephens, in Dec. 1792; the first marriage, that of Reuben Crosby and Jenny McQueen, in 1799; and the first death that of a child of Judge Hornell. Judge Hornell built the first saw and grist mills, and kept the first store and inn. The first school was taught by Abigail Hurlbut, in 1796.

⁷ Reuben and Abraham Smith, Abel Bullard, Jacob and Thos. Bennett, Charles McConnell, Simeon McMurty, and — Colgrove settled in the town in 1808; Samuel Baker, Joel Bullard, Benj. Bennett, Ephraim Rumsey, Wm. Allen, Daniel N. Bence, Jr., Jonas and Seth Rice, and Nathan Cory, in 1810-11; and Simeon Bacon, Wm. Goff, Israel Baldwin, and Rufus Halsey, in 1812. Arethusa Bullard was born in 1809, and Mrs. Rowley died the same year,—the first birth and death in town. Henry Kennedy built the first saw-mill, in 1809; James Vaughn, the first gristmill, in 1810; and Benj. Bennett kept the first inn, in 1816.

ated near the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland, the highest summits being nearly 2,000 feet above tide. The streams are small brooks. **Jasper Four Corners**, (Jasper p. o.), contains 3 churches—M. E., Bap., and Presb.; a steam sawmill, etc. Pop. 200. **Jasper Five Corners**, contains 15 houses. **West Jasper**, and **North Jasper**, are p. o. Settlement was commenced in 1807, by Nicholas Brotzman, Ebenezer Spencer, and William Wooley.¹ The first church, (Presb.,) was organized in 1827; and the Rev. George Howell was the first preacher. There are six churches in town; M. E., Bap., Presb., Wesleyan Meth., Christian, and Union Meth.

LINDLEY—named from Col. Eleazur Lindley, was formed from Erwin, May 12, 1837. It lies upon the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the deep valley of Tioga River, which extends centrally through the town. The summits of the hills are 400 to 600 feet above the valley. The valley is about 1 mi. wide and is bordered by steep hillsides. Lumbering is now giving place to farming and the town is found adapted to grazing. **Lindleytown**, (p. o.), is a village of some 150 inhabitants, on the Blossburg and Corning R. R. There is a large tannery near the centre of the town. **Erwin Centre**, (p. o.), is a station on the n. border, with an extensive flouring mill, steam sawmill, etc. Settlement was begun in 1790, by Col. Eleazur Lindley, the original proprietor of the town, who settled on Tioga Flats.²

PRATTSBURCH—named from an early settler, was formed from Pultney, April 12, 1813, and a part of Wheeler was taken off in 1820. It is centrally situated upon the north border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of several small streams flowing in a general southwest direction. The principal streams are Five Mile, Ten Mile, and Twelve Mile Creeks. The valley at Plattsburgh Village is 1,400 feet above tide, and the hills are 300 to 400 feet higher. **Prattsburgh**, (p. o.), was incorp. Dec. 7, 1848. It contains a union school, 2 churches, newspaper office,³ and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 639. **Rikers Hollow**, (p. o.), is a hamlet. There are 3 flouring mills and 1 tannery in town. The first settler was Jared Pratt, who came in 1801, and for 2½ years was the only inhabitant.⁴ The first religious services were held at the house of Jared Pratt, by Rev. John Niles, in the fall of 1803. There are eight churches in town; 3 Bap., 2 M. E., 1 Wesleyan Meth., 1 Presb., and 1 Christian.

PULTNEY—named from Sir Wm. Pultney—was formed from Bath, Feb. 12, 1808. Prattsburgh was taken off in 1813, and a part of Urbana in 1848. It lies upon the w. shore of Keuka Lake, and is the n. e. corner town of the co. The surface is a rolling upland, 700 to 900 ft. above the level of the lake. The declivities along the lake shore are broken by numerous narrow ravines formed by small streams. **Harmonyville**, (Pultney p. o.), and **Bluffport**, (South Pultney p. o.), are small villages. **Culicksville**, a landing on the lake, has a storehouse and 10 houses. Settlement commenced in 1802.⁵ Rev. Ephraim Eggleston, the first settled preacher, removed to the town in 1805.

RATHBONE—named from Gen. Ransom Rathbone, a settler—was formed from Addison, Cameron, and Woodhull, March 28, 1756. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. Its surface consists of a high, rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Canisteo River and a branch of Tuscarora Creek. The upland is 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. Naked and precipitous ledges of rock crop out on the hillsides along the valleys. **Rath-**

¹ Adam Brotzman and Andrew Craig were also early settlers. The first birth was that of Sally Botzman; and the first marriage, that of Samuel Gray and Polly Simpson. Nicholas Botzman was the first innkeeper. Amanda Smith taught the first school.

² Col. Lindley served with the Jersey Blues during the Revolutionary War. In his migration to his new home he was accompanied by his two sons Samuel and Eleazur, his son-in-law, Ezekiel Mulford and John Seeley, and a man named David Cook. The first child born was Eliza Mulford, Aug. 10, 1792; the first marriage, that of David Cook, Jr., and Elizabeth Cady; and the first death, that of Col. Eleazur Lindley, in June, 1794. Joseph Miller taught the first school, near the Pennsylvania line, in 1793; the widow of Col. Lindley kept the first inn, on the w. bank of the river; and John P. Ryers, the first store. The first sawmill was erected by Col. Lindley.

³ *Prattsburgh Advertiser*; weekly. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1867.

⁴ Rev. John Niles, David Buell, Saml. Tutthill, and Capt. Joel Pratt came into town in 1803; William P. Curtis, Pomeroy Hull, and Salisbury Barton, in 1804; Noah Niles, Cyril Ward, Aaron Bull, Enoch Niles, Harmon Fowler,

Rufus Blodgett, and Stephen Hall, in 1805. They were all originally from New England. The first child born was Mariette Pratt, in 1802; the first death, a daughter of Wm. P. Curtis, drowned, in 1804; and the first marriage, that of Isaac Pardee and Patty Waldo, in 1805. The first school was taught in a church by Horace Bull, in 1806-07; the first inn was kept by Aaron Bull, the same year; the first mill was erected on Five Mile Creek, by Robert Porter. Capt. Joel Pratt was a large proprietor of the town; and the first settlement was conducted wholly under his encouragement, advice, and direction.

⁵ The first settlers were Samuel Miller, John Van Camp, G. F. Fitzsimmons, and John Block. James and George Simms, Henry Hoffman, Abraham Bennett, and Shadrach Norris settled in the town in 1805; and Samuel and Nath'l Wallis, John Ellis, Wm. White, James Daily, Erastus Glass, Harmon Emmons, and Seth Pierce in 1806. The first marriage was that of Christopher Tomer and Jane Miller, in 1809; and the first death, that of a child of James Daily, in 1806. Melchior Waggoner built the first sawmill, in 1810, and the first gristmill, in 1814. Shadrach Norris kept the first inn, 1807; and Augustus Tyler, the first store, in 1808. The first school was taught by Polly Wentworth, in 1808.

boneville, (p. o.) on Canisteo River, is a station on the Erie Railway, and contains one church, a flouring mill, and 40 houses. **West Addison**, (p. o.) and **Cameron Mills**, (p. o.) are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1793-95.¹

THURSTON—named from Wm. R. Thurston—was formed from Cameron, Feb. 28, 1844. It is an interior town, lying just s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a high, broken upland, forming a portion of the dividing ridge between Cohocton and Canisteo Rivers. The summits of the hills are 500 to 600 feet above the river valleys. The streams are Stockings Creek, in the n. w., and Otter Creek, flowing in deep, narrow ravines bordered by steep hillsides. **Merchantville**, (p. o.) in the e. part has a population of 130; **Bonny Hill**, in the n. w. part, **Risingville**, (p. o.) in the w., **Thurston**, (p. o.) in the n., and **South Thurston**, are small places. Wm. Smith, Luke Bonny, and Anderson Carpenter, were settlers at Bonny Hill in 1813.² There are 3 M. E., and 1 Chris. ch. in town.

TROUPSBURGH—named from Robert Troup, general agent of the Pultney estate—was formed from "Middletown" (now Addison) and Canisteo, Feb. 12, 1808. Parts of Greenwood and Jasper were taken off in 1827, and a part of Woodhull in 1828. A part of Canisteo was annexed April 4, 1818. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is principally a hilly upland, broken by the deep valleys of small streams. The highest summits are 2,500 ft. above tide and are the highest points in the co. Troups Creek, flowing s., is the principal stream. **Troupsburgh**, (p. o.) on Troup Creek, near the centre of the town, has 100 inhabitants. **South Troupsburgh**, **East Troupsburgh**, **West Troupsburgh**, and **Young Hickory**, are p. offices and small villages. The pioneer settler was Samuel B. Rice, from Conn., who located e. of the centre of the town in 1805.³ The first religious association (M. E.) was formed at the house of Samuel Cady, by Rev. Parker Buell, first preacher.

TUSCARORA—was formed from Addison, Dec. 13, 1859, including township No. 1, 3d Range of the Phelps and Gorham Tract. It lies on the s. line of the co. on Tuscarora Creek, and is a broken upland, with a general inclination to the n. and e. **South Addison**, (p. o.), **Addison Hill**, (p. o.) and **Tuscarora Centre**, are small villages.

URBANA—was form from Bath, April 17, 1822. A part was annexed to Bath, in 1839, a part of Wheeler was annexed in 1839, and a part of Pultney, in 1848. It lies at the head of Keuka or Crooked Lake, n. e. of the centre of the co., and is divided by Pleasant Valley, which is a continuation of the lake, into two series of highlands, rising 800 to 1,000 feet above it. Cold Spring Creek rises in this valley and flows into the lake. This town has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the cultivation of the grape, and the cultivation of the vine, and manufacture of wine, have of late years grown into an important business. **Hammondsport**, (p. o.) named from Lazarus Hammond, its first settler, is located at the head of the lake, and has 4 churches, (Meth., Presb., Episc., and R. C.), a foundry, a packing and grape-box factory,⁴ and 602 inhabitants. It is the headquarters of the grape and wine interests of this part of the State. Vine culture began as a business in 1854, and now there are from 5,000 to 7,000 acres of grapes in Pleasant Valley and around Keuka Lake. The average yield is 3,000 pounds per acre. Two wine companies, in 1870, had 425 acres, and pressed 1,049 tons of grapes for wine. Both still and sparkling wines are made. Large quantities of grapes are sold as fruit, and the business is steadily increasing. The grapes are mostly sent by steamer to Penn Yan, and thence by R. R. to market. **North Urbana**, (p. o.) in the n. e. part, **Cold Spring**, in Pleasant Valley, and **Mount**

¹ James Hadley and Wm. Benham were the first settlers. Among the early settlers were Isaac and Jonathan Tracy, Martin Young, Wm. Morey, Moses Powers, Zephaniah Townsend, Thos. Maybury, and Saml. Colgrove. Isaac Tracy built the first sawmill, in 1806; Lemuel Benham kept the first inn, in 1804, and Gen. Rathbone the first store in 1842.

² Amos Dickinson settled in 1814; and Joseph Fluent at Bonny Hill in 1817. The first settlers at Aldrich settlement were William Jack, Samuel Fisk, and Thomas Aldrich, in 1823. The first child born was Irena Smith, in 1813; the first marriage, that of Joseph Fluent and Fanny Dickinson, in 1818; and the first death, that of Anderson Carpenter, killed by the falling of a tree, in 1817. The first school was taught at Bonny Hill, by Caroline Vinan, in 1818; the first store was kept by Harlow Sears, at Merchantville. No tavern was ever kept in the town, and no license was ever granted to sell liquor.

³ Peter Young and Peter Dalsen, from Addison, settled near Mr. Rice, in 1806; Lieut. Reynolds and Jonathan Rogers settled at the same place in 1809, Geo. Martin in 1810, and James Works in 1811. The first child born was Polly Young; the first marriage, that of Zebulon Tubbs and Sarah Rice; and the first death, that of Jeremiaah Martin. Abner Thomas taught the first school, a little e. of Troupsburgh Village; Lieut. Reynolds kept the first inn, 4 miles from the Centre, and Ichabod C. Leach the first store, two mi. from the Centre. Geo. Martin erected the first grist-mill, at Troupsburgh Village.

⁴ The sale of grape boxes from 20,000 in 1863, has increased to 350,000 in 1870, every year showing a great and rapid increase.

The Fruit and Wine Reporter is a monthly paper devoted to the interests expressed in the title. 8 pages. Size, 24 by 32. Terms, \$1. Edited by A. L. Underwood, and printed at Bath.

Washington, in the s. e. part, are small villages. Samuel Barkers, a native of Conn. came hither from Penn. in 1793.¹

WAYLAND—named in honor of Rev. Francis Wayland, of R. I., was formed from Cohocton and Dansville, April 12, 1848. A part of Fremont was taken off in 1854, and a part annexed in 1860. It is the most western town upon the n. border of the county. Its surface is an upland, rolling in the n. and moderately hilly in the s. It forms a portion of the watershed between Susquehanna River and Lake Ontario; and its highest summits are 1,600 to 1,800 feet above tide. The streams are small creeks and brooks. Loon and Mud Lakes are situated in a valley in the s. part of the town, and their waters flow in opposite directions. The outlet of the former is subterranean for half a mile; and where it comes to the surface it is in sufficient volume to form a valuable mill stream. **Wayland Depot**, (p. o.), in the n. e. part of the town, contains 40 dwellings. It is a station on the Rochester Division of the Erie R. R., has 2 churches; Meth., and Christian, and about 200 dwellings, a tannery, planing-mill, 2 sawmills, etc. **Patchins Mills**, is a small village, near the centre, with a tannery. **Perkinsville**, (p. o.), has 2 churches, a gristmill, 2 sawmills, and 50 houses. Settlement began about 1806-7. Thos. Bowles, and John H. Miller, being the first settlers.²

WAYNE—named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne—was formed, as "*Frederickstown*," March 18, 1796. Its name was changed April 6, 1808. Reading, Schuyler co., was taken off in 1806, Orange, Schuyler co., in 1813, and Barrington, Yates co., and Tyrone, Schuyler co., in 1822. A part was annexed to Tyrone, April 17, 1854. It is situated upon Keuka Lake, on the e. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, 400 to 600 feet high, descending abruptly to the lake. Little Lake is a beautiful sheet of water lying along the east border. The Sodus Bay, Corning and N. Y. R. R. is projected through this town. **Wayne**,³ (p. o.) on the line of Tyrone, Schuyler co., is a small village. **Wayne Four Corners**, is a p. o. **North Urbana**, (p. o.), is on the w. line. **Keuka**, is a small place on the lake shore. The first settlement was made in 1791, by Zephaniah Hoff, Henry Mapes, Widow Jennings, and Solomon Wixson.⁴ Rev. Ephraim Sanford, (Bap.,) was one of the first settlers, and for many years the only clergyman in town.

WEST UNION—was formed from Greenwood, April 25, 1845. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a broken and hilly upland, the highest summits being 2,000 to 2,400 feet above tide. Bennetts Creek is the principal stream. Lumbering was formerly an important buisness, but has now become secondary to dairying. **Rexville**, (p. o.) is a thriving village, with 2 churches, a mill, &c. **Wileysville**, (p. o.), is a hamlet in the s. part. **West Union**, is a p. o. The first settler was Abraham V. Olmsted, who located at Rexville in 1822.⁵ The first church (M. E.) was formed at Rexville in 1831. There are 2 churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

WHEELER—named from Capt. Silas Wheeler, first settler—was formed from Bath and Prattsburgh, Feb. 25, 1820. A part of Avoca was taken off in 1843, and a part of Urbana in 1839. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, broken by the valleys of Five Mile and Ten Mile Creeks and of several small lateral streams. **Mitchellville**, (p. o.), and **Wheeler Centre**, (Wheeler p. o.), are small villages. The first settlement was made in 1799, by Capt. Silas Wheeler, from Albany co.⁶ Rev. Ephraim Eggleston (Bap.) conducted the first religious services, in 1802. There are 2 churches in town; Presb. and M. E.

¹ Capt. Amos Stone, Wm. and Ephram Aulls, Capt. John and James Stethen, Eli Bend, Wm. Barn, and Nathaniel Daniels were also early settlers. Gen. Geo. McClure, built the first gristmill, at Cold Spring. The first child born was Samuel Baker, Jr., the first marriage, that of Jonathan Barney and Polly Aulls, in 1794; and the first death, that of John Phillips, in Sept. of the same year. Eliphalet Norris taught the first school, in 1795, at Pleasant Valley; Caleb Chapman kept the first inn, at N. Urbana; Henry A. Townsend the first store, at Cold Spring, in 1815. John Stethen built the first sawmill, in Pleasant Valley, in 1795.

² Among the early settlers were Adam Zimmerman, David Brown, — Kaizer, Stephen Hicks, Thos. Begole, Solomon, James, and Elisha Brownson, Isaac Willie, Walter and Dr. Warren Patchin, Dennis Hess, Benj. Perkins, and Samuel Draper. The first sawmill was built by Benj. Perkins; and the first gristmill, by Dugald Cameron and Abijah Fowler, in 1816. Saml. Taggart kept the first inn, in 1827; and James L. Monier, the first store, in 1830. The first school was taught by Thos. Wilbur, in 1811.

³ Locally known as "Wayne Hotel."

⁴ Enos Joseph and James Silsbee, Abraham Hendricks, Joshua Smith, John Holdridge, Elijah Reynolds, and Ephraim Tyler were among the early settlers. The first birth was that of Elizabeth Wixson, Nov. 3, 1793; and the first marriage, that of Ephram Sanford, jr., and Julia Hoff. Jas. Silsbee kept the first store, and Enos Silsbee the first inn. The first school was taught by Nathaniel Friess in 1795.

⁵ The late settlement of this town was owing to the fact that a large share of the land was owned in England and by heirs under age. Among the first settlers were Fred. Hauber, Wm. Burger, and Wm. Bray, from Delaware co., who came in 1823 and located near Rexville. John Wiley, Wm. Fisher, and Benjamin Wilks settled at Wileyville in 1843. Uriah Stevens taught the first school; Glas. Rexford kept the first inn, and Walter B. Olmsted the first store at Rexville. John Wiley built the first saw and grist mill, in 1849-50.

⁶ Nathan Rose, Wm. Holmes, and Turner Gardner settled in town in 1799; Col. Jonathan Barney and Thomas Aulls in 1800; Philip Murphy in 1802; and Otto F. Marshall, and others, named Bear, Fernal, and Rifle, in 1803. William,

WOODHULL—named from Gen. Nathaniel Woodhull, of the Revolution—was formed from Troupsburgh and Addison, Feb. 18, 1828. A part of Rathbone was taken off in 1856. It lies on the State line, and is a hilly upland, drained by Tuscarora Creek. It is well adapted to dairying, and has some excellent dairy farms. **Woodhull**, (p. o.,) has 2 churches, a printing office,¹ a steam flouring mill with sawmill attached, a cabinet shop, with planing, turning, &c., using steam; a wool carding and cloth dressing establishment, a foundry and plow factory, 2 carriage shops, &c., an academy and 392 inhabitants. **Hedgesville**, (p. o.,) 4 mi. N. of Woodhull, has a church, steam flour and sawmill, and 100 inhabitants. **East Woodhull**, is a p. o. Settlement was begun in 1805, by Stephen Dolson, Daniel Johnson, Patrick Breakhill, Bethuel Tubbs, and Samuel B. Rice.² It has 3 churches; Meth., Bap., and Union.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.



THIS county was organized Nov. 1, 1683. It occupies the E. part of Long Island, embracing about two-thirds of its area, and includes several smaller islands off the E. and N. coasts. It is centrally distant 138 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,200 square mi. The E. extremity of the island is divided by Great and Little Peconic and Gardners Bays into two narrow, unequal branches, between which are Gardners, Shelter, and Robins Islands. A chain of islands extends from the N. branch nearly to the Conn. shore. A beach composed of alluvial sand and shingle, broken only by occasional inlets, skirts the s. shore of the island, enclosing several large, irregular bays, the principal of which are Great South, East, Shinnecock, and Mecox Bays. "This great beach is a line of Spits and Islands. One of the islands is about 25 mi. long, with a breadth of a few hundred yards. They are all narrow and long; and when above the reach of the surf they are covered by a labyrinth of hillocks of drifted sand, imitating almost all the variety of form which snow drifts present after a storm."

The action of the waves and winds is gradually extending this beach. Off the s. coast the sea is shallow, and sandbars at a considerable distance from the beach approach so near the surface as to break the waves into a surf. The traveler along the beach is seldom out of sight of a wreck, and life-boat stations, and apparatus for their use are located at about 30 different points along the s. shore of the island. There are 15 wreck masters appointed by law in this co., whose duty it is to afford all possible aid and protection, and private interests have provided means for affording prompt assistance in cases of vessels in distress. An irregular range of hills extends E. and W. through the co., a little N. of the centre. A second range, commencing in Brookhaven, extends into the s. branch of the island, terminating at Canoe Place and reappearing farther E. as the Shinnecock Hills. Along the N. border of the co. the surface is somewhat broken, but in the s. it is very level. In the N. part are several fresh water lakes, and a few in the central and W. parts, the principal of which is Lake Ronkonkoma, on the W. border of Brookhaven. The principal streams are Peconic River in the E., and the Conetquot in the central part. The soil is generally a light, sandy loam, moderately fertile along the coasts; but in some parts the surface consists of almost sterile plains or barren sandhills. The

son of Jonathan Ranney, was born Nov. 1, 1801, and died Dec. 1, 1802.—the first birth and death in town. Hon. Grattan H. Wheeler was a party to the first marriage. Capt. Wheeler built the first sawmill in 1802; and Geo. W. Taylor the first gristmill, in 1803-04. John Beale kept the first inn, in 1820; and Cornelia Younglove, the first store, in 1835. The first school was taught by Uriel Chapin.

¹ *Woodhull News*, weekly; J. D. Adams, editor and prop. Terms, \$1.00. Size, 16 by 22. Estab. in 1870.

² Caleb Smith settled in the town in 1803. The first birth was that of Polly Smith; the first marriage, that of Levi Rice and Cynthia Tubbs; and the first death, that of Benj. Tubbs. Caleb Smith built the first gristmill in 1805; Ichabod C. Leach kept the first store, and Josiah Tubbs the first inn. The first school was taught by Abner Thomas.

interior of the island, from near the foot of the hills to within one or two mi. of South Bay, is occupied by the "*brush plains*," which are sparsely inhabited and hardly susceptible of cultivation. The woodland on the barren region in the middle of this co. has repeatedly suffered from disastrous fires in dry seasons. By an act passed May 2, 1863, any person kindling fires on his own land and suffering them to extend beyond, is deemed to have done so negligently, and is liable to all damages, unless he can show beyond doubt that there was no negligence on his part, and that the fires spread beyond his own control. No fires may be set before 4 p. m., and then only with sufficient help and implements at hand to prevent spreading. Disastrous running fires occurred in 1844, 1845, and 1862, sweeping everything before them. The timber, however, grows rapidly, and a few years is sufficient to produce a new crop. Along the coast are extensive salt marshes. No native rock is found within this co.; and the whole island, except a few rocks near Hellgate, appears to belong to the drift formation or to have been formed as a strand of the sea. The waters of the sea are slowly encroaching upon the land of the E. and N. parts.

The various branches of agriculture form the leading industrial pursuits, and corn, potatoes, turnips, wheat, and culinary vegetables are raised with great advantage, but not without heavy expenditures for manures. The light sandy soils, with suitable management, becomes highly productive. The smaller fruits are cultivated to a larger extent on the north shore. Immense numbers of the fish known as "*Moss Bunkers*," (*Alosa Menhaden*), are caught in seines for manure, and are used as a top dressing, or rotted with sea weed, earth and other articles. The presence of this fertilizer can be detected at a great distance by the odor. Guano, ashes, and other fertilizers are purchased in large quantities for use in this county. The manufacture of fish-guano and oil from fish, is carried on at several places in the east part of the co. Salt was formerly made from sea water at Sag Harbor. Ship building and brick making have also been important industries. Whaling was first conducted in open boats from the shore, until it became necessary to send ships upon long voyages to distant seas. The primitive whale boat may still be seen along the shore, at a few places, mounted bottom upward, upon a low staging, with harpoon, lines and oars in readiness to launch at short notice, and occasional opportunities occur for pursuing the whale, as in primitive times.

Companies for Fishing Purposes, in the salt waters of Suffolk co. for taking fish not used for food, may be formed under act of April 11, 1868.

Oysters and clams abound in the bays and seas around the island, and the taking of these for market, supports many persons along the shore. An act of April 15, 1870, forbids the taking of shell fish in South Bay by a dredge or drag, and the taking of oysters, clams, &c., from any public or private bed, in these waters, between sunset and sunrise is forbidden. Spawn or seed oysters may not be taken between June 15th, and Sept. 15th, under a heavy penalty.

The Long Island R. R. extends centrally through the co. from Hunters Point to Greenport, with a branch from Hicksville to Northport, and another from Manor to Sag Harbor. The former branch is designed to connect with the Smithtown and Port Jefferson R. R., and it is probable that it will be ultimately extended further eastward. It is also proposed to extend it southward to Manor. The South Side R. R. of L. I. extends from Brooklyn to Patchogue, and will also probably be continued further eastward. These railroads, by opening easy communication with the city, have rendered this county desirable for summer residence. Many hotels and large boarding houses have been established, and the summer population in these, and in private families, is greatly increased every year, the growing demand for summer homes being met by still larger accommodations.

The county seat is located at Riverhead. The courthouse is a fine two story brick building, situated near the depot, and contains the usual county offices, and accommodations for the sheriff's family. The jail, situated in rear of the courthouse, is a two story stone octagonal building. The county clerk's office is a fireproof brick building.

There are town poorhouses in most of the towns of Suffolk co., but none for the co. They are about, however, to abandon this system, and are now building a county house at Yaphank Station, on a farm of 200 acres. It is to be done in July, 1871.

Long Island was originally occupied by several distinct tribes of Indians. These were the "*Canarsees*," occupying Kings co. and a part of Jamaica; the "*Rockaways*," the country about Rockaway and parts of Jamaica and Newtown; the "*Mattinecocks*," the w. side of the

island, from Flushing to the E. line of Huntington; the "Nessequogs," the country from the E. line of Huntington to Stony Brook; the "Setaukets," that form Stony Brook to Wading River; the "Corchogues," all the N. branch of the island E. of Wading River; the "Merecokes" and "Mureaques," the country upon the S. side of the islands W. of Suffolk co.; the "Lecatogues," the country from the W. line of the co. to the E. part of Islip; the "Patchogues," from the E. line of Islip to the W. part of Southampton; the "Shinnecocks," the country around Canoe Plase, and thence E. to Easthampton; the "Montauks," that are now included in the town of Easthampton; and the "Manhassets," occupying Shelter Island. Of all these tribes there now remain but few individuals in Islip and Brookhaven, about 175 at Shinnecock, and 12 persons on Montauk Point. They have lost all knowledge of their language, using only the English, and are intelligent and civilized. They have intermarried to a considerable extent with negroes, and are probably of more than half African blood.

The earliest settlement within the co. was made in 1639, on Gardners Island, under title derived from James Farret, agent of the Earl of Stirling, to whom a grant of the whole of Long Island had been made by the Plymouth Company. Southold and Southampton were settled in 1640, Easthampton in 1648, Shelter Island in 1652, Huntington in 1653, Brookhaven in 1655, and Smithtown in 1668, by English immigrants from New England. These settlers were strongly imbued with Puritan doctrines and zealously devoted to their strict observance. They naturally sought alliance with the adjacent New England colonies, to whom they were warmly attached, and with whom they were closely united until they were brought under the government of New York. Among the first measures taken by the colonists was the establishment of religious worship and schools, which in most of the towns date from the first or second year of settlement. These were commonly supported by tax, often levied in kind, and sometimes coupled with privileges and grants that are still recognized.

The patents granted by the New York governors created corporations, with municipal powers and privileges which were liberal for that period. These have never been changed, and are still valid. The rights were of two classes,—one belonging to all who might gain a residence and citizenship within the town, and the other pertaining only to the persons named in the patents and their heirs at law. During the revolution many of the inhabitants of the county espoused the cause of the colonists; but after the battle of Long Island the British ascendancy was complete, and few opportunities occurred for assisting in the popular movement. Several bold and successful incursions were made by partisan corps; but the armed occupation of the island was at no time interrupted. During the latter part of the war of 1812, an English fleet was stationed off the eastern coast; but few depredations were committed. The history of the co. from that day to the present is only the record of the industrial pursuits of a thriving people. No distinct military organization was formed in this co. during the late war, the men who enlisted being scattered through the various regiments as opportunity or inducements favored.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Brookhaven..	9,823	10,159	10,159	741	937	536	826	635	965	808	904	881	977	789	864
E. Hampton..	2,267	2,311	2,351	224	290	179	179	220	223	214	180	217	205	212	189
Huntington..	8,924	7,809	10,704	606	721	611	764	840	942	771	848	887	1,068	857	1,008
Islip.....	3,845	4,243	4,597	279	260	237	250	826	319	331	253	430	323	377	333
Riverhead..	3,044	3,226	3,461	346	239	333	253	387	303	371	290	402	329	423	346
Shelter Island	506	570	686	60	17	40	26	55	29	48	32	63	37	64	47
Smithtown...	2,130	2,065	2,136	131	167	110	168	169	177	130	151	155	210	692	507
Southampton	6,803	6,194	6,135	687	562	539	439	751	409	739	418	765	472	159	142
Southold.....	5,833	6,272	6,715	692	476	574	476	744	571	680	496	728	606	671	630
Total.....	43,275	42,869	46,924	3,756	3,519	3,329	3,379	4,327	4,038	4,083	3,572	4,528	4,227	4,234	4,066

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SUFFOLK COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuations are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	407,091	\$8,784,044	\$2,212,050	\$10,996,094	.....	\$19,303 38	\$4,398 43	\$9,787 88	\$22,838 38	0.51
1860..	423,889	8,851,074	2,119,525	10,970,599	\$12,056,506	20,297 54	16,455 89	9,037 88	37,155 73	0.69
1861..	418,967	8,854,957	2,067,275	10,922,232	12,050,506	20,791 38	13,652 79	9,037 88	37,657 83	0.66
1862..	415,639	8,831,907	2,116,680	10,947,687	9,546,972	22,192 98	13,684 60	6,411 73	34,195 89	0.89
1863..	415,532	8,670,730	2,136,575	10,807,305	8,452,108	19,859 98	16,210 96	6,329 14	35,221 80	0.93
1864..	417,009	8,779,594	2,307,425	11,086,159	8,536,575	17,712 14	19,402 17	6,402 45	38,414 59	2.75
1865..	426,313	8,864,616	2,143,835	11,009,151	9,077,986	195,560 98	10,513 73	6,808 50	35,517 60	2.80
1866..	427,573	8,926,989	2,117,070	11,045,159	9,608,451	33,978 58	69,888 67	7,206 34	46,240 67	1.64
1867..	429,267	9,069,556	2,122,325	11,191,883	10,045,159	40,583 61	64,746 92	12,556 45	63,786 76	1.88
1868..	431,446	9,176,697	2,097,125	11,273,812	10,611,883	101,231 66	18,319 94	13,302 35	48,420 59	1.70
1869..	430,462	9,365,257	2,046,790	11,431,957	11,123,812	94,011 67	18,161 77	13,904 76	48,666 68	1.58
1870..	421,445	9,593,132	2,152,950	11,746,082	11,431,957	93,677 02	27,000 00	14,289 95	68,758 30	1.87

BROOKHAVEN—was patented by Gov. Nicoll, March 13, 1666, with the powers then commonly given to a township, and this was confirmed in 1686 by Gov. Dongan. It was org. as a town March 7, 1788. It extends across the whole breadth of Long Island, near the centre of the co., having about 20 miles of coast on the Sound, and 30 on South Bay. The beach to the south of the Bay, extends along the whole ocean front. Patchogue and Bellport Bays, are parts of the Great South Bay. Old Man's Harbor, Port Jefferson, Conscience, Setauket, and Flaxport Bays, are on the n. shore. The necks or capes, are Crane Neck, Old Field Point, Little Neck, Dyer's Neck, Mount Misery, and Rocky Point. A lower range of hills extends through the town near the n. border, but otherwise it is generally level. The Peconic, Connecticut, and several smaller streams drain its surface, and there are several deep ponds of pure water without visible outlets. Along these streams and on the shore at Mastic and Fire Place Necks, as well as on the beach of South Bay, salt meadows occur. **Port Jefferson**, (p. o.) on a bay of this name on the n. shore, has a good harbor, and has 3 churches, a printing office,² limited manufactures and some ship building. Pop. about 1,500. **Setauket**, (p. o.) on a bay of the same name, has 3 churches, 4 ship yards, a mill, &c. Pop. about 1,200. **Stony Brook**, (p. o.) near the line of Smithtown, has 2 churches, and about 700 inhabitants. **Mount Sinai**, (p. o.) on Old Man's Harbor, has 2 churches. Pop. 350. **Millers Place**, (p. o.) **Rocky Point**, and **Woodville**, are hamlets on the n. coast. **Patchogue**, (p. o.) on a bay of this name, is the present terminus of the S. S. R. R. It has 4 churches, a union school, and manufactories of twine paper, cotton ropes and flour. Pop. about 3,000. **Bellport**, (p. o.) on the w. side of the bay of this name, has a church, academy, and some shipbuilding. **Blue Point**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, is a hamlet, **Fire Place**, (p. o.) on Bellport Bay, has a church, and some 50 houses. **Centre Moriches**, (p. o.) **West Moriches**, (Moriches p. o.) **East Moriches**, (p. o.) and **Setauket**, are small villages, the first with 3 churches. **Yaphank**, (p. o.) a sta. on the L. I. R. R. has 3 churches and 50 houses, the new county poorhouse, and 2 mills, **South Haven**, (p. o.) has a church and 20 houses, and is situated on Connecticut River, so called. **Mastic**, (p. o.) is a hamlet on a stream of this name. **Middle Island**, (p. o.) has 2 churches and 2 schools;³ **Selden**, (p. o.) **New Village**, (Lake Grove p. o.) and **Coram**, (p. o.) have each one church, and they are hamlets in the central part. **Manor**, (Manorville p. o.) is a point on the L. I. R. R., where the Sag Harbor branch joins the main line. **Waverly**, (Holtsville p. o.) **Wampmissic**, (p. o.) and **Medford**, are hamlets and r. r. stations. **Fire**

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 626,000. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	143,612	210,292	353,903
1855	163,819	260,571	424,390
1860	149,182	215,072	364,254
1865	148,061	230,597	379,218

² Independent Press, (Dem.) weekly. Harvey Markham, ed. and pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$1.50. Began at Stony Brook in August, 1865. Removed to this place in 1868.

³ Brookhaven Echo, weekly. J. B. Slade, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1870. Printed at Riverhead, and published at Middle Island.

Island, (p. o.) is a place of seaside resort, with large hotel, &c., in front of Islip, and connected with Babylon by stage and steamboat. **Ronkonkoma**, (p. o.) is at the lake of this name near the line of Islip. Its station is named **Lakeland**. The U. S. have a light-house at Oldfield Point on the Sound, built in 1823, and rebuilt in 1855, and one on the e. side of Fire Island inlet on the Atlantic, built in 1826, and rebuilt in 1858. It is 166 feet above the sea, has a first order lens apparatus, revolves once in a minute, and is visible 19 miles. Settlement was begun in this town in 1655 by a colony from near Boston, the lands being bought of the Setauket Indians and confirmed by those of Montauk.¹ The settlement was received under Connecticut in 1661. A tract between Islip and Bellport on the s. side was bought by John Winthrop in 1666, and confirmed in 1680. Col. Wm. Smith, bought Little Neck, Oct. 22, 1686, and a large tract on the Connecticut River, so called, extending northward to the centre of the co., in 1691. A tract of 3,731 acres is still assessed to one of his descendants in this town. Fort St. George, a British Port on South Bay, was surprised and taken Nov. 21, 1780, by a party under Maj. Tallmadge, from Ct. Gen Woodhull, Pres. of the 2d and 3d Congress, Gen. Wm. Floyd one of the "Signers," Col. Richard Floyd and Maj. Wm. H. Smith were residents, and Maj. Benj. Tallmadge were natives of this town. There are now 33 churches in town: 9 Presb., 5 Cong., 3 Prot. Ep., 10 Meth. Ep., 1 Meth. Prot., 3 Bap., and 2 Af. Meth.

EAST HAMPTON—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, March 13, 1666,² and confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Dec. 9, 1686. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies at the e. extremity of Long Island, s. of Gardners Bay and Long Island Sound, and includes Gardners Island. The e. part consists of a narrow peninsula, to which the name, Montauk, is applied. Upon the n. coast are several large bays, some of them nearly landlocked. The principal of these are Northwest, Three Mile, Acabonac, and Napeague Harbors, and Fort Pond Bay. In the central and w. parts the surface is mostly level or gently undulating; but along the coast upon the s. is a belt of low, shifting sand ridges; and the e. part is broken by low, irregular hills, some of which attain an elevation of 100 ft. above the sea. Near the coast in the s. part of the town and upon the peninsula are several fresh water ponds. The principal of these are Great, Fort, Oyster, Hook, and Georgica Ponds. Upon the main portion of the peninsula of Montauk the soil is fertile, but its neck is a sandy waste. Stock raising forms the leading occupation; and to that pursuit Gardners Island contains 3,300 acres, and Montauk Point are exclusively devoted. A tract of about 9,000 acres, embracing the entire e. portion of the town, is devoted wholly to pasturage. It is owned by a company, incorp. as tenants in common, whose affairs are managed by a board of 7 trustees elected annually. Twelve trustees are chosen annually, to whom are committed the management of the town commons, the meadow beaches, and the waters within the bays, the privileges of which are enjoyed by all citizens. A town poorhouse is located on a small farm about 2 mi. w. of East Hampton Village. A lighthouse was built on Cedar Island at the entrance of Sag Harbor, in 1839, and refitted in 1855. Another was erected on Gardners Island in 1855. The lighthouse, on Montauk Point, was first erected in 1795, and refitted in 1860. It is 97 feet high, 172 feet above the sea, has a flashing light and first order lens apparatus. **East Hampton**, (p. o.) in the s. w. part, a mile from the beach, is a small quiet village, with strong marks of antiquity, and pleasant historical associations. Clinton Academy was founded at this place in 1784, and on a memorial from this institution, the law establishing the Regents of the University, was passed. **Amaganset**, (p. o.) a scattered village about 2 mi. e. of East Hampton, contains one church. Pop. 300. **Springs**, (p. o.) near Acabonac Harbor, and **Wainscott**, in the s. w. corner of the town, are hamlets. **Sag Harbor**, (p. o.) is partly in this town. The first settlement in this town, and the first English settlement in the State; was made on Gardners Island in 1639, by Lyon Gardner.³ Settlement in the west part of the town was com-

¹ The family names of these settlers were Woodhull, Hawkins, Whitehaire, Jenner, Perring, Gibb, Satterly, Biggs, Tooker, Rogers, Fancy, Longbotham, Lane, Floyd, Muncy, Seward, Wade, Sayler, Smith, Avery, Dayton, Davis, Thomas, Baylis, Thompson, Ward, Roe, Budd, Brooks, Williams, Woolley, Akerley, Combs, Waring, Rappes, Thorp, Ervine, Brewster, Poole, Sharpe, Buret, Helme, Garlick, Moger, Pierce, and Ware. Many of these names are still common on the island. By a vote of the inhabitants, taken July 13, 1637, the trustees of the town were directed to establish a school, and Francis Williamson was employed as a teacher, at a salary of £30 per annum. The first mill was erected at Stony Brook, in 1690.—*Thompson's History Long Island*, 2d ed., 1, 406.

² The trustees named in the patent were John Mulford, Thos. Baker, Thos. Chatfield, Jeremiah Concklyn, Stephen Hedges, Thos Osborne, Sr., and John Osborne.—*Patents*, I, 81, Sec. Office.

³ This island was purchased from Jas. Farrett, agent of the Earl of Stirling, March 10, 1639. Elizabeth Gardner—born upon the island, Sept. 14, 1641—was the first child of English parents born within the present limits of this State. The pirate, Kidd, visited the island in 1699, and buried a quantity of gold, silver, and jewels, which were afterward recovered by commissioners sent from Boston for that purpose. A piece of cloth of gold presented by Capt. Kidd to Mrs. Gardner was in existence a few years since, and may be still preserved.

menced in 1648, upon lands purchased of the Montauk Indians, by a company of English families from Lynn, Mass.¹ The government of the colony was purely democratic. The people met in "*General Court*," and enacted laws, appointed civil and ministerial officers, and acted upon appeals from the decisions of their magistrates. Three magistrates, a recorder, a secretary, and a constable were annually elected. Lands were allotted to individuals, and could not be alienated without the approval of the General Court. In Dec. 1653, they adopted the laws of Conn.; and from 1657 to 1667 they were united with that colony. The inhabitants sided with the colonists in the disputes which led to the Revolution. In June, 1775, an "*Association*" favoring the measures of the Continental Congress was formed, and its articles were signed by every male inhabitant capable of bearing arms.² Rev. Thomas James, the first pastor in the town, settled in 1651.

HUNTINGTON—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, Nov. 30, 1666. The patent was renewed Aug. 2, 1688, and again Oct. 5, 1694. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788, at which time Eatons Neck and Crab Meadow were annexed. The w. line was established Feb. 17, 1787, and Lloyds Neck was set off to Oyster Bay in 1788. This is the town of the co. It extends across the island, and has 10 mi. of coast on Long Island Sound and 6 on Great South Bay. It also includes about half of Oak Island Beach, and Cedar and several smaller islands in Great South Bay. The n. shore is deeply indented by Huntington Bay, from which Lloyds Harbor extends to the w., Huntington Harbor to the s., and Northport Bay to the e. Centreport and Northport Harbors branch off upon the s. of the latter bay, and two smaller arms upon the n. w. Great, Little, and Eatons Necks, are peninsulas formed by these bays and harbors. Groups of low hills extends through the centre, and the surface 2 to 3 mi. from the sound is broken; but elsewhere it is comparatively level. The industrial pursuits are various; whaling, fishing, and taking oysters and clams are of some of the leading occupations. The planting of oysters in the waters of this town is regulated by an act of March 31, 1866. Shipbuilding and manufactures receive considerable attention. At the annual election 7 trustees are chosen, to whose care the management of the town property is committed. Most of the public lands were sold, (about 3,000 acres,) at \$5.40 per acre in 1853. The town poor-house is located near Huntington Village. A lighthouse was built upon the point of Eatons Neck in 1798, and refitted in 1858. It is 60 feet high, and 142 feet above the ground. **Huntington**, (p. o.,) near the head of Huntington Harbor, contains 6 churches, a flourishing union school, a printing office³ and a limited number of manufacturing establishments. Population 2,433. It is 2½ mi. from the R. R. station of this name on the Northport Branch of the L. I. R. R. **Cold Spring**, (Cold Spring Harbor p. o.,) on the e. side of Cold Spring Harbor, has 3 churches, a small amount of ship building and manufactures of limited extent. Population 730. It was formerly noted as a whaling port, but the business has declined within a few years. At the beginning of 1870, 4 ships and a brig, amounting to 1,293 tons, were engaged in the business. **Northport**, (p. o.,) formerly "Great Cow Harbor," is a port and village on the e. side of Northport Harbor. Pop. 1,060. It is connected with Brooklyn by the branch of the L. I. R. R., and a further R. R. connection eastward, is in progress. **Centreport**, (p. o.,) and **Vernon Valley**, are small villages in the n. part. The former was formerly known as "Little Cow Harbor." **Babylon**, (p. o.,) near Great South Bay, is a favorite place of resort for fishing parties, and from its location on the south side railroad, is easy of access. It has a weekly paper.⁴ Population 1,225. **Amityville**, (postoffice,) (formerly "Sweet Hollow," and by the Indians named "Sunquams") in the southwest part, is on the South Side Railroad. Population 500. **Deer Park**, postoffice, is a station on the L. I. R. R., and is a small village. **Melville**, in the w., and **Commack**, (p. o.,) in the e. part, are small villages; **West Hills**, and **Dix Hills**, (p. o.,) are small villages on the Smithtown turnpike. **Elwood**, is a p. o. Settlement

¹ This purchase was made by the Governors of Conn. and New Haven for the colonists, and was conveyed to them the following year. The tract embraced an area of about 30,000 acres; and the value of the articles given in exchange for it was £30 4s. 6d. The Indians reserved the right of fishing, hunting, and of taking shells for wampum upon the lands sold, and the right to the fins and tails of drift whales.

² John Chatfield, Col. Abram Gardiner, Burnet Miller, Rev. Samuel Buell, Thomas Wickham, and 248 others.—

Hedge's 200th Anniversary Address. In January, 1777, the enemy having armed occupation of the island, required the inhabitants to sign a counter declaration, as the condition of their remaining in quiet occupation of their houses. This declaration was signed by 150 of whom 117 had signed the former paper.—*MSS. State Library.*

³ *Suffolk Bulletin*, (Dem.,) weekly. Jesse L. Smith, ed. & pub. Size, 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1848.

⁴ *South Side Signal*, Henry Livingston, ed. and publisher. Size, 29 by 44. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1869.

begun in this town near the N. shore in 1653, by settlers from Sandwich, Mass.¹ In 1666 they were received under the government of Connecticut, and in 1663, deputies represented the place in the General Court at Hartford. After the surrender of the Dutch in 1664, the whole of Long Island was incorporated with the Government of New York.

ISLIP—was first recognized as a town by the Colonial Government, Nov. 25, 1710, and by the State Legislature, March 7, 1788. It lies W. of the centre of the co., and extends from the S. coast to the middle of the island; it has a coast of about 18 mi. on Great South Bay, and includes Cap Tree, Oak, and several other islands off the S. coast. Numerous narrow inlets from Great South Bay divide the coast into distinct "necks," of which there are 35 within the limits of the town. The Connetquot River, and Sam-po-wans or Thompsons Brook, are the principal streams. The surface is level, except in the N. part, where it is hilly. The brush plains occupy all the central portion; and near the coast are extensive salt meadows. Upon a tract extending along the bay, and varying in width from one to three miles, the soil is fertile. This part of the town is thickly settled; but the remainder is very thinly inhabited. The L. I. R. R. passes through the N. part of this town, with stations at **Brentwood, North Islip**, (Suffolk p. o.), **Lakeland**, (p. o.), and **Holbrook**, (p. o.) The South Shore R. R. passes through the town at about a mile from the bay shore, with stations at **Bay Shore**, (p. o., formerly Penataquit,) pop. 1,200. **Islip**, (p. o.,) **Islip Centre, Oakdale Station**, (p. o.,) **Sayville**, (p. o.,) pop. 1,200, and **Club House, Bayport, Blue Point**, is a p. o. Islip and Bay Shore are noted resorts for hunting and fishing parties. Islip has 3 churches, and 900 habitants. Between these two villages are the grounds of the "Olympic Boat Club," and 4 mi. E. of Islip p. o. are the grounds of the "South Side Club," with a fine club house, 800 acres of ground, and one of the finest trout ponds in the country. Sayville, in the S. E. part, has about 1,200 inhabitants, 4 churches and a fine school house. A railroad station at Thompson's has been discontinued, and that at Brentwood (formerly "Modern Times,") substituted. It is a mile E. of the old station, and quite a flourishing village.

The Patchogue Indians were formerly occupants of that part of the town E. of Connetquot River, and the Secatogues, or Secatokets, of the part W. of that stream. A large tract was bought in 1683 by Wm. Nicholl, and in 1703 Olof, Philip and Stephen Van Courtland, made another purchase. There are 15 churches in town; 5 Prot. Episc., 4 Meth. Ep., 1 R. C., 2 Presb., 2 Cong., and 1 Reformed.

The planting of oysters in the town of Islip, is regulated by an act passed March 31, 1866. The sum of \$5,000 was granted April 28, 1871, for improving the navigation of the tributaries of Great South Bay. Docks Creek, and Patchogue Creek being particularly mentioned as subjects of improvement.

RIVERHEAD—was formed from Southold, March 13, 1792. It lies upon the N. side of the island, between Brookhaven and Southold, and has 16½ mi. of coast upon Long Island Sound. Peconic River and Great Peconic Bay form the south boundary, and Wading River a part of the W. The surface in the S. part is level, but in the N. it is hilly. The shore is lined with high and precipitous bluffs of clay and hardpan. The N. and E. parts of the town are very fertile and highly cultivated. The town poorhouse is located on a farm of 45 acres. **Riverhead**, (p. o.,) an important station on the L. I. R. R., is situated on Peconic River at the head of boat navigation. It is the county seat, and contains the county buildings, 3 churches, a seminary, a newspaper office,² and several manufactories. Pop. 1,296; 1,144 in Riverhead, and 152 in Southampton. From Riverhead E. to the line of Southold, a distance of about 6 mi. upon the "*South Road*," is a continuous settlement, which has received at different places the names of **Upper Aquebogue**, (p. o.,) **Old Aquebogue**, and **Franklinville**. Old Aquebogue, on Great Peconic Bay, is now known as **Jamesport**, (p. o.,) and station. Franklinville, and **Calverton**, (p. o.,) pop. 323, are stations on the L. I. R. R. **Northville**, (Success p. o.,) in the N. E. part has a church and 40 houses. **Roanoke**, is a p. o.; **Bating Hollow**, (p. o.,) in the north part, is a

¹The names of some of the families residing in the town at the date of Nicolls Patent were Titus, Wood, Brush, Green, Wickes, Jones, Rogers, Todd, Scudder, Skidmore, Chichester, Whitson, Bagly, Meggs, Mathews, Darling, Baldwin, Harnett, Ludlum, Adams, Smith, Houldsworth, Craufield, Soper, French, Foster, Platt, Jarvis, Powell,

Cory, Leverich, Williams, Westcote, Lynch, Benedict, Conkling, Strickling, Tredwell, Porter, Wheeler, Seely, and Ketchum. The first school was established in 1657.

² *Riverhead Weekly News*—J. B. Slade, editor and publisher. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in 1868.

scattered settlement, has 2 churches, and **Wading River**, (p. o.,) on stream of the same name, 1 church and 30 houses. Settlement begun at Riverhead, in 1690, by John Griffling and others.

SHELTER ISLAND—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Nicoll, May 31, 1666, to Constant and Nath'l Sylvester; but its government was united with that of Southold until 1730. It was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies between the two peninsulas which form the e. extremity of L. Island, and embraces an area of over 8,000 acres. The island is very irregular having upon all sides jutting headlands while branching bays penetrate into the interior. The principal of these inlets are Coecles, West Neck, and Deerings Harbors. The surface is hilly, and the soil fertile. Grain raising and sheep husbandry form the principal agricultural pursuits. Fish, guano and oil are manufactured from bony-fish caught in the neighboring waters. **Shelter Island**, is a p. o., centrally located. This island was the ancient residence of the Manhasset Indians. It was purchased for the Earl of Stirling by James Farrett, and was afterward sold to Stephen Goodyear, of New Haven. In 1651 it was purchased by Nathaniel and Constant Sylvester, Thos. Middleton, and Thos. Rowe. The first settlement was made in 1652. The first church edifice was built in 1743. A charter for a ferry from Greenport to this island was continued 10 years, by act of May 2, 1868.

SMITHTOWN—named from Richard Smith, former proprietor, was organized by patent, March 25, 1677, and recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies upon the n. side of the island, between Huntington and Brookhaven. Stony Brook and Nissequague Harbors, extending far inland, are separated by the Nissequague Neck. Nissequague River, emptying into the harbor of the same name, divides the town into two nearly equal parts. The surface is considerably broken and hilly. The Smithtown and Port Jefferson R. R. is under construction through this town from Northport to Port Jefferson, the town being bonded \$50,000 for its construction. A branch of St. Luke's Hospital of New York city, has been established in the northwest part of this town upon a large farm at **St. Johnland**, near the mouth of Smithtown harbor, a Prot. Ep. Church, a printing office established and other buildings erected in which useful labor may be performed by the aged, honest and industrious poor. There are, in all, some 15 buildings, and the number of inmates is about seventy-five. **The Branch**, (Smithtown Branch p. o.,) on Branch Brook, near the centre of the town, contains 2 churches, (Meth. and Presb.,) and 35 houses; **Smithtown**, (p. o.,) on Nissequague River, 20 houses; and **Saint James**, (p. o.,) at the head of Stony Brook Harbor, 2 churches and 25 houses. A trotting course has been established near this village. **Fresh Pond**, is a p. o., in the n. w. part. **Hoppague**, (p. o.,) the line of Islip, and **Nissequague**, on Nissequague Neck, are hamlets. A tract of land, including the principal part of this town, was in July, 1659, conveyed to Lyon Gardner as a free gift, by Wyandance, Sachem of the Montauk, for having restored his daughter taken captive by the Narragansetts; and in 1662 the grant was confirmed by the Nissequake tribe, by whom the lands were occupied. In 1663 the tract was sold to Richard Smith, and in 1665 the remaining part of the town was purchased of the Indians by him. Fort Slongo, in the n. w. part of the town, was erected by the British during the Revolution. It was captured by a body of Americans, under Col. Tallmadge, Oct. 3, 1781.

SOUTHAMPTON—was incorporated by patent, under Gov. Andros, Nov. 1, 1676,¹ confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Dec. 6, 1686, and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It occupies the greater part of the s. branch of Eastern Long Island, and has 30 mi. of seacoast. Almost the entire s. shore is skirted by a beach which is united in a few places with the mainland, separating the enclosed waters into distinct bays, the principal of which are East, Quantuck, Shinnecock, and Mecox Bays; minor bays, branching from these, divide the surrounding shores into numerous irregular "necks." The beach which separates the waters of these bays from the Atlantic is unbroken except by a single inlet into Shinnecock Bay. The outline of the n. coast is extremely tortuous; ragged and often nearly landlocked bays project inland, and irregular points of land jet out into the surrounding waters. A range of low hills extends along the n. border of the town, and the Shinnecock Hills occupy the cen-

¹ John Topping, John Howell, Thos. Halsey, Sr., Joseph Raynor, Edward Howell, John Jagger, John Foster, Francis Sayre, Joseph Fordham, Henry Pierson, John Cooper, Ellis

Cook, Sam'l Clark, Rich. Post, and John Jennius, were named trustees in this patent.

tral part; elsewhere the surface is level. Large tracts of meadow and pasturage lands in different parts of the town are owned by 3 companies, who, in common elect annually a board of 12 trustees, to whose management the lands are committed.¹ Taking clams and oysters, and whaling, form an important part of the business. The town has a small poorhouse, a short distance e. of Bridgehampton. A lighthouse was built in 1857, on Pondquange beach, 150 feet high, and furnished with lens apparatus of the first order. **Sag Harbor**, (post office,) in the n. e. part, and on the line of East Hampton, was incorporated March, 12, 1819. The acts relating to it were consolidated April, 1861. The whale fishery was formerly an important business at this place, and employed more than twenty ships. The discovery of gold in California gave it a severe check by suddenly diverting the shipping then in use to speculative and unprofitable adventure, and the men then abroad often deserted to join the flock of emigrants that first hastened to the land of gold. The official reports of 1869, show that but 200 bbls. of whale oil and 2,930 lbs. of whalebone were received at that port during the year. On the 1st of January, 1870, there were 2 ships and 2 brigs with a tonnage of 757 tons, employed from this port. The decline of whale ships for the whole country, has been, from 581 vessels of 196,110 tons in 1849, to 218 ships of 73,137 tons in 1870. The village has a bank, a newspaper office,² several manufactories, and since the completion of a railroad, has taken a new impulse in its growth. It has since 1784 been a port of entry and a separate district of customs, and its positions gives it advantages for commerce. Pop. 1,723. **Southampton**, (p. o.,) near the seashore and midway between Shinnecock and Mecox Bays, is a pleasant and quiet village. Pop. 943. **Bridgeport**, (p. o.,) is in the e. part. Pop. 1,334. **Shinnecock**, is an Indian settlement of a remnant of the Shinnecock tribe. Pop. 97. **West Hampton**, (p. o.,) has 439 inhabitants: **Speonk**, (p. o.,) 174; **Quoque**, (p. o.,) 137; **Cood Cround**, (p. o.,) 504; **Flanders**, (p. o.,) 160; **East Setauket**, and **Water Mill**, are p. offices and small villages; **Atlanticville**, has a population of 179; **Eastport**, of 135; **Flanders**, of 160; **North Haven**, of 112; **Red Creek**, of 46. **Sagg**, **Scuttle Hole**, **Canoe Place**, and **Ketchabonec**, are hamlets; **Southampton Station**, is on the Sag Harbor Branch. A part of **Riverhead** (p. o.,) is in this town. Settlement was begun in this town in 1640, by a company of immigrants from Lynn, Mass.³ A grant of the land was obtained from James Farrett, agent of Lord Stirling, in April, and a conveyance from the Indians on the 13th of Dec., 1640. During the first 12 months 47 settlers arrived. In 1644 Southampton was received under the government of Conn., and until 1664 was represented in General Court at Hartford. Upon the Dutch invasion in 1673, the town again sought a union with Conn. It was received, and, together with Easthampton and Southold, was erected into a co. Upon the re-establishment of English power, in 1674, the town came under the government of New York. The first settlement at Sag Harbor was made in 1730, by a few fishermen.

SOUTHOLD—was incorp. by patent, under Gov. Andros, Oct. 30, 1676, and recognized as a town March 7, 1788. Riverhead was taken off in 1792. It comprises the principal part of the northern peninsula of Eastern Long Island, and includes Robins Island in Great Peconic Bay, and Plum, Fishers, and several smaller islands in Long Island Sound. Orient is a peninsula upon the e.; and Great and Little Hog Necks are smaller peninsulas in the s. The s. shore is indented by several small, irregular bays; while the outline of the n. coast is unbroken except by 2 or 3 narrow inlets. The surface is elevated and level. The soil is a light, sandy loam, kept highly fertile by the use of manures. Plum Island, separated from the mainland by Plum Gut, contains about 800 acres. Fishers Island, about 8 mi. eastward, is 7 mi. long by 1½ wide and contains about 4,000 acres. Great and Little Gull Islands are

¹ These lands are portions of 3 tracts, severally known as the "*Town Purchase*," the "*Quoque Purchase*," and the "*Topping Purchase*," which are still held by the proprietors in common. The "*Town Purchase*" occupies the e. part of the town. It is divided into 154 shares, called "fifties," worth about \$10 each. These fifties are subdivided into sixteenths, and the shares are owned in every conceivable quantity, from 1-40th of a fifty to 10 fifties. The Quoque and Topping Purchases occupy the w. part of the town.

² *Corrector*, (Dem.) weekly. B. D. Slight, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 34. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1822.

Sag Harbor Express, (Rep.) weekly. John H. Hunt, ed. & pub. Size 24 by 34. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1859.

Sag Harbor Passport, weekly. George E. Latham, ed. and pub. Size 16 by 22. Terms \$1. Estab. in 1870.

³ These were Daniel and Josiah Howe, Thos. Goldsmith, John Oldfields, Samuel Dayton, Thomas Burnet, John and Edward Howell, Thomas and Job Sayre, Thomas Topping, John Woodruff, Henry and Abraham Pierson, Richard Post, Obadiah Rogers, John Fordham, Sam'l Osman, John Rose, James Herrick, Chris. Foster, Jos. Raynor, Ellis Cook, Edward Needham, Sam'l James, John Gosman, John Bishop, John White, Wm. Payne, John Jessup, Henry Walton, Wm. Barker, Allen Breed, Edmund Farrington, Isaac Hillman, John Cooper, George Woods, John Jagger, Richard Smith, Thomas Hildreth, John Hampton, Josh. Barnes, John Jennings, Benjamin Haynes, George Wells, William Odell, and John Lum.

between Plum and Fishers Islands. Agriculture forms the leading industrial pursuit; potatoes, corn, and wheat are the principal crops. Considerable attention is also given to ship-building and commerce. A limited amount of manufacturing is carried on. Scattered tracts of lands and beaches, owned by an incorp. company, are intrusted to the management of 3 trustees, elected annually. These lands are represented by 110 shares, valued at \$15 each. The town has a poorfarm of 30 acres near Southold Village. Lighthouses are located on Hortons Point, Little Gull Islands, and "*The Dumplings*,"—a group of rocks in Fishers Island Sound. **Greenport**, (p. o.,) on Greenport Harbor, was incorp. April 7, 1868. It is a port of considerable business, is the e. terminus of the L. I. R. R., and has adjacent several oil manufactories. It contains a bank, 6 churches, and 2 printing offices.¹ Pop. 1,819. **Southold**, (p. o.,) near the centre of the town, is a station on the L. I. R. R. It contains 4 churches, the Southold Academy, a savings' bank, and about 80 houses. **Cutchogue**, (p. o.,) containing 3 churches and nearly 100 houses, and **Mattituck**, (p. o.,) containing 2 churches and 40 houses, are stations on the L. I. R. R. **New Suffolk**, on Great Peconic Bay, contains 1 church and about 20 houses. **Franklinville**, is on the line of Riverhead. **Peconic**, (p. o.,) formerly West Southold and Hermitage, is a village of about 100 houses. **East Marion**, (p. o.,) near the w. side of Orient Harbor, contains a windmill, a tidemill, and 1 church; pop. 300. **Orient**, (p. o.,) on the e. side of the same harbor, contains 2 churches and 60 houses. The first settlement was made about 1640, by Rev. John Youngs and others, from New Haven.² The government of this colony, like that of several of the earlier New England settlements, was vested in the church members. None others were allowed to vote or to hold office; and the Mosaic code was adopted as their law. This exclusiveness was of short duration. All citizens were soon admitted to the right of suffrage; and in 1657 the Mosaic code was superseded by one better adapted to the circumstances of the people. Upon the union of New Haven with Conn., in 1662, Southold was united with the latter colony and was represented in General Court. In 1664 the town passed under the jurisdiction of New York. The first church was erected in 1641, in the village of Southfield. There are now 20 churches in town; 5 Presb., Meth. Episc. 5, Bap. 2, Cong. 4. Univ. 1, R. C. 2, Prot. Episc. 1.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.



THIS county was erected from Ulster, March 27, 1809, and was named in honor of Maj. Gen. John Sullivan, of the Revolution. It contains an area of 1,082 square miles, and is centrally distant 85 miles from Albany. The surface is generally very hilly, and along the e. border mountainous. In the s. and w. it consists chiefly of ridges separated by narrow ravines; but in the middle and n. it assumes more the character of a rolling plateau. The highlands of this county may be considered as the s. slope of the Catskills; and near the n. borders of the co. they divide the waters that flow into Hudson and Delaware Rivers. From this elevated portion numerous ridges extend toward the Delaware, giving the county a general southerly inclination. The Delaware cuts these ridges diagonally, its valley forming the only division between the Catskills and the mountains of Eastern Penn. The highest points in the county are the hills in the town of Rockland, which are estimated to be 2,100 to 2,400 feet above tide. Walnut Mt., in Liberty, has an elevation of 1,980 feet. The lowest summit of the Shawangunk Mt., between Bloomingburgh and Wurtzboro, is 1,271 feet above tide, and the highest summit is about 500 feet higher. This range of mountains at a distance presents a striking

¹ *Republican Watchman*, (Dem.) weekly. Henry A. Reeves ed. and pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.00. Established in 1826. *Suffolk Times*, (Repub.) weekly. Wm. R. Duvall, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 34. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1857.

² Among these early settlers were Wm. Wells, Barnabas Horton, Thos. Mapes, John Tuthill, and Matthias Corwin.

uniformity of outline, which is due to the evenness of stratification of the rock composing it. The lowest point in the county is upon the Delaware, at the mouth of the Mongaup, which has an elevation of 550 feet above tide. The county line on the Rondout is elevated 773 feet. With the exception of a small district on its e. border, through which flow the upper waters of Shawangunk Kil and Lackawack Creek, this county is drained by the Delaware and its branches, the largest of which are Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, Beaver Kil and Bashers Kil, and Callicoon, and Ten Mile Creeks. The Neversink flows entirely across the co., having for its tributaries Bashers Kil, Wyncoop Brook, Bush Kil, Cherry-meadow Brook, and several minor streams. Most of these are rapid, and afford a great amount of water power. In the valleys and forests of the county are about 100 small lakes, which form peculiar and often picturesque and highly beautiful features in its scenery. Most of these ponds and streams abound in fish, of which trout is the most common. Pickerel have been introduced into several of them.

The whole surface is underlaid by the Chemung group and the Shawangunk Conglomerate. Of these rocks the latter possesses an economical value for millstones, building stones, and the manufacture of glass. The soil is mostly a reddish loam mixed with gravel, and is generally stony; in the s. e. portion is found some clay. Grass is the staple production, and the hilly character of most of the county seems to adapt it to grazing rather than to tillage.

Until the opening of the Erie Railway, this co. was very secluded, and its products only reached market at heavy expense over mountain roads, or were floated down the Delaware to Philadelphia. Some 20 years since, numerous tanneries began to be established; but these, as well as the lumber mills, are declining in number and business with the disappearance of the forests, and dairying is coming to be the great industrial interest of the co. In 1853, there were about 40 tanneries, but their number has been much reduced. The Erie Railway passes through the Delaware Valley along the southwest border of the county, the lower half of the distance being in Penn., but connected by several bridges and ferries. The Monticello and Port Jervis R. R. extends 24 mi. n. at Port Jervis to the county seat, and its continuation northward has been proposed. The New York and Oswego Midland R. R. passes through the county and is under construction. It will open up a region hitherto secluded, and prove of immense local advantage. It has a branch to Ellenville, from Summitville. The Delaware and Hudson Canal crosses the s. e. corner of the county along the n. base of the Shawangunk Mt.

The co. seat is located at Monticello, in the town of Thompson. The co. buildings, consisting of a courthouse and jail, are substantial stone edifices, erected in 1844. The poorhouse in this county is near Monticello, of wood and nearly new. The front buildings are 2 stories each, 20 by 28 feet, of wood, connected by a central one of same dimensions $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories high, and a rear one, 3 stories, 60 by 26 feet. The insane department is a separate building twenty rods from the others, of wood, 2 stories, 20 by 40 feet. The premises are on a farm of 100 acres, valued with buildings at 10,400.

Quarries of blue stone have been opened in the vicinity of Pond Eddy, on the line of the Del & Hud. Canal, and the resources for supplying building and flagging stone of the finest quality in this co. are inexhaustable.

Traditions of mines, and traces of roads behind the mountains west of the Hudson settlements, and upon the upper waters of the Delaware, have, in the absence of definite records, thrown obscurity upon the early history of this county. European settlements had been formed in this region far back in the colonial period, but these were broken up by Indian hostilities in the Revolution. There is no evidence that any permanent Indian settlements of note existed in this co. within the historical period, although this whole region was often traversed by native hunters, and traces of their occupation at some time have been found in many places.

The part of this co. s. of the s. bounds of Callicoon and Bethel is comprised in the Neversink Patent, conveyed to Matthew Ling and others, Aug. 28, 1704; and the remainder of the co. in the great tract granted to Johannes Hardenbergh and others, April 20, 1708, and known as the "Hardenbergh Patent." The Newburgh and Cocheton Turnpike (incorp. March 20, 1801) was opened across the co. in 1808, and gave the first impulse to its prosperity by making it accessible to settlers. This section continued to receive emigrants from New England and the older sections of the State until its growth was checked by the completion

of the Erie Canal to the Genesee country and the great lakes, by which emigration was diverted to the new and fertile lands of the West. Real estate in consequence declined materially in value, and many of the early settlers abandoned their locations and joined the westward current. In 1819 or '20 the Orange Branch Turnpike was made, from Montgomery, (Orange co.,) crossing the Shawangunk Mt. at Roses Gap, and extending across the barrens through Wakemans Settlement to the Neversink Falls, and thence to Liberty. The charter of this road was long since given up, but the route is maintained as a district road. Much of the Hardenbergh Patent was settled under leases, and this tenure while it operated to the prejudice of the country from the beginning, by discouraging improvement, at length led to the anti-rent difficulties which prevailed in this, in common with some of the neighboring counties. With this exception, no events have occurred within the county requiring particular notice.

In the late war, a part of the 56th Regiment was raised in this county, in 1861. The 143d Regiment N. Y. Vols. (one of the regiments raised in the summer of 1862, in the 9th Senatorial District,) was organized at Monticello. Portions of the 28th Infantry, the 25th Cavalry, and 15th Artillery, were from this county.

POPULATION OF TOWNS SINCE 1860, AND THEIR POLITICAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860, AND FOR GOVERNOR AT EACH ELECTION OF THAT OFFICER SINCE THAT TIME. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas. Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bethel.....	2,854	2,817	2,736	267	272	279	196	226	271	249	289	274	303	239	274
Cochecton.....	3,174	3,076	1,486	164	276	354	103	134	372	141	355	129	387	102	338
Callicoon.....	2,771	2,782	2,763	180	391	458	99	136	470	151	470	177	549	91	167
Delaware.....	3,333	3,271	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	290
Fallsburgh.....	911	862	915	56	129	88	55	58	108	71	113	68	118	70	157
Forrestburgh.....	1,728	1,967	2,210	152	142	164	122	108	238	152	218	183	266	140	257
Highland.....	993	925	958	70	96	102	54	67	403	75	88	84	105	59	90
Liberty.....	3,016	2,855	3,389	304	306	254	291	336	280	307	319	287	307	373	273
Lumberland.....	970	1,026	1,065	45	103	133	33	48	157	48	143	44	185	89	180
Mamaking.....	3,828	4,222	4,896	516	295	279	327	523	355	483	342	570	235	458	370
Neversink.....	2,466	2,542	2,458	248	229	252	206	257	264	272	260	273	261	215	229
Rockland.....	1,616	3,709	1,946	134	128	137	148	180	149	177	152	195	151	195	174
Thompson.....	3,834	1,713	3,514	343	443	374	346	450	383	409	412	451	382	428	422
Tusten.....	871	974	1,028	55	115	119	44	56	127	58	103	78	137	52	107
Total.....	32,385	32,741	34,546	2,944	3,170	3,288	2,451	2,773	3,548	2,987	3,521	3,233	3,728	3,084	3,521

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Area of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on valuation in cents.
1859..	592,379	\$3,677,844	\$468,384	\$4,134,895	\$4,132,995	\$7,362 71	\$17,446 95	\$3,099 80	\$7,232 70	0.85
1860..	592,379	3,677,844	468,384	4,134,895	4,132,995	7,362 71	17,445 95	3,099 74	7,243 41	0.84
1861..	571,510	3,550,073	411,522	3,961,596	4,132,995	7,859 87	22,415 06	3,099 74	12,915 61	1.12
1862..	573,620	3,509,343	414,325	3,923,243	4,757,745	13,427 04	12,035 76	3,568 31	19,030 98	1.01
1863..	599,322	3,418,655	230,375	3,649,030	4,760,548	11,705 08	17,680 41	3,570 41	20,232 33	1.14
1864..	615,191	3,532,577	261,163	3,778,182	4,630,375	115,932 93	79,163 98	3,472 78	20,836 69	4.74
1865..	615,191	3,532,577	261,163	3,778,182	4,020,380	115,932 93	79,163 98	3,015 28	15,729 74	5.32
1866..	604,705	3,280,199	239,772	3,519,971	3,894,971	116,120 63	96,636 91	2,921 23	18,744 55	6.62
1867..	604,705	2,959,499	173,246	3,132,744	3,718,899	66,332 70	76,637 90	4,643 89	23,614 94	4.56
1868..	604,705	2,937,694	209,989	3,147,683	3,772,744	66,013 06	65,000 00	4,215 93	15,346 01	4.46
1869..	606,529	2,815,325	180,139	2,995,464	3,272,683	70,412 22	77,517 96	4,090 85	14,317 99	5.08
1870..	606,529	2,816,534	153,219	2,969,753	2,995,464	65,913 03	48,585 93	3,744 33	18,011 19	4.55

1 The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 587,000. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1859.....	94,425	411,830	226,255
1855.....	125,489	494,830	620,319
1860.....	139,296	183,682	324,978
1865.....	156,676	343,620	500,296

BETHEL—was formed from Lumberland, March 27, 1809. Cochection was taken off in 1828. It lies upon the high ridges which form the watershed between Delaware and Mongaup Rivers, a little s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, and many of the declivities are steep and rocky. It is watered by a large number of small streams, mostly tributary to Mongaup River; and it has many small lakes, which form a beautiful and romantic feature of the landscape. White lake, near the centre,—named from its white sandy shores and bottom,—is noted for the beauty of its scenery. The other principal lakes are Birch Ridge Pond in the n. w., Horse Shoe and Pleasant Ponds in the n., Mallory Pond in the w., Indian Field Pond in the s., Big and Wells Ponds on the s. line, and Chestnut Ridge Pond and Black Lake and Lake Superior near the centre. The settlements are comparatively new, and the people are chiefly engaged in the raising of cattle, dairying, lumbering, and tanning. **Mongaup Valley**, (p. o.), contains 35 houses, and **Bethel**, 15. **Bushville**, and **White Lake**, are p. offices. John Fuller was the first settler in the “Fuller Settlement,” in 1806-07.¹ The first preacher (Presb.) was the Rev. Mr. Green.

CALICOON²—was formed from Liberty, March 30, 1842. Fremont was taken off in 1851. It lies in the w. part of the co., about the sources of the n. branch of Callicoon Creek. It is watered by numerous streams flowing into the Delaware, the valleys being mostly narrow ravines, and the hills rising in steep declivities 200 to 600 feet above them. In the n. e. are Shandler and Sand Ponds, the latter affording a pure white sand, formerly used in making glass. The soil is mostly a sandy loam, and the hillsides and summits are generally capable of a good degree of cultivation. The settlement is recent, and the people are about equally engaged in lumbering, farming, and tanning. **Jeffersonville**, (p. o.) on the line of Delaware, has a population of 420 in this town, a newspaper office,³ and 3 churches: Meth., Presb., and R. C. **Youngsville**, (p. o.), **North Branch**, (p. o.) and **Callicoon Centre**, (Callicoon p. o.) are small villages, each having a M. E. Ch. The first has also a Presb. and the last a Reformed church. The first settlers were Wm. Wood and his sons, Gerrett, Edward, and David, who arrived in town May 19, 1814, and lived 15 years in the wilderness.⁴ Rev. Mr. McClary, pastor of the Asso. Ref. church of Bethel, was the first preacher.⁵

COCHECTION—was formed from Bethel, March 25, 1828. Delaware was taken off in 1868. It is situated upon the bank of the Delaware, in the w. part of the co. Ridges of hills, with narrow valleys between, cover the entire surface of the town. **Cochecton**, (p. o.), is a small village on the Erie Railway. **Fosterdale**, is a p. o. in the n. part, **Stevensburgh**, (Cochecton Centre p. o.) is in the s. part. Settlements were begun on the Delaware before the Revolution, but were broken up. The pioneer settler was N. Mitchell, who located near Cochecton Village.

DELAWARE—was formed from Cochecton, November 13, 1868. It lies upon the Delaware River near the N. w. corner of the co. and is watered chiefly by the Callicoon Creek and North Branch and their tributaries. The mouth of the Callicoon is 777 feet above tide. Pike Pond is near the s. e. corner. **Callicoon Depot**, (p. o.), is a small village, at the north of the creek. **Nobodys**, is a r. r. water station and hamlet. **Pike Pond**, (p. o.), is in the s. e. corner, **Beech Wood**, (p. o.), in the n. and **Rock Run**, in the n. w., are small places. **Falls Mills**, is a p. o. The town is a broken and mountainous upland with deep narrow valleys, and is best adapted to grazing.

FALLSBURCH—was formed from Thompson and Neversink, March 9, 1826. It derives its name from the falls in Neversink River at Fallsburgh Village. Its surface is hilly and rolling. It is drained by the Neversink and its branches. Sheldrake Pond, (named from the wild ducks that formerly frequented its waters,) Smith, Hill, and Browns Ponds in the w., and East Pond in the e., are the principal lakes. The people are chiefly engaged in dairying,

¹ G. and C. Hurd were the first settlers at the Hurd settlement; Adam and Eve Peutler near Bethel; and Potter and Mattison near White Lake. The first school at Mongaup was taught by G. P. Price, and at Bethel by Dr. Copeland. Gillespie & Hook kept the first store at White Lake, and J. K. Beeman built the first saw and gristmill, on White Lake outlet. The first birth was that of Catharine Fuller, in 1807, and the first death, that of a child of Stephen Northrup.

² The Dutch for “turkey” is *kalkoen*, from whence this name is probably derived.

³ *Local Record*, weekly. D. J. Boyce, pub. Size 24 by 35. Terms \$1.50. Begun May 15, 1868.

⁴ Edward was a cooper; the others were farmers. The first child born was John Wood. Jacob Quick built the first sawmill, and Samuel Young kept the first store, and built the first mill, at Youngsville. In 1833-34 settlers began to come in from Conn. and the n.; and in 1860 Germans began to settle in the town in considerable numbers. The latter class now form about one-third of the population.

⁵ The census reports 2 churches: Lutheran, Asso. Ger. Meth.

lumbering and tanning, the latter upon a declining scale as materials become scarce. The N. Y. & O. Midland R.R. is being built through this town. **Woodbourne**, (p. o.), **Neversink Falls**, (Fallsburgh p. o.), **Hasbrouck**, (p. o.), **Loch Sheldrake**, (p. o.), **Sandburgh**, (p. o.), **Glenwild**, and **Glenwood**, are small villages. **Centreville**, is a p. o. and station on the N. Y. & O. M. R. R. It is said that settlement was commenced in this town by Germans previous to the Revolution, but the settlers were driven off during that war. Soon after the peace three brothers by the name of Baker located in town and commenced the first permanent settlement.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was built at Hasbrouck.

FORESTBURGH—was formed from Thompson and Mamakating, May 2, 1837. It lies principally upon the high ridges between Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, and has a broken surface and an average elevation of 1,400 ft. above tide. In this town are several small lakes, the principal of which are Ruddicks Pond in the n. w., Beaver Pond in the s., and Panther Pond in the centre. The town still retains the character implied by its name. Mongaup Falls, on Mongaup River, 3 mi. above Forestburgh Village, are worthy of note. The river here falls into a chasm 70 ft. deep, and the banks below the falls are more than 100 ft. high. Dairying is becoming a leading process. Lumbering and tanning were formerly extensively followed, and still engage a portion of the industries of the town. The Monticello & Port Jervis R. R. passes through this town, with stations at Oakland, Hartwood, Gilmans, and Barnums. **Forestburgh**, (p. o.) is a village of 200 inhabitants; **Oakland Valley**, (p. o.) of 300; and **Hartwood**, (p. o.) of 150. **Gilmans**, and **Barnums**, are R. R. stations. **Perkinsville**, is on the n. line. **Newfoundland**, is a station 5 mi. from Monticello. Settlement began in this town before the Revolution, and was recommenced on the Mongaup River in 1795. Zephaniah and Luther Drake were early settlers in the s. w. part, and Elisha Smith near Oakland. There is 1 church in Oakland, and one at Forestburgh.

FREMONT—was formed from Callicoon, Nov. 1, 1851, and named in honor of John C. Fremont. It lies in the extreme w. part of the co., upon the Delaware. Its surface is broken and hilly, the summits rising 600 to 1,000 feet above the valley, and 1,500 to 1,800 ft. above tide. Its waters are Basket and Hawkins Creeks, a great number of smaller streams, and numerous small lakes, the principal of which are Long Pond, Round and Basket Ponds in the n., Lox Pond in the e., and Trout Pond near the centre. A large amount of lumbering and tanning has hitherto been done in this town, but these are giving place to farming, and dairying is beginning to be established. **Fremont Centre**, (p. o.), and **Obernburg**, are small places. **Long Eddy**, (p. o.) at the mouth of Basket Creek, is known on the R. R. as **Basket Station**. An elaborate charter for the village of **Douglas**, including parts of Fremont and Hancock (Delaware co.) was granted April 19, 1867, and a dam in the Delaware was authorized to be built by the Long Eddy hydraulic and manufacturing company, by act of May 9, 1867. The time has elapsed within which it was to have been built. **Hankins**, (p. o.) is a sta. on the Erie Railway. Settlement was begun at Long Eddy by Joseph Green; at Hankins, by John Hankins; at Long Pond, by Benj. Misner, and at Round Pond, by Zach. Ferdon.

HIGHLAND—was formed from Lumberland, Dec. 17, 1853. It is an interior town, lying in the s. part of the co. It is named from the character of its surface, which consists of high ridges between Delaware and Mongaup Rivers, 600 to 1,000 feet above the canal at Barryville, and 1,200 to 1,600 feet above tide, and the greater part of the town is still a wilderness. There are a great number of small lakes in town, the principal of which are Washington and Wells Ponds on the n. line, Mud and Hagan Ponds in the e., York Pond in the s. w., Washington Pond, used as a canal feeder, and Blind, Little, and Montgomery Ponds near the centre. **Barryville**, (p. o.) is a canal village opposite Shohola Station in Pa., with which it is connected by a suspension bridge. **Lumberland**, and **Beaver Brook**, are p. offices and small villages. The first settler was John Barnes, who located at Narrow

¹ Thomas Rawson came in 1787 or '88; Thomas Grant located in 1789; Samuel Thaddeus, Obadiah Brown, and Jas. Hill settled a little n. of Fallsburgh, and James Nicoll, Peter Ferdon, and Mr. Brush on the site of the village. The first sawmill was built in 1808, and the first gristmill, in 1809, by Philo Ruggles. Matthew Seeley kept the first inn,

at Hasbrouck, and Robert Reading the first store, at Fallsburgh. In 1797, the nearest mill was at Napanoch, in Ulster co.; and for many years the nearest market was Newburgh. In 1796 or '97, an extraordinary and destructive flood occurred upon this valley.

Falls.¹ The battle of Neversink, in the Revolution, took place within the limits of this town.²

LIBERTY—was formed from Lumberland, March 13, 1807, and Callicoon and a part of Thompson were taken off in 1842. It lies a little n. of the centre of the co., upon the watershed between the Mongaup and Beaver Kil. Its surface is hills and broken. Walnut mountain, s. of Liberty, is about 2,000, and Libertyville, although surrounded by hills, 1,467 feet above tide. The principal sheets of water are Lillie Pond in the n., and Broadhead Pond near the centre. Dairying and stock raising are leading pursuits. **Liberty**, (p. o.,) recently incorp., has 4 churches, (Presb., Meth., Bap., and R. C.,) the Liberty Normal Institute, founded by John D. Watkins, M. D., and has about 500 inhabitants.³ **Parksville**, (p. o.,) 4 mi. w., and **Liberty Falls**, (p. o.,) 3 mi. s., are hamlets. **Stevensville**, (p. o.,) is a small village on the s. line. **Robertsonville**, (p. o.,) is in the w. part. **Red Brick**, is a p. o. on the e. line. The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. has about 10 miles of its line in this town. Young's Gap, the highest summit between the Neversink and Delaware 1½ mi. n. of Liberty village. Stephen Russell, from Conn., settled near Liberty in 1793 or 4.⁴ The Rev. Wm. Randall, (Bap.,) was the first preacher.

LUMBERLAND—was formed from Mamakating, March 16, 1798, embracing all the county west of Mongaup River and s. of the present n. lines of Liberty and Callicoon. From it were erected Liberty in 1807, Bethel in 1809, and Highland and Tusten in 1853. Its surface is rugged and broken, and much of it is yet a wilderness. The name of the town still suggests the original pursuit of the people; but now farming, and the quarrying of blue stone for flagging, coping, etc., is extensively followed. The supply is immense and quality excellent. A large number of small lakes, with their outlets, form the principal waters. The principal of these lakes are Lebanon Pond in the n., Round, Sand, and Hogais Ponds in the w., and Long Pond in the centre. Metaques Pond, in the e., lies about 2 mi. w. of the Mongaup, and 300 feet above it. On its outlet is a beautiful cascade. **Mongaup** and **Pond Eddy**, are small villages and post-offices. **South Lebanon**, is a small village. **Carpenters Basin**, is a boat building canal settlement. There is a fine suspension bridge 520 feet long, at Decker's dock, built in 1869-70, at a cost of \$20,000, and opened January 2, 1871. There is a M. E. church at Pond Eddy, another at Mongaup, and another at Lebanon. The Delaware and Hudson Canal extends through the town along the course of the river. It is supposed that settlement was commenced before the Revolution; but the names of the first settlers are not preserved.⁵ In the survey of the Minisink Patent by Charles Webb, in 1762, mention is made of "Reeve's Sawmill."⁶

MAMAKATING—said to have been named in honor of an Indian chief, was erected into a precinct by the General Assembly, Dec. 17, 1743, and embraced all the present territory of Sullivan county and a portion of Orange. It continued as a precinct until organized as a town, March 7, 1788. It was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Deepark, Orange co., and Lumberland in 1798, Thompson in 1803, and a part of Forestburgh in 1837. It lies upon the highlands between Neversink and Shawangunk Creeks. Two parallel ridges, separated by the valley of Bashers Kil, extends through the town in a n. e. and s. w. direction. The eastern of these ridges is known as Shawangunk Mt. The declivities of this mountain are gentle upon the e., but abrupt and broken on the w. It attains an elevation of 1,100 feet above the summit level of the canal, and about 1,700 feet above tide. In the n. w.

¹ Among the others first settlers were John Carpenter, Wm. Seeley, N. Patterson, and Wm. Randall, at Beaver Brook; and Benj. Hayne, at Hansom Eddy. John Carpenter employed Nathaniel Wheeler to teach the first school, before the public schools were organized. G. Ferguson kept the first inn, in 1830, and Phineas Terry the first store, in 1828. N. Patterson built the first saw mill, on Beaver Brook.

² This battle took place on the n. side of Beaver Brook, on lot 17 of the 7th division of the Neversink Patent. The scene of the action is the top of a hill, 3 miles from Barryville, and half a mile n. w. from Dry Brook. In 1822 the bones of the slain were collected and interred beneath a monument at Goshen. An address was delivered on the occasion by Gen. Hathern, who had taken a leading part in the engagement.

³ The *Liberty Register*, is published at this place weekly, by W. T. Morgans. Size 23 by 35. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1871.

⁴ Among the other first settlers were Nathaniel Pinney, Josiah Whipple, and Nathan Stanton, who came from Pres-

ton, Conn., in 1795, and settled on lot 12; John Groton and Edward Swan, who settled on lot 3; Ebenezer Green, on lot 4; Isaiah Whipple, on lot 10, of tract known as the 3,000 acre lot; and Stephen Benton, who located at Benton Hollow. Aviar Whipple taught the first school, at Blue Mountain Settlement; Roswell Russell kept the first inn; Stephen Russell the first store, and Chas. Broadhead built the first grist and saw mill, on the mountain, in 1797. The first child born was Sally Stanton, in 1797; the first marriage, that of David Rowland and Aviar Whipple, in 1797; and the first death, that of Sally Stanton, or a son of Wm. Aby, in 1798.

⁵ Among the early settlers since the Revolution were Jno. Showers and Joshua Knight, at Mongaup; S. Gardner and Elnathan Corey, at Pond Eddy, P. Van Valken, above Mongaup, and John Rinck and Wm. Ryerson, in other parts of the town. The first school was kept in a barn by Mr. Farham; the first inn was kept by E. Corey, at Pond Eddy.

⁶ Mr. Webb lived at Otisville, Orange co., and died at an advanced age in 1814. E. Corey died in 1867, aged 86 years.

part of the town is a mountain of nearly equal elevation, known as Panther Hill. The principal streams are Shawangunk, Bashers, and Pine Kils, the last of which is the outlet of a small lake in the w. part of the town, known as Yankee Pond. The summit level of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 17 mi. long and 525 feet above tide, is constructed through the valley of Bashers Kil. Masten Pond, in the w. part, is used as a reservoir. The New York and O. Midland R. R. passes through the Shawangunk Mt. in this town by a tunnel 3,800 ft. long. It has stations at Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, and Summitville; and a branch from the latter place to Ellenville, Ulster co. A lead mine was worked in this town many years since, but has long been discontinued. **Bloomingburgh**, (p. o.), a station on the New York and O. M. R. R., and **Burlingham**, (p. o.), are in the s. e. part. **Wurtsboro**,¹ **Summitville**, and **Phillipsport**, (p. o.) are canal villages. **West Brookville**, (p. o.) is a hamlet. **Winterton**, is a station 3 m. from Bloomingburgh. The settlement of this town dates back into the colonial period, when it was on the western border of civilization, and exposed to the perils and hardships, incident to the frontiers. From the losses that were sustained from Indian hostilities, the town was favored in the State assessments, in the early years after the revolution.

NEVERSINK²—was formed from Rochester, (Ulster co.), March 16, 1798. Rockland was taken off in 1809, and a part of Fallsburgh in 1826. The whole town is elevated, and the surface is very hilly and still partly covered with forests. It is watered by the Neversink and its branches, and by the Lackawack, or w. branches of the Rondout, which flows to the Hudson. Denman Hill, 3,300 ft., and Thunder Hill, 2,500 above tide, are the principal elevations; the latter received its name from the fact that one of the early settlers was frightened away from the place by loud thunder. The people are chiefly engaged in lumbering, tanning,³ and dairying. **Grahamsville**,⁴ (p. o.) contains a population of 250. **Neversink Flats**, (Neversink p. o.) of 100, and **Claryville**, (p. o.) of 175. The first settlement was commenced on the Lackawack, 2 mi. below Grahamsville, by the Hornbecks, Clines, Clearwaters, and Lowes, who obtained an Indian title in 1743, and were driven off during the Revolution. Mr. Larrabee, on Thunder Hill, and Benj. Gillett, John Hall, and Wm. Parks, on the 1,000 acre lot, were the pioneer settlers after the war.⁵ There are 7 churches in this town: 1 Bap., 3 Meth., 2 Reformed, and 1 Friend's meeting house.

ROCKLAND—was formed from Neversink, March 29, 1809. It lies upon the head waters of the Popacton, or e. branch of the Delaware, in the extreme n. part of the co. It is a rough, wild region, very hilly, and largely covered with forests. Its principal streams are Beaver Kil and Willowemoc Creek. A chain of small lakes extends through the town, the principal of which are Upper Mongaup, and Hodge Ponds in the e., Big and North Ponds in the s. e., Shaw Pond in the s., Burnt Hill and Jenkins Ponds in the w., and Sand, Mud, and Knapp Ponds in the centre. Lumbering and-tanning and dairying (the latter on the increase) are the principal pursuits of the people. **Westfield Flats**, (Rockland p. o.) and **Morriston**, (p. o.), are small villages. **Beaver Kil**, **Purvis**, and **Shin Creek**, are p. offices. Settlement was begun in 1789, by two families named Stewart and West, from Middletown, Conn.; they located near the middle of the Big Beaver Kil Flat.⁶ **Willowemoc**, is a p. o. **De Bruce**, (p. o.) is in the e. part. The N. Y. & O. Midland R. R. is being constructed across the s. part of this town along the valley of the Little Beaver Kil and a branch to De Bruce has been authorized but not built.

THOMPSON—was formed from Mamakating, March 9, 1803, and named in honor of Wm. A. Thompson, first judge of the co. A part of Fallsburgh was taken off in 1826, and a

¹ Named from Maurice Wurts, grantee of a canal privilege in Pa.; afterward merged in the Del. & Hud. Canal. The village was incorp. Feb. 19, 1866, and had in 1870, 797 inhabitants.

² This name, first applied to the river, is said by some to be derived from the Indian *Ne-w-sink*, or Mad River, and by others to be so named because the stream is less affected by drought than others.

³ About 30,000 sides of leather are manufactured each year. The supply of bark failing, all but one of the tanneries has been discontinued.

⁴ Named in honor of Lieut. Graham, who was killed in a skirmish with the Indians near the present site of the village.

⁵ The first child born was Elijah Parks. Christopher Darrow taught the first school; Mr. Larrabee kept the first inn, on Thunder Hill; Richard Childs kept the first store; and William Parks built the first gristmill, 3 miles

south-east of the Flats. There are no town records earlier than 1814.

⁶ Another account says the first settlers were Robert Cochran, Jehiel and Luther Stewart. In the following year, Peter Williams and Cornelius Cochran came in from Mass. Mr. Bascom settled 1 mile w. of Purvis p. o., and Thomas Not and James Overton 1 mile s. of the same. The first child born was Susan Thoru; the first marriage was that of Ebenezer White and Clarissa Field; and the first death was that of Sylvanus Stewart. Sylvanus Bascom taught the first school, at Westfield Flats; Jehiel Stewart kept the first inn, Mr. Loveland the first store, and Luther Stewart built the first mill, at Westfield Flats. The settlers are said to have obtained their first seed corn from the Indians on the Susquehanna Flats, and this stock has been continued to the present time. The lumber trade began in 1798.

part of Forestburgh in 1837. It lies principally upon the highlands between Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, and is less hilly than most of the towns of the co. The hills rise 100 to 300 ft. above Monticello. Neversink and Mongaup Rivers, with several small lakes and streams, constitute the waters of the town. Kiamasha, or "*Clearwater*," better known as Pleasant Pond, is a beautiful little lake near Monticello. The other principal ponds are Dutch in the N. E., Lords and Mud in the E., Wolf in the S. E., and Sackets (named from Ananias Sacket, an early settler) in the S. W. Dairying is becoming an important business as those of lumbering and tanning decline. **Monticello**,⁹ (p. o.), the principal village, was incorp. April 20, 1830. Pop. 1,100. It is beautifully situated upon a ridge of highlands 1,387 ft. above tide, and is surrounded by hills. It is finely laid out, the main street being 1 mi. long and 8 rods wide, with flagged walks and ornamented with shade trees. It contains a court house, jail, co. clerk's and surrogate offices, and a banking house, all of stone, 4 churches, the Monticello academy, 7 hotels, 23 stores, 2 printing offices,¹ and an iron foundry, A. R. R. 24 mi. long connects it with Port Jervis. Population of Monticello 912. **Thompsonville**, (p. o.), and **Bridgeville**, (p. o.) each contain about 20 houses. **Cales** and **Glen Wild**, are p. offices. **Thompsons Station**, is a mi. from Thompsonville. The first settlers were Wm. A. Thompson, John Knapp, and Timothy Childs, at Thompsonville.³ Rev. Luke Davis (Baptist,) was the first preacher. There are 5 churches in town: 2 M. E., 1 Episc., 1 Germ., and 1 R. C.

TUSTEN—was formed from Lumberland, Dec. 17, 1853, and was named in honor of Col. Benjamin Tusten, who was killed in the battle of Minisink, in 1779. This town lies upon the N. bank of Delaware River. The W. and S. parts are very hilly, and the E. portions belong to the plateau of rolling lands which comprises the greater part of Tusten, Highland, and Lumberland. The average height of this region is about 750 feet above the Delaware, or 1,400 feet above tide. The principal streams are Ten Mile River and its branches: Half Moon and Mill Ponds in the E., and Mill, Davis, and Canfield Ponds in the centre, are the principal sheets of water. The people are generally engaged in farming and lumbering, and much the largest part of the town is still a forest. **Narrowsburgh**, (p. o.), derives its name from the fact that the Delaware is here compressed by two points of rock into a deep, narrow channel. Over this is a fine covered wooden bridge, with a single span of 184 feet. The place is known to lumbermen by the name of "*Big Eddy*." Below the narrows the river expands into a wide basin, which in time of a freshet exhibits a stirring scene. The Erie R. R. crosses into Penn. at **Delaware Bridge**, below Narrowsburgh. John Moore kept the first inn and store, and R. Moore built the first mill. The Baptist is the only church in town.

¹ Named by J. P. Jones, from the residence of Thos. Jefferson. The first settlement of this village was made in 1804, by Samuel F. and John P. Jones, from New Lebanon, Columbia co., who located at this place in anticipation of its becoming the county seat of a new county to be erected from Ulster. J. P. Jones erected the first house, in 1804, and opened the first store; Curtis Insley kept the first inn.

² *Republican Watchman*, (Dem.) weekly. Geo. M. Beebe,

ed. & pub. 3 pages. Size 30 by 43. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1826.

³ *The Sullivan County Republican*, (Repub.) weekly. John Waller, Jr., pub. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms \$2.00. Begun in 1844.

⁴ A. Sackett and Nathan Kinne were the first settlers in the W. part of the town, and John Wetherlow and John Simson on the Neversink. Asa Hall kept the first school, at Bridgeville; Judge Thompson built the first mill and factory at Thompsonville.

TIOGA COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Montgomery, Feb. 16, 1791. A part of Chenango was taken off in 1798; Broome in 1806; a part of Tompkins in 1822; and Chemung in 1836. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the State, centrally distant 135 mi. from Albany, and contains 542 sq. mi. Its surface is broken by a series of ridges extending northerly through the co. from the Penn. line and forming a northerly continuation of the Allegany Mts. The summits of these ridges have an elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 ft. above tide. The valley of the Susquehanna cuts them diagonally and numerous lateral valleys extend in a general n. and s. direction from the river.

These valleys vary in width from a few rods to a mile and sometimes more, and are generally bordered by steep declivities which rise 250 to 400 ft. above them. The summits of the hills are generally broad and rolling, and in some places are broken and rocky.

The rocks of this co. belong to the Chemung group. The sandstone is quarried for flagging; and some of the red sandstone is sufficiently compact to make good building stone. Limestone, from which lime is manufactured, is found along the Penn. border. There are no other minerals of importance. The river valleys, and many of the hills adjoining, are covered deep with drift, consisting of sand, clay, and gravel. This deposit near Factoryville is 80 ft. thick, and a wide belt of it seems to extend northerly in an almost unbroken line from the latter place to Cayuga Lake. The principal streams are Susquehanna River, and Owego, Catatunk, Cayuta, Pipe, and Apalachin Creeks and their branches. These creeks have generally rapid currents, though few waterfalls; and they furnish all necessary water-power for local purposes. Their valleys are usually narrow and rocky in their upper courses, but toward the Susquehanna they expand into broad and beautiful level intervalles. The valleys of the Susquehanna and several of its tributaries are celebrated for their beauty.

The soil along the valleys is a rich, deep, gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay and sand. The intervalles along the Susquehanna are especially noted for their fertility. The uplands are gravelly and sandy and moderately fertile. Dairying has become an important business, although grain and fruit are cultivated easily and with profit. Considerable commercial interest has grown up in connection with the rail roads, and manufactures have also been established to a limited extent.

The co. seat is located at Owego, upon the Susquehanna. The jail, jailor's house, and barn, all of brick, were built in 1851, at a cost of about \$6,000. The jail contains 8 double cells. The clerk's office is a fireproof brick building, erected in 1858, at a cost of \$2,200. A new and elegant court house is under construction to replace the old wooden structure adjacent. It is of brick; will include the record offices of the co., and is to occupy the middle of the square formerly reserved for public use. The contract has been let for \$56,000.

The poor house buildings are on a farm of 60 acres, 3 mi. from Owego, and are of stone and wood. The main building, 2 stories, 36 by 90, is occupied by the keeper's family and female paupers and a few males, and a wooden building to the rear 18 by 34 ft. by the males only. An insane house of wood 34 by 50 and 1 story, has been built within a few years. The farm is valued at \$9,500.

The Erie Railway extends across the co. on the n. bank of the Susquehanna. The Ithaca and Athens R. R. on the w. border, the Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R. from Owego to Ithaca, and the Southern Central R. R. from Auburn to Owego, and thence down to the river to Pa., constitutes the finished R. R. routes in the co. The Chenango Canal Extension on the s. bank of the river is under construction, and is designed to extend from Binghamton to Athens, Pa., uniting the canal systems of N. Y. and Pa. The Utica, Horseheads and Elmira R. R., has been proposed across the n. w. cor. of the co., but is not under construction.

The first settlement in this co. was made upon the Susquehanna intervalles, soon after the Revolution, by emigrants from the Wyoming Valley in Penn. These settlers originally came from Conn. and Mass., and left Wyoming in consequence of troubles growing out of the Indian hostilities and of controversies in regard to title. They located here before the Indian title to

the lands was extinguished. The greater part of the present territory was comprised in the Boston Ten Towns. The title of this tract, comprising 230,400 acres between Chenango River and Owego Creek, was vested in the State of Mass. in 1786, and in 1787 it was sold to a company of 60 persons, mostly residents of that State. The greater part of the proprietors immediately took possession of these lands; and thus it happened that the co. was filled up with a New England population while the fertile region of Western New York was yet an unbroken wilderness.

In the late war, the 89th Regiment N. Y. Vols. was in part raised in Tioga co., in the fall of 1861. Volunteers enlisted under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Binghamton, where the 109th and 37th Regiments N. Y. Vols. were formed. Parts of the 23d, 26th, 69th and 179th Vol. Infantry, and 5th and 21st Cavalry were enlisted in this co. during the war.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Barton	4,224	4,077	5,007	471	427	467	366	500	417	506	410	506	505	558	503
Berkshire	1,151	1,073	1,240	167	99	154	87	161	96	174	95	189	105	175	106
Candor	3,840	4,103	4,250	504	431	408	435	402	488	531	442	575	514	506	472
Newark Val.	2,169	2,138	2,321	358	167	358	135	379	165	408	135	432	140	403	140
Nichols	1,932	1,778	1,663	308	156	263	152	268	160	283	119	297	152	261	150
Owego	3,935	3,865	9,442	1,123	826	979	825	1,237	924	1,270	356	1,403	1,030	1,258	1,046
Richford	1,404	1,283	1,435	211	91	174	90	201	110	193	113	226	117	189	123
Spencer	1,881	1,757	1,863	271	173	210	211	259	215	265	198	263	216	236	167
Tioga	3,202	3,094	3,272	347	373	276	422	301	439	329	406	350	443	292	396
Total	28,748	28,163	30,573	3,760	2,743	3,289	2,713	3,789	3,014	3,959	2,779	4,300	3,222	3,878	3,125

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN TIOGA COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1850..	309,802	\$4,570,666	\$968,730	\$5,539,396	.....	\$12,902 65	\$13,155 86	\$4,461 23	\$10,409 56	0.74
1860..	309,890	4,559,675	873,487	5,433,162	\$5,848,318	13,140 02	10,290 37	4,386 24	18,032 31	0.78
1861..	309,890	4,559,675	873,487	5,433,162	5,818,318	13,140 02	10,290 37	4,363 74	18,182 24	0.79
1862..	310,950	4,094,188	942,397	5,036,585	5,285,346	19,064 58	22,302 49	5,464 01	29,141 38	1.05
1863..	309,614	4,261,898	901,575	5,163,474	5,942,397	18,423 09	13,232 44	5,206 80	29,505 19	0.96
1864..	310,505	4,257,812	1,003,624	5,341,436	5,901,576	35,225 62	95,754 96	5,176 18	31,057 09	1.15
1865..	310,941	4,273,223	746,299	5,027,497	5,391,905	32,710 07	61,236 79	4,411 43	23,012 95	2.42
1866..	309,452	4,262,934	1,070,298	5,333,232	5,737,497	48,509 59	25,132 16	4,303 14	27,611 71	1.84
1867..	313,532	4,490,118	1,105,777	5,600,895	5,833,232	39,928 65	48,334 31	7,291 54	37,041 02	1.81
1868..	307,949	4,500,017	1,006,431	5,506,448	5,853,895	40,289 30	67,514 90	7,317 37	26,635 24	2.42
1869..	308,757	4,745,707	788,822	5,534,529	5,790,448	60,479 09	78,876 96	7,238 06	25,333 21	2.97
1870..	309,732	4,789,077	1,111,925	5,901,002	5,534,529	54,424 67	28,703 70	6,918 16	33,278 13	2.23

BARTON—was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. It lies w. of the Susquehanna, in the s. w. corner of the co. Its surface is generally hilly. A small portion of level land lies along the s. border. The highlands on the w. rise abruptly from the valley of Cayuta Creek, and are divided into two ridges by the valley of Ellis Creek. Their summits are broad and

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 313,505. The area villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	118,240	193,111	221,351
1855	134,894	138,424	293,318
1860	167,614	102,561	270,175
1865	176,623	108,080	284,703

rolling, and the highest points are 400 to 600 ft. above the river. The town is well adapted to dairying, and has an excellent reputation for its butter. **Waverly**, (p. o.,) on the Erie Railway, the Lehigh Valley, Southern Central, and Ithaca and Athens railroads, was incorp. in 1854 and 1863, and has 2,239 inhabitants. It has an academy, (which it is proposed to merge in a union school,) 5 churches, 3 newspaper offices,¹ 2 national banks, (cap. \$150,000,) a foundry, 3 tanneries, a woolen factory, &c., and a short distance from it a paper mill. **Factoryville**, (p. o.,) on Shepards Creek, above Waverly, has a planing mill, gristmill, and Bap. church. Pop. 318. **Barton**, (p. o.,) near the E. line, is a small village with grist, saw, and planing mill. It has 2 stations; Erie and Southern Central. **North Barton**, and **Halsey Valley**, are p. offices and hamlets in the N. part. The first settlement was begun by Ebenezer Ellis, and Stephen Mills, who located near the mouth of Ellis Creek, in 1791.²

BERKSHIRE—was formed from Tioga, Feb. 12, 1808. Newark was taken off in 1823, and Richford in 1831. It lies upon the E. border of the co., N. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a hilly and broken upland, with a mean elevation of 1,200 to 1,400 ft. above tide. A high hill, with steep declivities, lies east of the centre of the town. The streams are the East and West Branches of Owego Creek and their tributaries. The town is well adapted to dairying, (chiefly the making of butter.) There is one cheese factory in town. The Southern Central R. R. passes through the middle of this town. **Berkshire**, (p. o.) contains 3 churches, 4 stores, a tannery, and 45 houses. It is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. **East Berkshire**, and **Wilson Creek**, are p. offices. The pioneer settlers of the town were Dan'l Ball and Isaac Brown, who came in 1791.³

CANDOR—was formed from Spencer, Feb. 22, 1811. It is a large town, extending from the centre to the N. border of the co. Its surface consists of high, broad, rolling uplands, separated into ridges by the narrow valleys of streams flowing in a southerly direction. Their declivities are generally abrupt, and their summits are mostly covered with forests. Catatunk Creek flows through the centre of the town, and the West Branch of Owego Creek forms the E. boundary. A western branch of Catatunk Creek enters the town near the centre of its W. border and flows E., its valley completely dividing the western ridge into two parts. **Candor**, (p. o.,) on Catatunk Creek near the centre of the town, is a station on the Cayuga and Susquehanna R. R., and has a bank, 4 churches, a printing office,⁴ and several manufactories. **Candor Centre**, is a small village near the centre of the town. **Willseyville**, (p. o.,) is a R. R. sta. and village in the N. W. part. **South Candor**, on Catatunk Creek, near the S. part, and **Weltonville**, (p. o.,) at the mouth of Doolittle Creek, are small villages. **West Candor**, (p. o.,) is on the W. border. The first settlers were Thos. Hollister, Job Judd, — Luddington, and Jordan, who came from Conn. in 1793.⁵

NEWARK VALLEY⁶—was formed from Berkshire, as "*Westville*," April 12, 1823. Its name was changed March 24, 1824. It lies upon the centre of the E. border of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly, upland region, with a mean elevation of about 1,200 ft. above tide. Its streams are the West Branch of Owego Creek, forming the W. boundary, and the East Branch, flowing S. W. through near the centre of the town. **Newark Valley**, (p. o.,) located in the valley of East Owego Creek, contains 3 churches, mills, a tannery, and sta. on the S. C. R. R. **Ketchumville**, (p. o.,) is in the N. E. corner of the town, 7 mi. N. E. of Newark Valley, contains a church, sawmill, and 26 dwellings. **West Newark**, is a p. o. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1791, by emigrants

¹ *Waverly Advocate*, (Rep.,) weekly. Polleys & Kinney, eds. and pubs. Size 27 by 41. Terms \$1.50.

² *Waverly Enterprise*, weekly. Frank T. Scudder, editor and prop. Size 20 by 28. Terms, \$1.00. *The Waverly and Athens Democrat*, (Decm.) weekly. D. P. Schultz, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1867.

³ Among the other early settlers were — Aikens, Ezekiel Williams, John Hanna, Wm. Bensley, Luke Saunders, James Swartwood, Charles Bingham, Layton Newell, Lyon C. Hedges, Philip Crans, Justice Lyon, John Maulhart, — Reed, and Silas Wolcott. A number of these were from the Wyoming Valley, and some of them from the adjoining towns of this co. George W. Buttson erected the first sawmill, at Barton Village.

⁴ Among the first settlers were Stephen and Samuel Ball, Peter Wilson, and Josiah Ball, from Stockbridge, Mass., in 1792-93. John Brown, Capt. Asa Leonard, Eben Cook, Dan'l

Carpenter, Consider Lawrence, David Williams, Joseph Waldo, Nathaniel Ford, Abel, Azel, and Nathaniel Hovey, Jeremiah Campbell, and Sam'l Collins, all from Berkshire co., Mass., came in soon after. W. H. Moore kept the first inn, and store; David Williams erected the first mill; and Miss T. Moore taught the first school.

⁵ *Candor Free Press*, weekly. B. F. Graves, ed. and publisher. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1867. *Candor Bugle*, a school paper.

⁶ They were followed in 1794 by Joel and Elijah Smith, Israel Mead, and his son Israel—the former two from Conn. and the latter from Vt. Families named Collins, Sheldon, Marsh, Bates, and Ellis were also among the early settlers. The first inn was kept by Thomas Hollister; the first store by Philip Case; and the first gristmill was erected by Elijah Hart.

⁷ Changed from "*Newark*," April 17, 1862.

from Berkshire co., Mass.¹ The first religious association (Cong.) was formed Nov. 17, 1803. The first settled minister was the Rev. Mr. Osborn, who was called Dec. 24, 1805, and accepted Jan. 11, 1806.

NICHOLS—was formed from Tioga, March 23, 1824. It lies upon the s. bank of the Susquehanna, near the centre of the s. boundary of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, terminating in steep declivities upon the river, and broken by the narrow valleys of small streams. The summits of the hills are broad and 300 to 500 ft. above the river. **Nichols**, (p. o.,) Pop. 281. **Hoopers Valley**, (p. o.,) and **Canfields Corners**, are hamlets upon the Susquehanna. **East Nichols**, is a p. o. in the s. e. corner. The first settlement was made by Ebenezer Ellis, Pelatiah Pierce, Stephen Mills, and James Cole, in 1787.² There are 3 churches in town: M. E., Union and Presb.

OWEGO—was organized Feb. 16, 1791. Spencer was taken off in 1806. It is a large town, occupying the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is mostly upland, separated into two distinct parts by Susquehanna River and broken by the narrow valleys of small creeks. The summits of the ridges are broad and rolling, and 300 to 500 ft. above the river. The interval along the river in some places is an unbroken flat more than a mile in width. Owego Creek, flowing through a broad and beautiful valley, forms the w. boundary of the town n. of the Susquehanna. The other streams are Nanticoke Creek, from the n., and Apalachin Creek, from the s., and a great number of smaller brooks and creeks. The declivities bordering upon these streams are generally steep. A well is described in Silliman's Journal, vol. 36, p. 104, in this town, 77 ft. deep, yet frozen 4 or 5 months in a year so as to be useless. Other deep wells freeze as soon as at the surface, from some peculiarity in the soil. **Owego**, (p. o.,) the co. seat, is on the n. bank of the Susquehanna, and was first incorp. April 4, 1827. It has 4 banks, 4 newspapers,³ a graded school, 7 churches, (Bap., Presb., Meth., R. C., Prot. Ep., Cong., and Af. Meth.,) a large foundry and machine shop, steam grist mill, planing mill, sawmill, 2 considerable shoe fac., several small silver spoon fac., a spoke fac., r. r. bridge shop, &c., and is the centre of a large amount of trade. Pop. in 1870, 4,756. A toll bridge 80 rods long, in 9 spans, joins it with the s. shore. On a high hill n. of the village is "Evergreen Cemetery." There is a tannery on the s. side, and 2 others up Owego Creek. Owego is the centre of an extensive trade, and the s. terminus of the Cayuga Div. of the Del. Lackawanna & W. R. R. to Ithaca. It is also a sta. on the Southern Central R. R., and an important one on the Erie Railway.⁴ **Apalachin**, (p. o.,) on the s. bank, is a small village. Pop. 300. **Campville**, (p. o.,) has a Meth. church, &c., and had until lately extensive cattle yards. **Flemmingville**, (p. o.,) a sta. on the S. C. R. R. in the n. w. part. Pop. 91. **Caskills Corners**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. **Willsboro**, on Nanticoke Creek, and **South Owego**, (p. o.,) near the s. line are hamlets. Settlement was begun in 1786 by Amos Draper, an agent and Indian trader from the Wyoming Valley.⁵

RICHFORD—was formed from Berkhsire, as "*Arlington*," April 18, 1831. Its name was changed April 9, 1832. It is the n. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly upland, broken by a few narrow valleys. It contains the highest land in the co., estimated to be 1,400 to 1,600 ft. above tide. Its streams are the head branches of Owego Creek. The Southern Central R. R. passes through the middle of this town. Leather and lumber are manufactured to some extent. **Richford**, (p. o.,) s. of the centre of the town, contains a

¹ Among the settlers in 1791 were Elisha Wilson, Daniel Ball, Isaac and Abram Brown, from Stockbridge, Mass., most of them settling in the valley of Owego Creek. The first birth was that of Wm. Ball; David McMaster taught the first school, in 1796-97; Enos Slosson kept the first store and inn; and E. Wilson built the first mill.

² Among the who settled later were Judge Emanuel Corvett, Isaiah Jones, — Bass, and — Emmons, in 1791; and about the same time, Caleb Wright, on the site of Nichols Village, and Stephen Dodd, a short distance below. In 1793, Jonathan Platt and his son Jonathan, Col. Richard Sackett, Lewis Brown, and Miles Forman, all from Westchester co., settled in the valley. Major John Smyth and his sons, John, Gilbert, and Nathan, from Monroe co., Pa., Benjamin Lounsbury, Ziba Evans, Jonathan Hunt, Richard Ansel, Asahel Prichard, Jonathan Pettis, Joseph and John Anubal, Joseph Morey, and Daniel Briggs, were also among the pioneer settlers. The first birth was that of Daniel Pierce, in 1787.

³ *Owego Times*, (Rep.) weekly. Wm. Smyth, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1853.

Owego Gazette, (Dem.) weekly. Hiram A. Beebe, editor

and publisher. Size 28 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1813.

Tioga County Record, weekly. C. H. Keeler, proprietor. Size. 22 by 30. Terms \$1.50. Begun March 18, 1871.

Christian Tribune, (Religious), monthly. John F. Seaman, publisher. 3 pages. Size 18 by 24. Terms 50 cents.

⁴ The trustees of Owego Village were empowered by Act of Jan. 20, 1871, to convey to the Supervisors the public park, or a part of it, for the site of a court-house, which has been done.

⁵ John McQuigg and Jas. McMaster, from New England, the original patentees of the half-township on which the village of Owego stands, settled there in 1788. A clearing was made and grain sowed on an Indian improvement at Owego, in the season of 1786, by William McMaster, Wm. Taylor, Robert McMaster, John Nealey, and Wm. Wood, who entered the valley from the e. by way of Otsego Lake and the Susquehanna. The first birth was that of Selecta, daughter of Amos Draper, June 19, 1788; the first school was taught by — Kelly, in 1792; the first store, and hotel were kept at Owego, by Wm. Bates.

church and about 70 dwellings. It is a sta. on the S. C. R. R. **West Richford**, is a hamlet. The first settlements, made at a later period than those in Berkshire, from which the town was taken, were since the commencement of the present century,¹ but the exact date could not be ascertained. There is a Presb. church in town.

SPENCER—Named from Ambrose Spencer, afterwards Chief Justice, was formed from Owego, Feb. 28, 1806. Candor, Caroline, Danby, and Newfield (the last three now in Tompkins co.) were taken off Feb. 22, 1811, and Cayuta, March 20, 1824. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is an upland, broken by the valleys of small streams. The n. w. portion forms the watershed between Susquehanna River and Cayuga Lake. The ridges have a general n. and s. direction. Their declivities are generally steep and their summits broad and broken. Catatunk Creek, flowing e. breaks through these ridges at nearly right angles, forming a deep and narrow valley. **Spencer**, (p. o.) on Catatunk Creek, w. of the centre of the town, contains 3 churches, sawmill, and 300 inhabitants.

Spencer Springs, (p. o.) is a summer resort, with mineral springs of sulphur and chalybeate waters, 2 hotels, etc. The first settlement was commenced in 1795, by Benj. Drake, and Joseph and John Barker.² There are 4 churches in town; Meth., Bap., and Cong. in the village, and 1 Union at North Spencer.

TIoga—was formed from Union, (Broome co.,) March 14, 1800. Berkshire was taken off in 1808, a part of Union in 1810, and Barton and Nichols in 1824. It lies on the Susquehanna, s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is principally upland, terminating in bluffs along the river intervalle. The streams are Catatunk and Pipe Creeks and numerous smaller creeks and brooks. **Tioga Centre**, (p. o.) at the mouth of Pipe Creek, contains 2 churches, several mills, and a large tannery. Population, 304. It is a station on the Erie Railway. **Smithsboro**, (p. o.,) on the same railroad, contains 304 inhabitants.

Halsey Valley, (p. o.,) is a small village in the n. w. corner of the town, on the line of Barton. Population, 103. **Strait's Corners**, is a p. o. on the n. border. **Jenks-**

ville, (p. o.,) is a hamlet, near the mouth of Catatunk Creek. **Catatunk**, (p. o.,) is in the n. e. part. The first settlement was made on Pipe Creek, in 1785, by Samuel and Wm. Ransom, — Primer, and Andrew Alden, from Wyoming, Penn. Col. David Pixley, from Massachusetts, and Abner Turner, from New Hampshire, made the first settlement on the river.³ There are 6 churches in town; 2 Baptist, 1 Christian, 6 Methodist.

¹ Among the early settlers were Evan Harris, Samuel Smith, Samuel Gleason, Nathaniel Johnson, — Stevens, Jeremiah Campbell, Beriah Wells, Caleb and Jesse Gleason, Ezekiel Rich, and Wm. Dunham; many of them from the adjoining town of Berkshire.

² Among the early settlers at Spencer Village were Joshua Ferris, Henry Miller, Edmund and Rodney Hobart, from Connecticut, Andrew Purdy, Thos. Mosher, from Westchester co., and George Fisher. The first birth was that of Deborah, daughter of Benjamin Drake; the first marriage, that of John B. Underwood and Polly Spaulding; and the first death, that of Prescott Hobart. The first school was taught by Joseph Barker, in his own house, at

Spencer village; the first inn was kept by Andrew Purdy; the first store by Samuel Doolittle; and the first gristmill was built by Benj. Drake.

³ Among the early settlers were Joel Farnham, Jeremiah White, Abel Stafford, Elizur Wright, Samuel Giles, Hugh E. Fiddis; John Hill, from Massachusetts; William Taylor, from Saratoga co.; Nathaniel Catlin, Cornelius Taylor, Beriah Mundy, John Smith, James Schoonover, — Taylor, and — Hungerford, from Wyoming, Penn.; Daniel Messereau, Staten Island; Francis Gragg; Nathaniel Goodspeed, Jesse, Ziba, and Amos Miller, Enos Canfield, Lodowick Light, — Lyon, and Ezra Smith, from Westchester co., N. Y.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Cayuga and Seneca, April 17, 1817. Three towns were annexed from Tioga, March 22, 1822, and a part of Schuyler co. was taken off in 1854. It lies around the head of Cayuga Lake, s. w. of the centre of the State, is centrally distant 141 mi. from Albany, and contains 506 sq. mi. Its surface consists principally of an upland, broken by a series of ridges extending n. and s. The watershed between Cayuga Lake and Tioughnioga River occupies the e. border of the co., and that between the same lake and Susquehanna River the s. border. The deep valley of Cayuga Lake, 800 feet below the summits of the ridges, separates the north portions of the county into two distinct parts. The e.

portion, declining toward the n., gradually loses its hilly character and spreads out into the beautifully rolling lands so common in Central N. Y. West of the lake the land does not lessen in height within the limits of the co.; but the rough, broken hills change into smooth ridges, with long, gradual slopes.

The soil in the n. part is generally a gravelly or clayey loam, formed by the drift deposits; and that in the south is a gravelly or slaty loam, derived from disintegration. It is all best adapted to grazing. In the n. part the people are generally engaged in grain raising; wheat, corn, and oats, forming the staple production. In the s. towns the principal branches of agriculture pursued are stock raising and dairying. There are 7 cheese and butter factories in the county that work up the milk of 2,000 cows. Considerable manufacturing is carried on at Ithaca, Groton, and other places.

The county seat is located at the village of Ithaca. The courthouse is a brick edifice, built upon a fine lot near the centre of the village. The jail, contiguous to the courthouse, is a well built stone edifice, with ample accommodations for the health of the prisoners. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof building, fronting upon Tioga St. The poorhouse is in Ulysses, on a farm of 100 acres, valued at \$10,000, and is of wood—three stories with basement, 34 by 80 feet, with a wing. The premises are old, but have recently been remodelled and put in good condition.

Upon the shore of Cayuga Lake in the n. part are found the Hamilton shales, the lowest rock in the county. Next above them on the shore appear the Tully limestone, (used largely for lime,) Genesee slate, and Portage or Ithaca shales and sandstones. The summits of all the hills are formed of the rocks belonging to the Chemung group, usually covered deep with drift deposits. The streams have worn deep channels into the rocks, and waterfalls which once were at the face of the bluffs, have receded one or two miles, forming below deep, rocky chasms bordered by perpendicular walls. As the rocks are composed of strata of different degrees of hardness, the water has worn them irregularly—the soft and yielding shales generally forming a slope, while the hard and compact limestone retains its perpendicular forms.

The streams are Salmon, Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile, and Taughanick Creeks and Cayuga Inlet and their branches, flowing into the lake, and several branches of Oswego Creek and other small streams, flowing s. The cascades upon these streams form one of the most peculiar and interesting features of the landscape, and the gulf scenery of this county is becoming every year more and more an object of interest to tourists. To accommodate visitors conveniences of access and passage have been made, so that the visit is relieved of much of the fatigue usually attending the exploration of such places. Upon Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile and Butternut Creeks, in the town of Ithaca, there are many fine cascades, and much romantic scenery.

The three s. towns of this co. were included in the Watkins and Flint's Purchase, and the remainder in the Military Tract. A public road was built from Oxford, on Chenango River, directly through to Ithaca, by Joseph Chaplin, in 1791–92–93, and this became the great highway for immigration in the s. part of the State for many years. As a consequence the co. immediately bordering upon the road was rapidly settled. The first immigrants were mostly from New England. At the place where Ithaca now stands were found cleared fields which had previously been cultivated by the Indians; and these lands were among the first

occupied in the co. The next settlements were made in Ulysses, on the w. bank of the lake, and along Chaplin's road in Dryden. The opening of the rich lands of the Genesee country to settlers diverted immigration from this region, and the co. for many years did not increase in population with the same rapidity as the regions further w. The growth of the co., however, has been gradual and continuous; and now in every element of real prosperity it is fully on an average with the other cos. in the State.

The Cayuga Division of the Del., Lackawana and Western R. R. extends from Ithaca to Owego, and thence by way of Binghamton (using the Erie track) into the State of Pennsylvania, to the coal regions and to New York and Philadelphia. A daily line of steamers on Cayuga Lake connect with the trains of the "Central" R. R. at Cayuga station, and the lake itself connects with the canal and other navigable improvements of the State. The Southern Central R. R. crosses Groton and Dryden on the e. border of the co. The Ithaca and Courtland R. R. crossing the latter at Freeville Junction, is opened through to Courtland. The Ithaca and Athens road is also just opened, and is designed mainly as a coal road. The Geneva and Ithaca R. R. is projected, and preliminary measures are in progress. The Penn. and Sodus Bay R. R. would probably cross the w. border of this co., and the N. Y. and Oswego Midland Company is projecting a branch of that road to run through the towns of Dryden and Lansing and thence to Auburn, with a branch on the old Murdock line to Ithaca. A road is also projected from Ithaca to Cayuga Bridge on the e. bank of Cayuga Lake.

Volunteers enlisted under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Binghamton, where the 109th and 137th Regiments N. Y. Vol. were formed. Parts of the 64th, 143d and 179th Vol. Infantry, and of the 15th Cavalry were also enlisted in this co.

POPULATION OF TOWNS SINCE 1860, AND THEIR POLITICAL VOTE FOR President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Caroline.....	2,345	2,257	2,175	352	211	334	168	349	204	364	205	336	205	291	180
Danby.....	2,361	2,140	2,126	346	274	332	138	340	159	335	142	342	162	265	140
Dryden.....	4,962	4,705	4,918	858	374	739	344	852	320	827	347	822	365	559	355
Enfield.....	1,919	1,693	1,693	256	224	222	197	263	206	241	220	268	213	204	201
Groton.....	3,534	3,401	3,512	634	197	559	191	594	226	582	247	618	262	531	238
Ithaca.....	6,843	7,264	10,107	676	860	713	676	837	839	930	818	930	889	1,035	915
Lansing.....	3,222	2,940	2,375	421	330	743	923	401	344	397	337	403	344	336	330
Newfield.....	2,964	2,700	2,602	371	343	353	317	362	330	336	354	353	341	292	322
Ulysses.....	3,339	3,506	3,272	434	313	424	307	456	328	454	292	447	337	423	321
Total.....	31,409	30,696	33,180	4,348	3,026	4,005	2,627	4,509	3,006	4,456	2,952	4,627	3,130	3,695	3,002

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	293,389	\$5,459,706	\$1,461,889	\$7,491,625	.....	\$7,062 94	\$13,185 26	\$5,905 70	\$13,779 96	0.55
1860..	292,897	5,986,362	1,406,451	7,364,833	\$7,874,265	11,929 25	14,698 70	5,905 70	24,278 98	0.72
1861..	292,164	5,729,339	1,333,211	7,172,117	7,874,243	12,538 96	12,402 63	5,905 65	24,606 39	0.71
1862..	292,501	5,716,652	1,316,115	7,185,099	8,715,849	12,961 68	14,417 74	5,836 89	34,863 89	0.75
1863..	292,547	5,930,325	1,418,866	7,349,211	8,715,849	31,623 66	13,365 74	6,536 89	37,042 36	1.02
1864..	293,323	5,929,795	1,603,454	7,542,404	8,918,886	217,926 10	16,370 88	6,689 16	40,134 99	3.15
1865..	293,323	5,929,795	1,603,434	7,542,404	8,011,892	217,926 10	16,370 88	6,006 92	31,346 53	3.39
1866..	292,151	5,860,601	1,534,264	7,395,855	7,874,641	95,120 39	18,431 86	5,905 98	37,896 73	2.00
1867..	292,757	5,800,446	1,619,407	7,419,299	8,935,517	95,113 30	21,476 59	10,119 40	51,406 53	1.76
1868..	293,276	5,832,369	1,433,566	7,265,975	8,091,299	77,053 19	20,071 65	10,114 12	36,814 43	1.30
1869..	292,092	5,946,968	1,231,735	7,180,703	7,665,975	39,034 65	21,675 96	9,582 47	33,538 64	1.36
1870..	290,870	5,909,528	1,367,688	7,298,761	7,680,703	56,848 49	17,542 86	9,600 88	46,182 69	1.69

1 The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 371,406, (including a part now in Schuyler

CAROLINE—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this co. March 22, 1822. A part was annexed to Danby in 1839. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is an upland, broken by a series of ridges extending n. w. and s. e. 500 to 700 ft. above the valleys, and 1,500 to 1,700 ft. above tide. The summits of the hills are usually rounded and rolling and their declivities steep. The streams are Owego Creek, forming the e. boundary, and Six Mile Creek and their branches. These streams flow in deep, narrow valleys bordered by steep hillsides. The Cayuga and Sus. R. R. passes through the w. part. **Caroline Centre**, (p. o.,) **Motts Corners**, (p. o.,) on Six Mile Creek, in the n. w. corner of the town, are villages. **Speedville**, (p. o.,) upon Boyer Creek, in the s. e. corner, is a small village. **Pugsleys Depot**, and **Caroline Depot**, (p. o.,) are stations on the D. L. & W. R. R. **Ransom Hollow**, (p. o.,) is on the e. line. **Caroline**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the n. e. corner. **Speedville**, has a pop. of 153. **Slaterville**, (p. o.,) on the n. border, has in its vicinity several artesian wells, that appear to possess valuable medicinal properties. The water is charged with iron, supposed to come from an ore bed lately discovered, and about to be worked. In June, 1871, the teeth and some bones of a mastadon were found in a muck bed in this town. The first settlement in Caroline was begun by Capt. David Rich, who came from Vt. in 1795, and located near Willow Bridge; Widow Earsley with four sons and four daughters, from N. J., came in the next year; and for several years these were the only families in town.¹ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed at an early period; the first pastor was Rev. Garritt Mandeville. There are 10 churches in this town.

DANBY—named from a town in Conn.—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) Feb. 22, 1811, and was transferred to this co. March 22, 1822. Part of Caroline was annexed April 29, 1839, and a part was annexed to Dryden in 1856. It lies near the centre of the s. border of the co. Its surface is broken by ranges of hills extending n. and s. 300 to 400 feet above the valleys. Their summits are rounded and their declivities generally steep. The valleys are mere ravines. The principal streams are Cayuga Inlet, flowing n., and numerous small streams, the latter being tributaries either to this or to Owego Creek. **Danby**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, and **Beers Settlement**, (South Danby p. o.,) near the centre, are small villages. **West Danby**, is a p. o., near the w. border. The first settlers were Jacob Yapple, Dr. Lewis Beers, Jabez Beers, and Joseph Judson, who located at Beers Settlement, in 1797.² The first church (Cong.) was formed in 1807; Rev. Daniel Loring was the first pastor.

DRYDEN—named from John Dryden, the English poet—was formed from Ulysses, Feb. 22, 1803. A part of Danby was annexed in 1856. It is a large town, occupying the central portion of the e. border of the co. The surface of the n. half is rolling or moderately hilly, and that of the s. half hilly and broken. The e. border forms the watershed between Tioughnioga River and Cayuga Lake. The highest ridge, in the s. e. part, is 1,700 to 1,800 feet above tide. The principal stream is Fall Creek, flowing s. w. through near the centre of the town, on its course affording several millsites. Several small streams, tributaries to Owego Creek, take their rise in the s. part. Dryden Lake is a small sheet of water 1 mi. long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide, lying in an elevated valley near the e. border and 1,500 ft. above tide. A mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur, magnesia, and iron, is situated 1 mi. w. of Dryden Village, and has a local notoriety for medicinal virtues. In the s. e. part are 2 swamps, each covering an area of several hundred acres. **Dryden**, (p. o.,) on the s. branch of Fall Creek, in the e. part of the town, is a flourishing inland village, with a weekly newspaper.³ It was incorp. April 6, 1865, and is a station on the S. C. R. R. Pop. 672. **Etna**, (p. o.,) on Fall Creek, near the centre, has a pop. of 230. **West Dryden**, (p. o.,) in

county.) The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	225,213	104,284	327,497
1855	205,617	84,964	290,581
1860	205,495	82,999	268,454
1865	206,514	71,217	277,731

¹ Among the other early settlers were Thomas Tracy and Samuel Yates, from Mass.; Joseph Chambers, Richard Bush, and Hartmore Earnest, from Ulster co., in 1798; Levi Slatery, (formerly of Slaterville,) Charles and John Mulks,

John Cantine, (first settler at Motts Corners,) and Joseph Bishop, all from Ulster, and John Rounceville, from Mass., in 1801. The first child born was Harriet Rounceville. The first school was taught by John Robinson. Richard Bush kept the first inn, Isaac Miller the first store, and General Cantine built the first gristmill, in 1800.

² The first settlers of West Danby were Wm. Hogg and Moses Barker. The first death was an infant son of Lewis Beardsley. Joseph Judson taught the first school, Dr. Beers kept the first inn and store, and Peter Yapple built the first gristmill.

³ *The Dryden Herald*.

the N. w. part. **Varna**, (p. o.,) is on Fall Creek, near the w. border. **Malloryville**, **Freeville**, is the place of crossing of the S. C. and I. C. Railroads. **California**, is a hamlet in the s. part. The first settlement was commenced in 1797, by Amos Sweet, on the present site, Dryden Village.¹ Joseph Chaplin built a road from Oxford, Chenango co., to Ithaca, passing through this town, in 1792-93-94.

ENFIELD—named from a town in Conn., was formed from Ulysses, March 16, 1821. It lies upon the centre of the w. border of the co. Its surface is rolling, and it has a mean elevation of 500 to 700 ft. above Cayuga Lake. The principal streams are Ten Mile Creek and the s. branch of Taughanick Creek. Upon the former, in the s. e. tract of the town, is one of the finest of the beautiful cascades so common in this co. It is in a deep gorge, and has a total fall of 230 ft. **Enfield Centre**, (p. o.,) and **Enfield**, (p. o.,) are small villages. **Enfield Falls**, is a hamlet. Among the first settlers were — Geltner, John Whitlock, Jas. Rumsey, Lewis Owen, and Isaac and John Beech.²

GROTON—named from a town in Conn., was formed from Locke, (Cayuga co.,) as "*Division*," April 7, 1817, and its name was changed March 13, 1818. It is the N. e. corner town in the co. Its surface is rolling or moderately hilly. From the valleys the land rises by long and gradual slopes to a height of 100 to 300 ft. The highest point in town is about 1,500 ft. above tide. The principal streams are Owasco Inlet and Fall Creek. Bear Swamp, in the E. part, contains an area of several hundred acres. **Croton**, (p. o.,) on Owasco Inlet, near the centre of the town, contains 3 churches, a bank, the Groton Academy, a newspaper office,³ and several manufactories, as of mowers, agricultural implements, machinery, lumber, &c. It is a station on the S. C. R. R. Pop. 862. **McLean**, (p. o.,) on Fall Creek, in the s. e. part, has 5 churches and several manufactories. Pop. 405, of whom 105 are in Dryden. **Peruville**, (p. o.,) on the s. border, is a station on the S. C. R. R. **Croton City**, (p. o.,) in the N. e. corner, and **West Croton**, (p. o.,) in the N. w., are small villages. **Bensons Corners**, is a hamlet in the s. w. corner. Among the first settlers were Samuel Hogg, at West Groton; Ichabod Bowen, John Guthrie, and — Perrin, at Groton; and J. Williams, J. Houghtaling, and W. S. Clark, at East Groton.

ITHACA—was formed from Ulysses, March 16, 1821. It is the central town in the co., lying at the head of Cayuga Lake. A tract of land 2 mi. long and 1½ broad, low and nearly level, extends s. from the lake shore; and from this the valley of Cayuga Inlet opens to the s. w., and that of Six Mile Creek to the s. e. Ridges 400 to 700 feet high, with steep declivities, separate these valleys and surround the low land and the head of the lake. From the summits the surface spreads out into a rolling upland. A marsh ½ mi. wide borders immediately on the lake. The streams are Fall, Cascadilla, Six Mile, Buttermilk, and Ten Mile Creeks, and Cayuga Inlet. In their course from the uplands each of these streams plunges down the wall-like precipices which surround the lake, forming series of cascades which for beauty and variety are scarcely equaled elsewhere. **Ithaca**, (p. o.,) s. of the head of Cayuga Lake, is the co. seat and a place of extensive business. It has 3 national banks, 6 printing offices,⁴ extensive manufactories,⁵ excellent r. r. facilities,⁶ a steamboat connection with all points on the lake, and the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., and an immense amount of coal business, it being the northern terminus of two important coal roads, and point where much coal is transhipped by

¹ The next settlers were Ezekiel Sandford, David Fort, and Ebenezer Chausen, who located at Willow Grove in 1798. A single yoke of oxen, at one load, brought these 3 families, consisting of 14 persons, and all their household goods, from the Chenango River. Capt. Geo. Robertson (sometimes called the "father of the town") came in the same year, and settled on Lot 53. Among the other early settlers were Lyman Hurd, from Vt., Dr. Sheldon, Dr. Wolf, Irona Pratt, Wm. Daley, Joel Hall, and James Wood. The first child born was Robert Robertson; and the first death that of the mother of Amos Sweet. Daniel Lasey taught the first school, in 1804. Amos Lewis kept the first inn. Joel Hull the first store, and Col. Hopkins, from Homer, built the first mill, in 1800.

² John Applegate kept the first inn, Samuel Ingersoll the first store; and Wm. Ferris built the first mill.

³ *Groton Journal*, (Rep.) weekly. H. C. Marsh, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1866.

⁴ The following periodicals are printed here:
Ithaca Journal, (Rep.) weekly. John H. Selkreg, ed. and prop. Size 23 by 46. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1816.

Weekly Ithaca, A. Clapp, pub. Size 23 by 42. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1871.

Ithaca Democrat, (Dem.) weekly. Spencer & Williams, eds. and pub. Size 27 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1863.

The Daily Leader, daily, Sundays excepted. H. D. Cunningham, editor and publisher. Size 19 by 26. Terms \$7. Estab. in 1866.

Cornell Era, (Literary.) weekly. 12 pages; size of page, 9 by 12. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1869, and published by the Junior Class of Cornell University.

⁵ 4 iron foundries, 3 flouring mills, a paper mill, a clock factory, a hub, spoke, and bending establishment, 2 agricultural implement factories, a tannery, &c. There is a large amount of water power still unused.

⁶ The Cayuga Division of the D., L. & W. R. R. to Owego; the Ithaca and Athens R. R.; the Ithaca and Cortland R. R., and projected lines to Geneva, and northward along Cayuga Lake.

canal lines. It has a fine public library,¹ the gift of the Hon. Ezra Cornell and it is the seat of the Cornell University.² Population in 1870, reported at 8,462.

Ithaca was incorp. April 2, 1821, and the acts relating to the village were consolidated April 21, 1864. Provision was made by act of April 1, 1870, for supplying the village with water, but this has not been adopted. The first settlement was made by Jacob Yaple, Isaac Dumond, and Peter Hinepaw, who located on the present site of Ithaca Village, in 1789. The land that they occupied had previously been partially cultivated by the Indians.³ The first church (Presb.) was organized in 1804-05, with seven members.

LANSING—named from Chancellor Lansing of Albany, was formed from Genoa, (Cayuga co.,) April 7, 1817. It lies upon the E. bank of Cayuga Lake, in the N. part of the co. The surface is principally a rolling upland, 500 ft. above the lake, bordered by steep declivities. Salmon Creek, the principal stream, flows s. through near the centre of the town. Its valley is narrow and bordered by steep hillsides. Swartz, Townly and Hodden Creeks, are its principal tributaries. **Ludlowville**, (p. o.,) on Salmon Creek, about 1 i. from its mouth, contains 3 churches, several factories, and 376 inhabitants. **Lansingville**, (p. o.,) on the ridge w. of Salmon Creek, in the N. part of the town, contains 1 church and 67 inhabitants. **North Lansing**, (p. o.,) in the N. E. corner, **Lake Ridge**, (p. o.,) on the bluff above the lake, in the N. W. corner, and **Libertyville**, (South Lansing p. o.,) are hamlets. **East Lansing**, is a p. o. The first settlement was begun in 1792, by emigrants from N. J.⁴ There are 8 churches in this town.

NEWFIELD—was formed from Spencer, (Tioga co.,) as "*Cayuta*," Feb. 22, 1811. Its name was changed March 29, 1822, and a part was annexed to Catharines (Schuyler co.,) in 1853. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. The surface is high and hilly, the ridges being 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys and 1,500 to 1,700 ft. above tide. The streams are Cayuga Inlet and Ten Mile Creek and their branches. The valleys of these streams are usually narrow and bordered by hillsides. **Newfield**, (p. o.,) is in the N. E. part of the town. **Trumbulls Corners**, (p. o.,) on the N. border, and **Poney Hollow**, (p. o.,) in the s.

¹ The Cornell Library building is 68 by 104, and 3 stories high. The second and third stories are used for library, reading rooms, &c., and are finely fitted up. The building cost about \$100,000. It is a gift from Mr. Cornell to the town, and has a rental of about \$3,000 a year for its support. It has about 7,000 vols.

² This University was incorporated April 21, 1865, and was founded by the Hon. Ezra Cornell, of this place. The income from the sale of lands granted by Congress July 2, 1862, for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, was applied to this institution, upon conditions that Mr. C. should give absolutely and without limitation the sum of \$500,000 to this college, and \$25,000 to Genesee College, at Lima, to establish there a professorship of Agriculture; the latter was refunded to Mr. C. by act of March 28, 1867, and applied for the use of Cornell University. The lands granted to this State were 989,920 acres, or 6,187 pieces of 160 acres each.

At the time when Mr. C. undertook to sell this scrip, it was worth in western land offices 75 cents by the single piece, and could be bought in lots of 10 pieces at 60 cents per acre. He located 500,000 acres on carefully-selected white pine lands in Wisconsin, and farming lands in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas, for which \$2.50 have been offered over all expenses, but declined as worth more. Of the scrip sold, 100,000 acres brought 90 cents; 180,000 acres \$1.00, and 100,000 acres 86 cents per acre. The \$550,000 received for the 280,000 acres has been invested by the Comptroller of the State for the benefit of Cornell University. Through Mr. Cornell's advice the college land scrip of several of the southern States was held by them at a time when it might have otherwise been sacrificed at the low prices that for a time prevailed.

The Cornell University has 21 resident professors, 11 assistant professors, 3 instructors, and 7 non-resident professors, and several lecturers, and in 1869 reported 413 students, of whom 82 were in the optional, and the remainder in the regular college courses. By its act of incorporation one student is admitted annually from each Assembly District of the State, free of tuition for a term of 4 years. Means are also provided for defraying the whole or a part of the college expenses by manual labor in shops or upon the farm.

The College Museum is large and valuable, comprising the Jewett collection of fossils, (costing \$10,000,) duplicates from the State Museum, the Silliman collection, &c. The Library contains 25,500 vols., including the Classical Library of Prof. Charles Anthon; the Bopp Library relating to Oriental literature and linguistics; the Goldwin Smith Library, British Patent Office series, &c.

The farm comprises 200 acres, N. E. from the village, and with the farm buildings, valued at \$55,000. The Univer-

sity buildings at present consist of 2 four-story and basement stone buildings, each 50 by 164, worth \$138,000, and one two-story wooden building, 100 ft. front, with 2 wings, each 100 ft. Two other stone buildings are nearly finished: McGraw building, in the centre of the N. front, 200 by 60 feet, 4 stories, with a tower 120 ft., from which nearly the whole of the lake can be seen. The building is of stone and iron, fire-proof, and is to contain the library, museum, lecture-room, &c., and its tower, 22 feet square, will contain the University bells. Cost about \$100,000, and given by Mr. John McGraw, of Ithaca. The other building, 100 by 40 feet, 3 stories, is for use in the mechanic arts, and will contain the press, machine shops, modeling and drawing rooms, lecture rooms, &c. It is the gift of Hon. Hiram Sibley, of Rochester, and is estimated to cost \$50,000.

The college collections are valued at \$47,300; its models, \$13,332; its tools, machinery, live stock, printing presses, &c., \$23,515, and total premises and fixtures, \$550,732. Its other resources consist of the Ezra Cornell endowment, \$500,000; share in Cascadilla Place property, occupied by University, worth \$16,240; Cornell Endowment Fund in State Treasury, \$97,284.61; and College Land Scrip Fund, derived from Congressional Land Grant, and deposited in the state treasury, \$404,635.87. Its 500,000 acres of western lands will at proper time be sold, and added to the University funds. They are growing in value, and will in time bring an extensive endowment.

³ Among the other early settlers were families named McDowell, Davenport, Bloom, King, Patchin, Star, Conrad, Markle, Sayers, and Brink. The first child born was a daughter of John Dumond, Sept. 1789. The first death was that of Rachel Allen, in 1790. A man named Lightfoot brought a boat full of goods up the lake in 1792, and he continued a kind of itinerating trade for several years. David Quigg opened the first regular store; — Harts-horn kept the first inn; and Jacob Yaple built the first mill, in 1790. Dr. Frisbee was the first physician, and — Howe the first teacher. The first families were a month in getting from Kingston, Ulster co., to Owego, and 19 days from thence to their destination.

⁴ Among the early settlers were William Goodwin, Silas Ludlow, Abram Bloom, and families named Beardsley, Depuy, Minier, Allen, Atwater, and Bowker, who came in 1791; Samuel Gibbs and — Holmes, in 1792, and Abram Van Wagner, in 1797. The first marriage was that of Henry Bloom and Miss Goodwin; and the first death, that of the wife of Henry Bloom, in 1798. Wm. Boyce kept the first inn, at Libertyville. The first night of his stay in the house, a rattlesnake crept into the bed and slept with his children. — Tooker kept the first store; Silas Ludlow, of Ludlowville, built the first mill, in 1798.

w. part are small places. **North Newfield**, is 6 mi. from Ithaca. **South Newfield**, is a station on the Ithaca and Athens R. R. The first settler was — Thomas, who located at Poney Hollow.¹

ULYSSES—was formed March 5, 1799. Dryden was taken off in 1803, and Ithaca and Enfield in 1821. It lies upon the w. bank of Cayuga Lake, on the n. border of the co. A range of bluffs 600 ft. high, with steep declivities, borders upon the lake; and from their summits the surface spreads out in an undulating upland. The only considerable stream is Taughanick (Taw-gan-ick) Creek, which crosses the town from the w. In its descent from the plateau to the lake this stream forms a series of cascades, the principal of which is known as Taughanick Falls. These falls have receded about 1 mi. from the shore of the lake, and have worn a deep gorge in the yielding shales, with banks 380 ft. high. The stream now falls in an unbroken sheet, over a limestone terrace 210 ft. in height. About 1 mi. farther up the gorge is another fall of 80 ft. **Trumansburgh**,² (p. o.), near the n. border of the town, is the second village in the co. in amount of business and population. It contains 4 churches, a bank, the Trumansburgh academy, a newspaper office,³ and several manufacturing establishments. Pop. 1,246. **Jacksonville**, (p. o.) near the centre of the town, contains 1 church and 50 houses. **Waterburgh**, (p. o.), near the w. border, contains 1 church, mills, and 50 dwellings. **Halseyville**,⁴ is a hamlet. The first settlements were commenced by Samuel Weyburn, at the mouth of Taughanick Creek, and by Abner and Philip Tremaine, on the site of Trumansburgh, in 1792.⁵ The first church (Presb.) was formed by Jedediah Chapman, in 1803.

ULSTER COUNTY.

THIS county was formed Nov. 1, 1683,⁶ and included the county between the Hudson and the Delaware, bounded n. and s. by due e. and w. lines passing through the mouths of Sawyers and Murderers Creeks. A part of Delaware was taken off in 1797, a part of Greene in 1800, and Sullivan in 1809. A portion was annexed to Orange in 1798, and the town of Catskill was annexed from Albany co. the same year. It lies on the w. bank of the Hudson, centrally distant 68 mi. from Albany, and contains 1,204 sq. mi. Its surface is mostly a hilly and mountainous upland. The Catskill Mts. occupy the n. w. part; and the Shawangunk Mts. extend n. e. from the s. w. corner nearly through the co. The mountain region consists of irregular ridges and isolated peaks with rocky sides and summits too steep and rough for cultivation. The summits are 1,500 to 2,000 ft. above the Hudson. The remaining parts of the co. are generally broken and hilly. Esopus Creek flows in a tortuous course through the n. part and discharges its waters into the Hudson. It receives Platte Kil from the n. Rondout Creek enters the s. w. corner of the co. and flows n. e. along the w. declivity of the Shawangunk Mts. and enters the Hudson at Rondout. It receives as tributaries Sandburgh Creek in the s. w. part of the co., and Wall Kil near its mouth. The



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¹ Among the early settlers were S. Chambers, Elijah Moore, — Carter, and Daniel B. Swartwood. Jeremiah Hall kept the first inn. George Dudley the first store, and John Greene built the first mill.

² Name derived and corrupted from Tremaine, the first family of settlers.

³ *Tompkins County Sentinel*, weekly. Oscar M. Wilson, ed. and publisher. Size, 24 by 36. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1866.

⁴ Named from Nicoll Halsey, the first settler.

⁵ John McLallen, a young man, accompanied the Tremaines in the capacity of teamster. The first child born was Calvin Tremaine, in 1794; and the first marriage, that

of John McLallen and Mary King, Dec. 12, 1799. John McLallen kept the first inn, — Henshaw the first store, Abner Tremaine built the first mill, and Stephen Woodworth taught the first school, all at Trumansburgh.

⁶ In its charter it is said to "contain the towns of Kingston, Hurley, and Marbletown, Foxhall, and the New Paliz, and all villages, neighborhoods, and Christian habitations on the w. side of the Hudson's River, from the Murderers Creek, near the Highlands, to the Sawyers Creek." It was named from the Irish title of the Duke of York. An Act was also passed in 1774, to run and mark the boundary of this and Orange counties from n. of the Shawangunk Mts. to the Delaware.

latter stream flows along the E. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. The remaining streams are small brooks and creeks.

The rocks of the co. are composed of the Portage and Chemung shales, in the E. part, and the Shawangunk grit or Oneida conglomerate, in the W. part. Drift deposits are found in nearly every part. Lead ore is found to some extent among the Shawangunk Mts.¹

At an early period the Esopus grit was largely quarried and manufactured into millstones.² Water-limestone of an excellent quality is found and largely quarried.³ The Ulster co. cement has an excellent reputation throughout the United States, and is used in immense quantities on works requiring solidity. It was used on Croton, Brooklyn, Cochituate, Albany, Washington, and other water-works, and is largely used in and around New York, Boston and Philadelphia, upon public and private buildings. The cement rocks are quarried usually on the hillsides, and these openings often extend in galleries under the overlying rock. The rock outcrops in a belt running N. E. and S. W., first appearing on the Hudson a few miles N. of Kingston Point, and extending 20 to 25 mi. to the town of Rochester, but is lost from view at the surface in several places between these points. In the section occupied by the Portage group of rocks are found extensive outcrops of thin bedded sandstone, yielding a fine quality of flagging, which is largely quarried and exported.⁴ The soil is generally a good quality of sandy and gravelly loam, in some places intermixed with clay. Most of the valleys are covered with a deep, rich alluvium.

Most of the land is best adapted to grazing. Dairying is extensively pursued, and spring grain is raised to some extent. Fruit growing is becoming an important branch of business. Ice is harvested at various points along the river in immense quantities, and the business is annually increasing. Manufactures of sole leather and lumber, are located in the western towns, and water-lime in the eastern. The commerce, carried on by means of the river and canal, is large, and is constantly increasing.

The county seat is located at Kingston. The courthouse is a fine stone edifice, situated upon Wall St. The jail is a stone building in rear of the courthouse. The clerk's office is in a fireproof one story building on the corner of Fair and Main Sts. The poorhouse is located upon a farm of 153 acres, 3 mi. from New Paltz, and consists of a 2 story wooden structure, 120 by 24 feet, a keeper's house, 24 by 30; house for colored paupers, 22 by 32, and a building 20 by 70 feet. The condition of the premises, and especially of those assigned to the insane, are deplorable, and altogether disgraceful to the county. The Delaware and Hudson Canal extends from Rondout, on the Hudson, up Rondout and Sandburgh Creeks, through Kingston, Rosendale, Marbletown, Rochester, and Wawarsing. It opens a direct communication between the coal mines of Penn. and the Hudson. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. was incorporated April 23, 1823, and the canal was finished in 1828. This company, besides the canal and immense coal mines in the N. E. part of Penn., has connecting lines of R. R. in that State, and in this State are lessees of the following railroads:

1. The Albany and Susquehanna R. R. and its Cherry Valley Branch.
2. The connected system of railroads in Schenectady, Saratoga, Albany, Rensselaer, and Washington counties of the Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. Co.
3. The Utica, Clinton and Binghamton R. R.

The roads under construction from Minerva to Lanesboro, Pa., and from Duaneburgh to Schenectady, are also understood to be built by, or for the use of this company. These R. R. connections have been established under powers given by an act passed May 9, 1867.

The report made at the beginning of 1870, shows the capital of the Del. & Hud. Canal Co.

¹ A mine was opened near Ellenville more than 40 years ago. It was never worked to profit, and is now abandoned. The Ulster mine, near Sullivan co. line, was opened in 1837. It is 600 or 700 feet above the valley. The galena in these mines is associated with blende, iron and copper pyrites, calcite, and quartz. There are indications and vague traditions that these mines were worked at a much earlier period, and yielded profits beyond computation.

² The millstones—then quarried about 10 miles from the river—had acquired celebrity, and were said to far exceed those from Colen, in Europe, formerly imported at £80 the pair, while Esopus stones did not cost a fourth part of that sum. Small millstones for family use are still made, but the business has lost much of its former importance. A finer quality of these grits, when calcined and crushed, furnishes the siliceous used in the glass manufacture at Ellenville.

³ Water-limestone was accidentally discovered on the line of the Erie Canal, by Canvass White, an engineer, in 1818. In 1820 he obtained a patent, and subsequently obtained judgment against one or more of the contractors for using it. The first waterlime or cement made in Ulster co. was about the time the Del. & Hudson Canal was commenced. Its manufacture has now become a leading and profitable pursuit.

⁴ The stone is of a bluish gray color and slaty texture, and may be split into slabs of almost any manageable size, and from one to four inches in thickness. The rock is traversed by joints or seams, that divide very smoothly, and greatly facilitate the labor of quarrying. It is brought down to the river and shipped in immense quantities at every landing in the co., and transported to New York and other places along the coast. The business employs a large number of hands.

is \$15,000,000; funded debt \$3,227,860. Dividend payable Feb. 1, \$750,000. The cost of the canal was reported at \$6,309,954.27; of railroad and equipment, \$3,221,712.49; opening mines and improvements, \$1,068,003.56; mine fixtures and equipments, \$221,167.04; telegraph lines, \$12,000; real estate, \$2,650,726.71; boats and barges, \$978,646.67; and tools and implements for canal department, etc., \$42,200.

A street R. R. connects the villages of Rondout and Kingston. The "Rondout and Oswego R. R." is opened across this county, extending through the towns of Kingston, Hurley, Olive, and Shandaken, with the prospect of completion at no distant day to important points northwest. The Ellenville Branch of the N. Y. and Oswego Midland R. R. extends from Summitville, in Sullivan county, to the village of Ellenville, affording a route of great convenience to the s. w. border of the co. The "Walkill Valley R. R.," a continuation of the "Montgomery and Erie R. R.," extends from Erie Railway connections in Orange co., down the Walkill Valley many miles, with an ultimate connection at Rondout, and points further north. The project of a railroad along the west shore of the Hudson has been brought up in various forms, but without positive determination as to definite location or construction. The privilege of bridging the Hudson at Poughkeepsie, noticed in our account of Dutchess co., implies railroad connections westward from that point across this county, but these are as yet quite indefinite.

The turnpikes and plankroads of other days, did good service in this co. as elsewhere, in opening and developing the country, but have nearly or quite passed away.

The Dutch established a trading post upon the present site of Rondout in 1614, and probably a few Dutch families settled in the immediate vicinity soon after. This early settlement was broken up by Indian hostilities, and a new one was commenced between 1630 and '40. This was again attacked by the Indians, and in 1855 was abandoned. Before 1660, settlers had again located at Kingston and vicinity. In 1660, a treaty had been concluded with the Indians; and the people were so unsuspicious of danger that they left open the gates to their fort both day and night. June 7, 1663, the Indians made an attack, in which 18 whites were killed, and 42 were carried away prisoners. The out settlements were all destroyed. A destructive war ensued, in which the Ulster Indians were nearly exterminated. During this war the valley of the Wall Kil was discovered, and soon after the peace of 1663, it was occupied by a colony of French Huguenots. The settlements gradually extended along the valleys of Esopus, Rondout, and Wall Kil Creeks and their tributaries. Besides the manorial grant of Fox Hall to Thomas Chambers, the English made township grants of Kingston, New Paltz, Marblatown, Rochester, Hurley, Shawangunk, and Marlborough. During the revolution the frontier settlements were exposed to Indian hostilities, and before the close of the war were all destroyed or abandoned. The river towns were taken by the British in 1777, and most of them were pillaged and burned. The Provincial Congress and State Legislature held several sessions at Kingston during the war and soon after. Since the revolution the co. has steadily progressed in wealth and population. The completion of the Delaware and Hudson Canal was a marked era in the history of the industry of the co.; and the commencement of the cement manufacture and stone quarrying, and the recent opening of railroads, have greatly added to its prosperity.

A regimental camp was formed at Kingston, Sept. 6, 1861, under the command of Col. George Watson Pratt, and the 80th N. Y. Vols. (20th N. Y. Militia) was formed there. This heroic officer was mortally wounded at the 2d battle of Bull Run. This regiment had served three months as militia before being organized as volunteers. Kingston was designated in G. O. 52, July 7, 1862, as the rendezvous for recruiting in the 10th Senatorial District, including Ulster and Greene counties. The 120th, and 156th Regiments were raised there. Some portion of the 192d Vols. was also raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Denning.....	1,073	939	1,044	51	113	56	99	70	100	69	110	87	133	66	128
Esopus.....	4,734	4,746	4,559	401	336	373	379	458	401	435	336	403	436	435	374
Gardiner.....	2,096	1,951	1,991	174	193	148	214	182	226	163	222	171	252	162	252
Hardenburgh.....	5,055	5,333	628	271	163	43	49	40	64	50	62	64	75	520	263
Harley.....	2,364	2,392	2,897	35	27	21	159	291	191	284	164	370	189	49	70
Kingston.....	16,640	17,296	11,829	1,223	1,420	920	1,440	1,294	1,807	1,300	1,024	1,686	2,430	1,663	2,520
Lloyd.....	2,499	2,567	2,658	279	209	246	221	291	258	300	265	301	303	299	262
Marbletown.....	4,120	3,818	4,223	389	306	219	326	383	378	365	301	458	325	506	375
Marlborough.....	2,776	2,733	2,975	254	239	230	233	292	232	329	194	365	264	319	260
New Paltz.....	2,023	2,033	2,040	253	138	239	162	246	192	232	197	225	233	236	252
Olive.....	3,262	3,259	3,053	316	328	251	357	306	378	263	393	292	436	270	363
Plattekill.....	1,918	2,012	2,031	211	121	222	125	259	151	253	137	273	274	225	181
Rochester.....	4,539	3,585	4,088	280	426	201	468	239	171	256	440	321	475	286	406
Rosendale.....	2,826	2,884	3,625	266	209	190	222	239	258	237	295	272	372	324	438
Saugerties.....	9,537	9,426	10,455	882	749	724	876	885	968	968	786	1,031	966	799	947
Shandaken.....	2,430	2,719	2,751	175	221	155	270	194	310	220	307	230	273	295	323
Shawangunk.....	2,870	2,767	2,823	248	342	229	365	255	400	219	421	250	413	209	312
Wawarsing.....	8,311	8,335	8,151	541	569	682	619	626	737	658	759	625	723	743	718
Woodstock.....	1,533	1,624	2,022	207	143	200	147	215	157	219	137	234	151	221	175
Total.....	76,381	75,609	73,873	6,776	6,252	5,609	6,730	6,958	7,719	6,769	7,150	7,938	8,623	7,426	8,581

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN ULSTER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.....	657,550	\$12,591,815	\$2,367,391	\$14,959,206	\$15,567,658	\$38,934 04	\$38,742 58	\$11,675 74	\$27,243 41	0.78
1860.....	657,550	12,591,815	2,367,391	14,959,206	15,567,658	38,934 04	38,742 58	11,675 74	48,000 23	0.87
1861.....	669,713	11,822,183	2,430,903	14,253,086	15,567,658	36,267 74	50,989 94	11,675 74	48,648 93	0.95
1862.....	665,743	11,466,597	2,487,161	13,953,759	14,834,436	71,293 05	50,175 90	11,125 82	59,337 70	1.29
1863.....	669,321	11,298,431	2,489,490	13,787,922	14,883,049	53,393 09	45,628 53	11,162 29	63,252 96	1.16
1864.....	668,069	11,386,233	3,269,744	14,655,977	14,989,490	56,736 08	451,443 31	11,242 12	67,452 70	3.91
1865.....	668,069	11,386,233	3,269,744	14,655,977	14,436,139	56,736 08	451,443 31	10,827 10	56,481 40	3.99
1866.....	659,571	10,920,773	3,463,321	14,384,094	14,632,561	69,379 22	258,096 95	10,869 42	70,515 45	2.80
1867.....	669,866	10,909,477	3,208,312	14,117,789	14,784,094	71,160 12	253,240 58	18,480 12	93,878 99	2.95
1868.....	658,931	10,859,659	2,708,088	13,567,747	14,767,789	107,995 91	259,299 76	18,459 74	67,193 46	3.06
1869.....	662,766	10,859,402	2,498,993	13,358,395	14,467,747	213,987 87	182,553 83	18,084 68	63,296 40	3.30
1870.....	661,914	10,788,112	2,364,616	13,152,728	13,358,355	210,835 98	192,010 88	16,697 94	80,321 39	3.75

DENNING—named from Wm. H. Denning, former owner of a large part of the town, was formed from Shandaken, March 6, 1849. A part of Hardenburgh was taken off in 1859. It lies in the N. W. part of the co., upon the border of Sullivan. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland. A spur of the Catskill Mts. extends through the town, with a mean elevation of 1,500 to 2,000 ft. Its streams are head branches of Rondout Creek and Neversink River. The valleys are narrow ravines bordered by steep and rocky hillsides. The settlements are chiefly confined to the valleys. **Denning**, is a p. o. near the centre. **Dewittsville**, and **Sundown**, are hamlets near the S. line. Its chief wealth consists in its heavy growth of hemlock and hard wood. Settlements were made at a comparatively recent period.²

ESOPUS—was formed from Kingston, April 5, 1811. A part was set off to Kingston,

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 701,500. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850.....	233,059	207,938	440,997
1855.....	240,641	270,203	510,844
1860.....	262,910	169,865	432,775
1865.....	453,695	326,638	780,333

² The first sawmill was built in 1827, and the first tannery in 1850, at Dewittsville, by DeWitt & Reynolds.

and a part of Hurley was annexed in 1818, and a part of New Paltz was annexed April 12, 1842. The name is of Indian origin, and was derived from a tribe of Indians that once inhabited this region. They were of the Algonquin stock, and were nearly all exterminated in the early wars. It lies upon the Hudson, and is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is rolling in the e. and moderately hilly in the w. A range of hills extend n. and s. through near the centre of the town, the highest peak being 1,632 ft. above tide. Hussey Hill, s. of Rondout, is 1,000 ft. high. Wall Kil forms the w. and n. boundaries, and Swarte Kil and Black Creek flow through the s. part. Fruit growing is becoming an important branch of business, and ice is harvested in the river for the New York market to a large extent. Cement is largely manufactured, and an extensive commerce is carried on by means of the river and Delaware & Hudson Canal. **Port Ewen**,¹ (p. o.) upon the Hudson, s. of the mouth of Rondout Creek, is a village built up by the Penn. Coal Co. A part of the coal brought forward by the canal is here shipped upon barges for the N. Y. and Northern markets. Pop. 1,251. **Arnoldton**, upon Rondout Creek, in the s. part of the town, is a small manufacturing village. **South Rondout**, upon Rondout Creek, in the n. part, contains an extensive cement and lime factory, a brickyard, several boatyards, &c., and 405 inhabitants. **Dashville**, upon Rondout Creek, in the s. part, contains a cement factory. **Sleightsburg**, upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, has a boat yard. **Ellmores Cove**, (Esopus p. o.) upon the Hudson, is a small village. **Heightsburgh**, is a village of 203 inhabitants. The river front of this town affords many beautiful sites for residences, and in the summer months many wealthy families from the city find a pleasant retreat here. **Amesville**, (Ulster Park p. o.) and **Atkerton**, are hamlets. **Freeville**, in the n. part, is a small village. Settlements were made by the Dutch, soon after their first occupation of the co.² The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) of which there is any record was formed in 1751.

CARDINER—named in honor of Addison Gardner, Lieut. Governor, was formed from Rochester, New Paltz, and Shawangunk, April 2, 1853. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. on the line of the Walkill Valley R. R. The surface is rolling in the e. and hilly in the centre and w. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the w. border. The Wall Kil flows n. e. through near the centre and receives Shawangunk Kil from the s. w. Lumber and leather are manufactured to some extent. **Tuthilltown**, (Tuthill p. o.) upon Shawangunk Kil, near its mouth, is a small village. **Libertyville**, (p. o.) on the n. line, **Church Corners**, **Irelands Corners**, and **Jenkinstown**, are hamlets. **Bruynswick**, (p. o.) is a small village on the s. line, partly in Shawangunk. The first settlement was made at an early period, by a colony of French Huguenots. The first church was formed in 1833. Rev. Wm. Brush was the first preacher.

HARDENBERCH—named from Johannes Hardenbergh, the patentee of a large tract in this and adjoining counties, was formed from Denning and Shandaken, April 15, 1859. It lies in the extreme w. corner of the co. Its surface is a broken and mountainous upland, the highest summits being 2,000 ft. above tide. It occupies a portion of the watershed between the Hudson and Delaware. Beaver Kil, Mill Brook, and Dry Brook, take their rise in the town. **Dry Brook**, (p. o.) is a hamlet. **Hardenbergh**, and **Turnwood**, are p. offices.

HURLEY—was granted by patent Oct. 19, 1708,³ and named from Gov. Lovelace's family, who were Barons of Hurley. In early times, it was named "Hurley common." A part of the Hardenburgh patent was released by Margaret Livingston, and was annexed March 3, 1789; and a part of New Paltz was taken off in 1809, a part of Esopus in 1818, a part of Olive in 1823, a part of Rosendale in 1844, and a part of Woodstock in 1853. It is an interior town, lying n. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is a rolling and moderately hilly upland, the highest summit being about 700 ft. above tide. Esopus Creek flows n. e. through the s. part. Along its course are extensive fertile flats. Stone quarrying is extensively carried on for building and

¹ Named from John Ewen, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. The village was laid out in 1851; nearly all of the inhabitants are more or less interested in the coal trade.

² Johannes Louw was born in 1681; Baltus Terpening and Tryntje Van Vliet were married in 1682. These, so far as is known, were the first birth and marriage in town. Wm. Hinman taught a school, at the Hook, in 1763. A mill was built on Black Creek prior to 1800. A cotton factory was built at Dashville, in 1828, and one at Arnoldton, in 1830.

³ The patentees of this tract were Cornelius Kool, Adrien Garretsie, Matthew Ten Eyck, Jacobus Du Bois, Johannes Schepmoes, Roeloff Swartwout, Cornelius Lammerse, Peter Peteries, Lawrence Osterhout, and Jannetie Newkirk. The successors of the original trustees afterward bought 300 acres for the benefit of the corporation. An Act of April 4, 1806, appointed John A. De Witt, Levi Johnston, and a third person, to be named by the freeholders, to sell these lands and make a partition among the owners.

flagging materials, which gives employment to a large number. **Hurley**, (p. o.,) on Esopus Creek, contains a church and about 200 inhabitants; and **West Hurley**, (p. o.,) in the N. part is a small village. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1680.¹ This town became the refuge of the inhabitants of Kingston when the latter place was taken by the British in 1777.

KINGSTON—received a charter from Gov. Stuyvesant, May 16, 1661, under the name of "*Wiltwick*." It was incorp. by patent May 19, 1667, under its present name, and was re-organized as a town May 1, 1792. Fox Hall Patent was annexed March 12, 1787. Esopus and Saugerties were taken off in 1811; a part of Esopus was annexed in 1818, and a part was annexed to Saugerties in 1832. It lies upon the Hudson, N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly, the highest summit being Kuykuyt or Lookout Mt., about 600 ft. above tide. Esopus Creek flows N. E. through near the centre, receiving Saw Kil, from the W. as tributary. Rondout Creek forms the S. boundary. A large business in coal, ice, cement and stone, is carried on by the canal and river. **Kingston**, (p. o.,) upon Rondout Creek, 2 mi. W. of the Hudson, was incorp. April 6, 1805. The several acts relating to this village were consolidated into one, April 8, 1861, and the village was enlarged April 23, 1867. It is connected with Rondout, by a Street Railroad. Besides the co. buildings, it contains the Kingston academy, several private seminaries, 3 national banks, capital \$625,000, 1 savings bank, 4 newspaper offices,² and several manufactories. It is the centre of an extensive trade. Pop. 6,315. **Rondout**, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Rondout Creek, was incorp. April 4, 1849, and the various amendments were consolidated into one act, April 22, 1867. It contains 2 national banks, capital \$500,000, and 2 newspaper offices.³ The people are principally engaged in the coal trade; and a large number of steamers, barges and sailing vessels are constantly engaged in freighting coal, stone, and cement from this place. Pop. 2,658. There is a small Catholic Orphan Asylum in this village.⁴ **Eddyville**, upon Rondout Creek, 2½ mi. from its mouth, contains a cement factory and about 75 dwellings. It is the N. terminus of the D. & H. Canal. **Wilbur**, (p. o.,) on the Rondout, below Eddyville, contains about 120 houses. It is the centre of an immense trade in flagging stones. **Fly Mountain**, is a p. o. **Dutch Settlement**, is a hamlet in the N. part. **Flat-bush**, contains a cement factory. The Dutch built a trading and military post here as early as 1614; but everything was swept away in the wars of 1644-45. Another settlement was commenced in 1652, and abandoned in 1655. The first permanent settlers came in soon after, but suffered much from Indian hostilities for several years. Feb. 19, 1777, the first State Convention adjourned from Fishkill to Kingston, and the first State Constitution was adopted there April 20, 1777, and having been hastily printed at Fiskill, was proclaimed by being read in front of the courthouse, in Kingston Village, on the morning of April 22. On the 9th of September following, the State Legislature convened here, but dispersed upon the approach of a British force under Sir Henry Clinton, on the 7th of Oct. At that time the public records having been but a little time before hastily removed to the back settlements, the place was burned by the enemy. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed May 30, 1658.

LLOYD—was formed from New Paltz, April 15, 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, S. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a rolling and hilly upland, terminating in a bluff upon the river; and the average height of the surface above tide is about 200 feet. Swarte Kil flows N. along its W. boundary and Black Brook N. through the centre. The bluffs along the river are principally occupied by fine country seats. **New Paltz Landing**, upon the river, is a small village connected with Poughkeepsie by a ferry. **Centreville**, (Lloyd

¹ Among the early settlers were families named Crispell, Du Bois, Cole, Newkirk, Schepmoes, Ten Eyck, Wynkoop, Elmendorf, Roosa, Constable, Louw, Delamater, and others—mostly from Holland and Belgium. In 1719 the following persons held the office of trustees of the corporation: Cornelius Kool, Adriaen Garretse, Jacob Du Bois, Barnabas Swartwout, Jacob Eutse, Nicolaes Roosa, and Chas. Wyle. The first inn of which there is definite knowledge was kept about 1760, by Charles De Witt, at Hurley Village. Two gristmills were erected soon after the first settlement.

² *Ulster Gazette*, (Independent.) daily, Sundays, excepted. P. Harlow, ed. and pub. Size 21 by 30. Terms \$5.00. Estab. in 1870.

A weekly issue, 30 by 42 inches, is published at \$1.25.

Kingston Argus, (Dem.) weekly. H. G. Crouch, editor & pub. Size, 28 by 45. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1832.

Kingston Journal, (Repub.) weekly. Romeyn & Son, eds. and publishers. Size, 31 by 48. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1849.

Kingston Press, (Rep.) weekly. Daniel Bradbury, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms, \$1.75. Estab. in 1853.

³ *Rondout Courier*, weekly. W. H. & J. C. Romeyn, eds. and pub. Size 28 by 43. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1843.

Rondout Freeman, weekly. Horatio Powks, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1859.

⁴ *St. Peter's German A. C. Association*, organized in 1860, and incorporated April 29, 1863, is designed to aid orphan and destitute children. Property worth \$800. Supported by private donations.

p. o.,) is a hamlet. **Lewisburgh**, is a hamlet on the river s. of New Paltz Landing. **Highland**, is a p. o. on the bank of the Hudson. **Riverside**, is in the n. e. part. The date of first settlement in this town is quite ancient; but most of the details of the first years are lost. It was originally named "Paltz." The first church, M. E., was formed in 1787.

MARBLETOWN—was formed by patent, June 25, 1703.¹ It was first recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. A part of Olive was taken off in 1823, and a part of Rosendale in 1844. It is near the geographical centre of the co. The surface is a hilly upland, broken by the valleys of the streams. Stone Ridge, near the centre, the highest summit, is about 400 feet above tide. Esopus Creek flows through the n. part, and Rondout Creek through the s. e. corner. The town affords valuable stone quarries, and being on the line of the canal, is well located for manufactures. The falls on the Rondout, are about 50 feet high, and afford a valuable water-power. **Stone Ridge**, (p. o.,) s. e. of the centre, is a small village. **Kripplebush**, in the s. part, a church and about a dozen houses. **High Falls**, is a hamlet upon the canal. **Marbletown**, is a p. o. **Bruceville**, (High Falls p. o.,) is a small canal village on the line of Rosendale, in the s. e. corner. The first church, Ref. Prot. D., was formed in 1738.

MARLBOROUGH—was formed as a precinct, from Newburgh Precinct, March 12, 1772, and as a town, March 7, 1788. Plattekill was taken off in 1800. It lies upon the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. Marlborough Mt., a rocky ridge along the w. border, is about 1,000 ft. above the river. The streams are principally small brooks flowing directly into the Hudson. **Milton**, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, in the n. part, is a small village on the Hudson, at the head of a deep, rocky gorge, and is connected with the east side of the river by a ferry. The present ferry co. was incorporated, June 2, 1868. Capital, \$25,000. **Marlborough**, (p. o.,) in the s. part, contains several manufactories. **Lattington**, is a hamlet in the w. part. The first church, Presb., was formed Jan. 1, 1764.

NEW PALTZ—was granted by patent by Gov. Andros, Sept. 29, 1677.² Its bounds were enlarged April 1, 1775, and a part of Hurley was annexed Feb. 2, 1809. A part of Esopus was taken off in 1842, a part of Rosendale in 1844, Lloyd in 1845, and a part of Gardiner in 1853. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the w. border. Paltz Point, the highest summit, is 700 ft. above tide. Wall Kil flows n. e. through near the centre; it is bordered by wide, fertile flats, and through this the "Wallkil Valley R. R." extends. Hay is one of the principal products and exports. **New Paltz**, (p. o.,) upon Wall Kil, near the centre, contains the New Paltz Academy, 2 newspaper offices,³ a national bank of \$125,000 capital, and 425 inhabitants. **Butterville**, **Ohioville**, (p. o.,) and **Springtown**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made by a colony of French Huguenots, a few years before the date of the patent. The oldest church record is in French, and bears date of 1683.

OLIVE—was formed from Shandaken, Marbletown, and Hurley, April 15, 1823. A part was annexed to Woodstock, and a part of Woodstock was annexed, in 1853. It is an interior town, lying a little n. w. of the centre of the co. The surface is mountainous in the

¹ This patent was granted to Col. Henry Beekman, Capt. Thos. Gaston and Capt. Chas. Brodhead, in trust for the inhabitants. Trustees continued to be annually elected until 1808. The records of 1703 contain the names of the following petitioners for grants of land: Moyses Du Puy, Thomas Vandemarke, Leonard Kool, Richard Wilson, Jeremy Kettell, jr., Gysbert Roosa, William Nottingham, John Cock, sen., and Capt. Richard Brodhead.

² The patentees of this tract were Lewis Du Bois, Christian Deyo, Abraham Hasbroeck, Andries Le Fevre, Jean Brocq, Pierre Deyo, Lawrens Beverie, Anthony Crespel, Abraham Du Bois, Hugo Freere, Isaac Du Bois, and Simon Le Fevre. The tract was bounded "on the s. by the Rondout Creek, beginning from the high falls, called Maggonck; from thence s. e. near the great river, to a certain point called Jeunfrow's Hook, in the long reach named by the Indians Magnatramis; thence n. up along the river to an island in a crooked elbow in the beginning of the Long Reach, called by the Indians, Karpoosten; west on the high hills to a place called Watrahoes, and Javaraaque; and so along the said high hills to Moggonk aforesaid."

The parties in interest divided a part of the tract by parole agreement and held the rest in common, until by an agreement in writing, dated April 29, 1728, the surviving patentees and the heirs of those who had died, a kind of irregular corporation was created. Twelve men were elected annually to manage affairs.

This administration continued until 1784, their proceedings were recorded in a book, and no controversy arose among them. But the affairs were liable to litigation, and to prevent this, an Act was passed March 31, 1785, directing the Surveyor General to examine and authenticate their book, which was then to be deposited in the co. clerk's office. The transactions done under the "Twelve Men" were confirmed, and the record allowed to be used as evidence in courts.

³ *New Paltz Independent* (Rep.) weekly. Ralph Le Fevre, editor; Cha's T. Johnson, publisher. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1868.
New Paltz Times, (Dem.) weekly. Charles J. Ackert, ed. and publisher. Size 26 by 38. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1860.

n. and w. and hilly in the s. and e.¹ A considerable portion of the mountainous region is too rough for profitable cultivation. Esopus Creek flows s. e. through the town, a little n. of the centre. The Rondout & Oswego R. R. crosses this town with stations at Brooks Crossing, Brodhead Bridge, W. Shokan, and Briceville. There are 3 tanneries, a woolen factory, 4 gristmills, and 17 sawmills in this town. **Shokan**, (p. o.,) upon the creek, n. of the centre, has 2 churches, a large tannery, 3 stores, and 150 inhabitants. **Samsonville**, (p. o.,) named from Gen. Henry A. Samson, on the s. line, has a church, tannery, and about 120 inhabitants. **Olive**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, has a church and 100 inhabitants. **Olive City**, (Olive Bridge p. o.,) near the centre of the town, and **West Shokan**, a mile w. of Shokan, is a sta. on the R. & O. R. R. **Briceville**, is a new village with about 100 inhabitants. Settlement was begun in the Esopus Valley, in 1740.²

PLATTEKILL³—was formed from Marlborough, March 21, 1800. A part of Shawangunk was annexed April 3, 1846, but was restored March 28, 1848. It lies upon the s. border of the co., near the s. e. corner. Its surface is broken by a series of ridges of an average elevation of 300 ft. above the valleys. Its streams are small brooks and creeks. **Plattekill**, (p. o.,) near the s. line, contains a church and 25 dwellings; **Clintondale**, (p. o.,) in the n. part, on the line of Lloyd, a church and about 40 dwellings; **Flint**, (New Hurley p. o.,) in the s. w. corner, on the line of Shawangunk, a church and 25 dwellings, and **Modena**, (p. o.,) near the n. w. corner, 25 dwellings. The first settlements were made about the commencement of the last century. The first church (Ref. Pro. D.) was formed in 1770; Rev. Stephen Goetschius was the first pastor. There are now 3 Methodist, 2 Friend's, 1 Reformed, and 1 Presb. churches in this town. The Plattekill Literary Association has a hall in which various religious denominations worship.

ROCHESTER—named in honor of the Earl of Rochester, was incorp. by patent June 25, 1703,⁴ and organized as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Middletown (Delaware co.,) was taken off in 1789, Neversink (Sullivan co.) in 1798, Wawarsing in 1806, and a part of Gardiner in 1853. A part of Wawarsing was annexed March 21, 1823. It is an interior town, lying a little s. w. of the centre of the co. Ranges of mountains extend along the e. and w. borders, and a rolling upland occupies the central portions. Rondout Creek flows n. e. through the s. part, and receives as tributaries Sander Kil, Peters Kil, and several other streams. Vernoy Creek flows s. through the w. part. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valley of Rondout Creek. Esopus millstones have been largely quarried in this town. An extensive cave near Kyserike has been explored about half a mile. **Alligerville**, and **Port Jackson**, are small villages upon the canal. **Accord**, and **Kyserike**, are p. offices. **Vernoy Falls**, is a hamlet in the n. corner, and **Yagerville**, another in the n. w. corner. **Vantine Hill**, and **Pine Bush**, are hamlets near the s. w. line. The first settlements were made about 1700, by the Dutch.⁵ The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed soon after the first settlement.

ROSENDALE—was formed from Marblatown, New Paltz, and Hurley, April 26, 1844. It is an interior town, lying e. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling and broken upland, the highest summits being 200 to 500 ft. above the valleys. Rondout Creek flows n. e. through near the centre, and receives Koxing Kil from the s. and Kottie Kil from the n. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valley of the Rondout. The manufacture of cement has become one of the most important branches of business. **Rosendale**, (p. o.,) upon the creek and canal, contains 2 churches and about 500 inhabitants; **Lawrenceville**, 1 mi. w.; **Bruceville**, (High Falls p. o.,) upon the line of Marblatown, are small villages; **Creek Locks**, (p. o.,) a canal village, on the e. border, and **Whiteport**, in

¹ The towns of Olive, Rochester, and Denning, corner on a hill which is about 2,700 feet above tide. Shokan Point is about 3,100 feet high, and the average elevation of the lowlands is 800 feet above tide.

² George Middagh settled in 1740; Samuel Cox in 1742; William Nottingham in 1745—all near Olive Bridge; John Crispell in 1747, a little e. of Shokan; Hendrick Crispell, at Shokan, in 1660; John Coons, in 1775; and Thos. Bush in 1755, s. of Olive City. The first inn was kept at Olive Bridge, by Conrad Du Bois; and the first store, sawmill, and grist mill, by Lemuel Winchell, at Winchell's Falls. Three sons of Frederick Bush were carried off by the Indians in 1781. Two were killed, and the third returned.

The early history of this town is blended with that of Marblatown.

There are 6 churches in this town: 2 Ref., 2 Bap., and 2 M. E.

³ This is the Dutch name for "Flat Brook." It is pronounced *Plaw-ta-kill*.

⁴ The first trustees under the patent were Col. Henry Beekman, Joachim schoonmaker, and Mossy du Puy.

⁵ In 1703 the following persons resided in town: Van Geritise Decker, Lodewyck Hornbeck, Loundart Kool, sen., Anthony Hornbeck, Wm. De La Montaigne, Teunis Oosterhout, Jan Cartwright, Gysbert Van Garde, Andries Davies, and David du Bois. Teunis Oosterhout had a "corne mill" on Mombacuss Kil, in 1743.

the N. part. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, about 1700. The first church (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed 1797; Rev. Thos. G. Smith was the first preacher.

SAUGERTIES—was formed from Kingston, April 5, 1811. An error in the boundary was corrected June 6, 1812, and a part of Kingston was annexed, April 2, 1832. It lies upon the Hudson, in the N. E. corner of the co. The surface is rolling in the E. and hilly in the centre and west. The hills upon the river, and extending 2 mi. back, are underlaid by limestone, from which quicklime and cement are manufactured. Further west are quarries of fine flagging stone. Platte Kil flows through the town in a tortuous course and forms the principal drainage. Kaaters Kil flows along the N. border. Quarrying is extensively carried on.¹ **Saugerties**, (p. o.), upon the Hudson, at the mouth of Esopus Kil, was incorp. April 26, 1831, as "*Ulster*." Its name was changed April 10, 1855. Additional powers were given to the trustees of Saugerties, by act of April 11, 1870, for the improvement of streets, construction of tramways, etc. It contains 2 national banks, capital \$225,000, a newspaper office,² and several extensive manufactories, and 3,731 inhabitants. **Malden**, (p. o.), upon the Hudson, 2 mi. N. of Saugerties, is the seat of an extensive stone trade. **Glasco**, (p. o.), upon the Hudson, 3 mi. S. of Saugerties, is the seat of an extensive brick manufactory and stone trade. **West Camp**, (p. o.), upon the Hudson, in the N. part; **Quarryville**, (p. o.), in the N. part; **Unionville**, near the centre; **Cienerie**, upon the S. line; **Van Akens Mills**, near the centre, and **Ashbury**, are small villages. The first settlements were made by the Dutch, at an early period; but the largest immigration was that of the German Palatinates,³ a colony of whom located at West Camp, in 1710. The first church, (Lutheran,) was organized at West Camp 1711.

SHANDAKEN—was formed from Woodstock, April 9, 1804. A part was annexed from Neversink, Sullivan co., in 1809. A part of Olive was taken off in 1823, Denning in 1849, and a part of Hardenburgh in 1859. It is the N. W. corner town of the co. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, broken by deep ravines. The declivities are steep and rocky, and a large share of the surface is too rough for profitable cultivation. The Rondout and Oswego R. R. extends through this town, affording direct communication to a region, which was formerly quite difficult of access. Lumbering and tanning are principal pursuits. **Shandaken**, (p. o.), in the N. part. **Pine Hill**, (p. o.), in the west part. **Phoenecia**, (p. o.), in the N. E. corner. **Ladews Corners**, (The Corner p. o.), and **Woodland**, (p. o.), are small manufacturing villages. Settlement was made in this town before the revolution.⁴

SHAWANCUNK⁵—was formed as a precinct Dec. 17, 1743, and as a town March 7, 1788. A part of Gardiner was taken off in 1853, a part was annexed to Plattekill in 1846, and restored in 1848. It is the central town upon the S. border of the co. The surface is a hilly upland. The Shawangunk Mts., extending along the W. border, are about 2,000 feet above tide. The Shawangunk River forms about one-half of the S. boundary, and flows N. E. through near the centre, receiving Dwaars Kil from the W. Wall Kil flows N. E. through the E. part, receiving Muddy Creek from the E. and Dwaars Kil from the W. **Shawangunk**, (p. o.), is a station on the Wallkil Valley R. R., in the S. E. part of the town, and has a church, 4 stores, lumber yard, 2 coal yards, a large paper mill, (making printing paper from straw and using 5 tons daily,) several shops, and about 40 houses. **Calesville**, (p. o.), on the Wallkil, has a church, gristmill, sawmill, axehandle factory, and a dozen houses. **Bruynswick**, (p. o.), on the N. line, has a church, store, 2 wagon and 2 blacksmiths shops, and a dozen houses. **Dwaars Kill**, (p. o.), near the centre, has a creamery, store,

¹ The Bigelow Blue Stone Company, the successors of E. & D. Bigelow & Co. have their general office at Malden, with extensive facilities for sawing, cutting, and polishing blue stone for building purposes. They have depots and quarries at Saugerties, Glasco, and Rondout, on the Hudson River; High Falls, Albigerville, and Ellenville, on the Delaware & Hudson Canal; West Hurley, Olive, and Shandaken, on the Rondout & Oswego R. R. They keep in employment about 3,500 men quarrying, and 35 vessels carrying the stone to market; delivering annually about 170,000 to 200,000 tons, valued at from \$1,350,000 to \$1,500,000.

² *Telegraph*, weekly. G. W. Elting, ed. and pub. Size 25 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1846.

³ Stephen Myers and brothers settled at a place called *Churchland*, just W. of Saugerties Village. Martin Snyder settled at the same place, and G. W. Dederick at West Camp. Aaron Newrick and Seltie Fiero in the same vicinity, sail in 1700. Dedrick Marttstock settled at *Kaatsban* in

1728. Peter Winne, Edward Woods, Myndert Mynderse, B. Barham, Jacobus Pearseu, Myndert Schutt, Godfrey Denollen, and others, were early settlers. On the 18th of May, 1711, there were 14 Palatinates at "Elizabethtown," 111 at "Georgetown," and 321 at "New Village," in this town. The settlers afterward mostly removed to the valleys of the Schoharie and Mohawk.

⁴ John Longyear, Cornelius Furlough, Jacob Brink, Coonrad Wisner, and Frederick Markle all settled before the war. — Witherspoon taught school at The Corner at an early period.

⁵ Pronounced Shawngum, and said to mean "white rock." The kil or creek receives this name from large white rocks on the east face of the mountain, and from thence applied to the stream and the town. Another version is that it is named from the Shawan, a southern tribe, and gunk, a mountain, or The mountain that extends toward the south,

several shops, a sawmill, and felloe-bending mill. **Ulsterville**, (p. o.,) in the s. w., has a sawmill, a few shops, and 14 houses. **Walker Valley**, (p. o.,) in the extreme w. corner, has a church, store, sawmill, wagon and blacksmith shop, and 18 houses. **New Hurley**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet, on the line of Plattekill. The first settlement was made along the valley of Shawangunk River, by the Dutch, between 1680 and 1700.¹ New Fort is a locality where two Indian battles were fought in 1663. The first ch. (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed Oct. 10, 1753; Rev. V. Vrooman was the first pastor.²

WAWARSINC—was formed from Rochester, March 14, 1806. A part was re-annexed to Rochester in 1823. It is the s. w. corner town in the co. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, broken by several deep valleys. The Shawangunk Mts. extend along the e. border; and spurs of the Catskills occupy the central and w. parts. The highest peaks are 2,000 to 3,000 feet above tide. The mountainous portions in the e. and n. w. corners are rocky and precipitous and too rough for cultivation. The s. w. portion is a hilly upland. Rondout Creek flows in a deep valley from the w. border s. e. to near the centre; thence it turns at nearly right angles and flows n. e. to the e. border. It receives from the s. Sandburgh Creek, a stream which drains the w. declivities of the Shawangunk Mts., Beer Creek, and the outlet of Cape Pond, which flows through near the centre and empties into Sandburgh Creek. The Delaware & Hudson Canal extends along the valleys of Rondout and Sandburgh Creeks, at the w. foot of the Shawangunk Mts. There are extensive manufactures in different parts of the town. **Ellenville**, (p. o.,) upon Sandburgh Creek, at the mouth of Beer Kil, was incorporated in Sept. 1858, and additional powers were granted May 5, 1868. It is an important canal village, and the terminus of a branch of the New York & Oswego Midland R. R. It has a National bank of \$250,000 capital, 2 newspaper offices,³ a seminary,⁴ and important manufactories. **Napanock**, (p. o.,) on the Rondout, above the mouth of the Sandburgh Creek, is a thriving village. **Homowack**, (p. o.,) is a canal village on the line of Sullivan co. **Kerhonkson**, (p. o.,) on the line of Rochester, and on the canal, has about 30 houses. **Lackawack**, (p. o.,) on the Rondout, in the west part, **Greenfield**, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part, **Port Benjamin**, on the canal, and **Port Nixon**, on the Rondout and canal in the n. e. part, are small villages. **Evansville**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet in the s. angle of the town, and **Dairyland**, is a p. o. The first settlements were made about the commencement of the last century, principally by the Dutch.⁵ During the Revolution the inhabitants were killed, captured, or driven off by the Tories and Indians.⁶ The first ch. (Ref. Prot. D.) was formed in 1745; Rev. J. Fryenmoet was the first preacher. **Wawarsing**, (p. o.,) is a small village.

WOODSTOCK—was formed April 11, 1787, from the settlements of Great and Little Shandaken, which had been attached to Hurley. A part of Middletown (Delaware co.), was taken off in 1789, Windham (Greene co.), in 1798, and Shandaken in 1804. A part of Olive was taken off, and parts of Olive and Hurley were annexed, Nov. 25, 1853. It lies upon the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is mostly a mountainous upland, too rough for profitable cultivation. Several fine valleys extend through the town, separating the upland into several distinct ridges and peaks. Overlook Mt., in the n. e. corner, is 3,500 feet above tide. Near its summit is Shues Lake, a beautiful sheet of clear water. The scenery

¹ The Dutch applied the term Dwaars to streams that flowed sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another. This phenomenon is true of waters at the mouth only of the stream. Among the early settlers were Jacobus Bruyn, Cornelius Schoonmaker, Abram Schlutt, Zachariah Hoffman, Benjamin Smedes, Jacob Decker, John Terwilliger, and Johannes Decker. Along Wall Kil, Robert Kain, Robert Graham, David Davis, Daniel Winfield, Hendrick Van Wegen, and James Pennock, settled from 1710 to '30. A school was taught near Bruyuswick p. o., between 1730 and '40. The first mill was probably at the junction of Wall and Dwaars Kils, one mile below Shawangunk Village.

² There are seven churches in town; 4 Reformed and 3 Meth. Episc.

³ *Ellenville Journal*, weekly; Taylor & Haight, editors and publishers. Size, 28 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1849.

⁴ *South Ulster Press*, weekly; T. F. Benedict & Bro., editors and publishers. Size, 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1870.

⁵ By an act of April 22, 1867, S. A. Law Post, of Ellenville, was incorporated with succession by his executors or trustees to establish by his will an institution to be known

as the Ulster Female Seminary, with the usual powers and liabilities of such corporations.

⁶ The first settlers were Abram Bevier, John Bevier, from New Paltz, in 1708, Egbert De Witt, William Nottingham, and Andries De Witt. An inn was kept by Johannes Bevier before the Revolution. The first store at Wawarsing was kept by Abram Vernooij; the first gristmill was built by Cornelius Vernooij.

⁷ On the 12th of Aug. 1781, a large party of Tories and Indians, under one Caldwell, appeared in this town. They had formed the design of falling upon Napanock, but, being informed that that place was defended by a cannon, they came to Wawarsing before the inhabitants were up in the morning. At this place was a stone fort on the site of B. C. Hornbeck's house. Two men and a young woman discovered the enemy before they reached the fort, and the young woman succeeded in closing the door just in time to prevent it from being burst open by the savages. The latter, finding further attack dangerous, dispersed for burning and plundering the out settlements. Some 5 or 6 dwellings, 7 barns, and a gristmill were burned, and on the next day the enemy withdrew, laden with spoils. Several lives were lost on both sides, and much property was destroyed.—*The Indians; or Narratives of Massacres and Depredations on the Frontiers of Wawarsing and Vicinity*, p. 21.

in this vicinity is among the finest in Eastern N. Y. Saw Kil and Beaver Kil are the principal streams. **Woodstock**, (p. o.,) is a village of 50 dwellings, and contains a tannery, 4 hotels, various shops and stores, and about 300 inhabitants. Within a few years valuable quarries of flagging and building stone have been opened in this town. A fine hotel has been built on Mt. Overlook, one of the Catskill Mountains, within the last year, at a cost of about \$40,000. **Bearsville**, (p. o.,) 2 miles w. of Woodstock. **Lake Hill**, (p. o.,) near the centre, and **Mink Hollow**, in the n. part, are hamlets. The first settlement in this town was made just before the Revolution.¹ A Lutheran church was formed in 1806.²

WARREN COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Washington, March 12, 1813, and was named in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, of the revolution. It lies s. and w. of Lake George, near the e. border of the State. It is centrally distant 65 miles from Albany, and contains 968 sq. mi. The surface is very broken and mountainous, less than one-half being susceptible of cultivation. The mountain ranges are continuations of the great mountain masses which culminate in Essex co. The characteristic features of Essex are somewhat softened and subdued in this co. The mountains are broader, less pointed, and generally less precipitous; the valleys are wider and more connected; and there are larger expanses of compara-

tively level land. With all these modifications, however, a great part of the surface is quite broken, the ridges often rising thousands of feet above the valleys. These mountains, being principally composed of crystalline rocks, which strongly resist the action of the elements, have a steepness of declivity and sharpness of outline in marked contrast with the gradual slopes and beautifully rounded summits of the highlands of the slate and limestone regions. The soil formed by the exceedingly slow process of disintegration is either washed directly into the valleys, or in the course of ages it collects in thin layers upon the hillsides, giving support to a scanty vegetation. Three of the five mountain ranges n. of the Mohawk valley extend through this co. The Palmertown Range enters the extreme e. part of Queensbury from Washington co. French Mt., a spur of this range, at the s. e. extremity of Lake George, rises almost precipitously from the lake and attains an elevation of 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide. Another spur of this range forms the Luzerne Mts., which extend through the s. part of Luzerne and the e. part of Caldwell,—a n. branch extending n. and forming the whole series of high bluffs which border the w. shore of Lake George. The second or Kaya-drosseras Range extends n. e. through Stony Creek, Thurman, Chester, and Horicon, sending spurs both n. and s. Crane Mt., in the s. e. corner of Johnsburch, the highest peak of this range, has an elevation of 3,000 ft. above the surrounding valleys. The third or Schroon Range occupies the central and northerly part of Johnsburch and the n. w. angle of Chester. It consists of a great number of rocky peaks rising to a height of 2,500 to 3,000 ft. above tide; most of these have never yet been named. The rocks that compose these great mountain masses are principally gneiss. Granite, white crystalline, limestone, and serpentine, are found in considerable variety, the latter affording a beautiful verd antique marble, which has been wrought to some extent. These serpentines have an extraordinary sci-

¹ Philip Bonesteel, first innkeeper, settled in 1770; Edward Short, in 1776; Peter Short, in 1784; Jacobus Du Bois, Ephraim Van Keuren, Philip Shultis, and Henry Shultis, Sen., in 1788; Jno. Hutchens, in 1790; Wm. Elling, in 1796; Mathew Keip, in 1787; and Jacob Montrose at an early day.

Robert Livingston built the first sawmill, and J. Montrose the first gristmill. These settlements were much harassed by the Indians during the war.

² There are 7 churches in town; 3 M. E., Luth., Bap., Reformed, and Wesleyan.

entific interest, from their containing the fossil known as *Eozoon Canadense*, concerning which much discussion has been had, some geologists claiming it to be the earliest trace of organic life yet discovered.

A belt of white limestone extends along the course of the Kayaderosseras Mts., and from it a good quality of lime is manufactured. In the valleys and in the s. part of the co. are found layers of Potsdam sandstone, black marble of the Chazy limestone strata, Trenton limestone, and Utica slate. Many of these rocks are useful for building materials; and the limestone furnishes an abundance of excellent lime. At the foot of a granite ledge upon Crane Mt. is found a bed of porcelain clay. Graphite and magnetic iron ore have also been discovered, the latter in sufficient abundance for profitable mining. Peat abounds and has been explored to some extent.

The drainage of the co. is mostly through the Hudson River. This stream enters the co. from Essex, in two branches about 10 mi. apart, and these, after flowing through nearly parallel valleys for about 30 mi., unite in one stream. The e. branch is the outlet of Schroon Lake, and the w. forms the drainage of the Adirondack Mts. This river has a very rapid course; and upon it are several rapids and falls, two of which are worthy of especial note.¹ Lake George² is situated upon the e. border, and receives the drainage of the e. part of the co. It is 36 mi. long and 1 to 3 mi. wide. It is noted for its wild mountain scenery and interesting historical memories. It is becoming more and more, every year, a favorite resort of tourists, and ample hotel and boarding accommodations are provided.

The soil of this co. is mostly a thin, sandy loam. The level lands n. of Glens Falls are very sandy, and are known as "*Pine Plains*." The declivities of the mountains have a very thin soil, and usually a scanty vegetation. In the valleys is some clay mixed with the sand and disintegrated rock, forming a deep and excellent soil. Farming and the manufacture of lumber and leather form the leading pursuits. Farming is mostly confined to stock raising and dairying. Large quantities of logs are floated down the Hudson and manufactured into lumber, shingles, hoops, staves, and heading, at Glens Falls and other places. Black marble has been quarried at Glens Falls.

The county seat is located at Caldwell, at the head of Lake George. The poorhouse is in Warrensburgh, on a farm of 180 acres, and is of stone 2 stories, 40 by 65 feet; built in 1862, and quite improperly arranged for its purpose. The insane are provided for in a wooden, one story out building, and the arrangements for their comfort are altogether inadequate.

The Glens Falls feeder, which supplies the summit level of the Champlain Canal is navigable 7 miles, with slackwater navigation 5 miles further on the river. Improvements have been made on the Hudson and other streams to render them navigable for logs. The Railroad owned by the Adirondack Company, enters from Saratoga co. and follows up the west branch of the Hudson River to The Glen, in Johnsbury. It is intended to continue this road n. w. to Ogdensburgh, and n. e. to Lake Champlain. A r. r. down the w. shore of Lake Champlain, from Essex co. to Whitehall has been projected, but is not built. A branch of the Rens. & Sar. R. R., (leased to Del. & Hud. Canal Co.,) extends from Fort Edward to Glens Falls, and a r. r. may at no distant day extend this to Lake George, but this is not under construction. This co. was the scene of some of the sanguinary battles between the French and English long before its agricultural settlement. In 1755, a provincial army of 5,000 men, under Sir. Wm. Johnson, designed to act against the French posts on Lake Champlain, was marched to Lake George. The news of Braddock's defeat was received before this army left Albany. Learning that the French had anticipated them, and had already fortified Ticonderoga, they encamped near the head of Lake George. About the 1st of Sept., Baron Dieskau, the French commander, with a force of 200 grenadiers, 800 Canadian militia, and 300 Indians, passed up South Bay and across the rocky peninsula, with a view of falling upon the rear of the English and of cutting off their supplies from Fort Lyman, (now Fort Edward.) On the 8th, a force of 1,000 troops under Col. Ephraim Williams, and of 200 Indians under King Hendrick, were sent out to meet them; but, falling into an ambuscade, the greater part

¹ The High Falls are situated just below the great easterly bend of the river in the s. w. corner of Luzerne. The water flows in a series of rapids for three-fourths of a mi. over a declining rocky bottom, and is then compressed into a narrow gorge for 80 rods, at the bottom of which it shoots down a nearly perpendicular descent of 60 ft. The gneiss ledge over which it falls is convex in form, and the water is broken into perfect sheets of snow-white foam.

At Glens Falls the river flows over a shelving rock with a total descent of 50 feet. The fall is broken into three channels by natural piers of black limestone standing upon the brow of the precipice over which the water flows.

² Called by the Indians *Cau-i-a-deri-oi*, the tail of the lake. The name "*Horicon*" applied by some modern writers, is a pure invention of Fennimore Cooper, and was never used by the Indians.

of the troops and the two commanders were killed. The survivors fled, and were immediately followed by the French. The firing alarmed the camp, and a breastwork of logs were immediately thrown up, and 300 men, under Col. Cole, were despatched to cover the retreat of the flying fugitives of the first party. Flushed with victory, the French assailed the English camp with great fury, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, which resulted in the total defeat of the French. Col. Blanchard, who commanded at Fort Lyman, learning the result of the first engagement in the morning, sent a party of about 300 N. H. and N. Y. militia to the scene of the conflict. This party surprised the French camp, and, after dispersing the troops left to guard it, they hastened on to the English camp and arrived in season to assist materially in gaining the victory.

The remainder of the season was spent in erecting Fort Wm. Henry, on the site of the English camp. A projected attack upon Ticonderoga during the winter was prevented by the uncommon severity of the season. In the summer of 1756, a provincial force of 6,000 men assembled here, but too late to effect their purpose. On the 17th of March, 1757, the French attempted to surprise the fort, but were successful only in burning a few buildings and several vessels on the lake. Soon after, a party of 400 English, under Col. Parker, marched to attack Ticonderoga; but, falling into an ambuscade, only 72 escaped. Early in the summer of 1757, Montcalm, the French commander, made extensive preparations to capture Fort Wm. Henry. On the last day of July, Maj. Putnam discovered a large body of the enemy encamped on an island about 18 mi. down the lake. Gen. Webb, who had immediate command, upon being apprized of the matter, enjoined Putnam to keep the intelligence secret and to prepare to escort him (Webb) back to Fort Edward, leaving Col. Munro in command of Fort Wm. Henry. The enemy soon landed in force and proceeded to invest the fort. The garrison consisted of 2,500 men, and the attacking force amounted to nearly 9,000. Gen. Webb had a force of 4,000 regulars at Fort Edward, only 9 mi. distant, and the militia were rapidly collecting to afford further aid. Col. Munro sent pressing and repeated messages for relief; but Gen. Webb paid no attention to the request, and appeared totally indifferent to every thing but his own personal safety. At length, upon the ninth day of the siege, he allowed Gen. Johnson to march with a body of volunteers to the relief of the garrison; but before the party had proceeded 3 mi. they were recalled, and Gen. Webb sent a letter to Col. Munro advising him to surrender on the best terms he could obtain. This letter was intercepted and given to Col. Munro by Montcalm in person. Thus cut off from hope, and assured by Montcalm that the garrison should march out with the honors of war, with their arms, and one of the four cannon of the fort, with their baggage and baggage wagons, and an escort of 500 men to Fort Edward, he surrendered. The Indians soon began to pillage the baggage, and, not being checked, fell upon the sick and wounded, whom they killed and scalped. Excited by carnage, they next surrounded and attacked the disarmed and defenseless troops; and, although Montcalm was implored to furnish a guard, as promised, the massacre was allowed to proceed until a large number were killed or hurried away prisoners for more deliberate torture.

In the summer of 1758, an army of 7,000 regulars and 10,000 provincials, under Gen. Abercrombie, proceeded against Ticonderoga by way of Lake George. On the 5th of July, the army embarked on board of 900 bateaux and 135 boats, and passed down the lake with all the pomp and pageantry of war; and four days after they returned, panic stricken with a loss of nearly 2,000 in killed and wounded. Such of the latter as admitted of removal were sent to Fort Edward; and the main army lay inactive in camp at the head of the lake during the remainder of the season. In June, 1759, Maj. Gen. Amherst, with an army of 12,000 men, advanced to Lake George, and, while waiting to complete his arrangements, he commenced building Fort George, about half a mile e. from Fort Wm. Henry. As Gen. Amherst advanced to Ticonderoga, the French withdrew to Crown Point, and soon after to the Isle Aux-Noix. Quebec fell soon after, and the conquest of Canada was completed the following year, rendering the vast military works at Fort George, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point of no further utility, and allowing the hardy pioneers of civilization to advance and occupy the fertile valleys which as provincial soldiers they had previously traversed.

During the first year of the late war, (1861,) parts of the 22d, 30th, 93d, and 96th Regiments were enlisted in this county. Under orders issued July 7, 1862, Volunteers enlisted in this county were to be organized at Plattsburgh, where the 118th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. were formed. Some members of the 2d Veteran Cavalry were also formed in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bolton.....	1,289	1,221	1,135	203	103	157	102	178	99	161	94	185	123	172	130
Caldwell.....	1,074	979	1,041	123	127	93	124	88	159	100	130	106	128	100	167
Chester.....	2,411	2,274	2,329	371	221	252	247	273	274	238	219	332	250	284	262
Hague.....	708	684	637	67	96	33	85	54	74	81	71	87	63	83	98
Horicon.....	1,542	1,398	1,500	214	123	139	127	170	143	193	97	204	124	185	133
Johnsburgh.....	2,182	2,235	2,599	274	219	220	235	231	257	242	263	247	281	225	313
Luzerne.....	1,328	1,136	1,174	197	58	205	43	206	50	193	54	197	53	206	57
Queensbury.....	7,146	7,623	8,387	940	571	746	492	881	604	875	536	962	681	885	706
Stony Creek.....	960	935	1,127	140	89	113	87	127	99	127	111	122	133	114	158
Thurman.....	1,084	1,007	1,034	132	130	92	140	107	142	115	123	133	134	143	129
Warrensbg'h.....	1,704	1,585	1,578	158	238	115	228	126	251	156	226	135	262	128	270
Total.....	21,434	21,128	22,891	2,719	1,970	2,194	1,910	2,441	2,152	2,522	1,944	2,669	2,291	2,490	2,423

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WARREN COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	508,795	\$2,143,650	\$432,111	\$2,575,761	\$.....	\$4,906 95	\$7,884 82	\$1,889 53	\$4,408 92	0.74
1860..	488,929	2,151,073	423,000	2,574,073	2,519,380	5,763 93	12,502 56	1,889 53	7,768 09	1.11
1861..	488,929	2,151,073	423,000	2,574,073	2,519,380	5,763 93	12,502 56	1,889 54	7,873 06	1.11
1862..	488,929	2,151,073	423,000	2,574,073	2,519,380	5,763 93	12,502 56	1,607 59	8,573 84	1.32
1863..	492,896	2,038,407	495,700	2,534,657	2,519,380	10,393 91	10,934 59	1,607 59	9,109 70	1.49
1864..	492,653	2,016,512	670,606	2,687,118	2,196,157	222,135 44	22,621 49	1,647 11	9,832 71	11.67
1865..	492,632	2,016,512	670,606	2,687,118	2,351,312	222,135 44	22,621 49	1,763 48	9,193 51	10.68
1866..	534,421	2,969,517	507,043	3,476,660	2,314,713	65,307 1	9,132 66	1,736 03	11,139 56	3.77
1867..	506,638	2,515,016	456,155	2,971,171	2,476,860	35,234 98	14,900 57	3,095 70	15,726 16	2.78
1868..	505,279	2,485,117	456,155	2,941,272	2,729,251	43,110 61	8,484 93	3,411 56	12,418 12	2.47
1869..	509,327	2,170,389	492,905	2,663,298	2,730,472	27,008 07	17,266 29	3,413 09	11,945 82	2.18
1870..	500,832	2,192,682	475,581	2,668,263	2,793,295	22,821 79	15,000 54	3,491 62	16,795 58	2.08

BOLTON—was formed from Thurman, March 25, 1799. Hague was taken off in 1807, a part of Caldwell in 1810, and a part of Horicon in 1838. It lies E. of the centre of the co., between Schroon River and Lake George. The E. shore of the lake constitutes the east line, so that more than one-half of the lake is within the limits of this town. The surface is principally occupied by the high mountainous ridges which lie between the lake and Hudson River. There are 3 principal peaks belonging to this range within the limits of the town,—Tongue Mt., on the peninsula between the lake and North West Bay, 2,000 feet above tide; Pole Hill, in the N. part, 2,500 feet high, and Cat Head, in the centre, 1,500 to 1,800 ft. above tide. The mountains generally rise precipitously from the lake; but toward the W. the surface assumes the character of a high, rolling upland. High up among the hills are numerous little crystal lakes, the principal of which are Trout Lake, Marsh Pond, and Edgecomb Pond. Trout Lake is 1,000 feet above Lake George. Not more than one-half of the town is susceptible of cultivation.² There has been some thought of a railroad through this town, between Glens Falls and Ticonderoga, but nothing done. **Bolton**, (p. o.,) situated on Lake George,

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 583,500. The area of villages is not included in this column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	95,481	126,359	221,840
1855	111,203	131,341	242,544
1860	119,157	121,915	241,072
1865	155,524	216,121	371,645

² Within the limits of this town is the most beautiful scenery of the lake. Its channels are studded with a multitude of small islands, some of them consisting of barren, desolate rocks, while others are clothed with the richest verdure. Diamond Island, near the S. extremity, of the lake, derives its name from the beautiful quartz crystals that have been found upon it.

opposite Green Island,¹ is a small village. The settlement of the town was commenced in 1792, principally by New England people.² The improvements are confined mostly to the vicinity of Lake George. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1804; the Rev. — Armstrong was the first settled minister. There are 4 churches in town; Bab., M. E., Presb., and Prot. Episc.

CALDWELL—named from James Caldwell, of Albany, former owner—was formed from Queensbury, Bolton, and Thurman, March 2, 1810. It lies around the s. extremity of Lake George. A range of mountains occupies the extreme w. part. The central portion is a high, hilly region, descending abruptly to the lake. Prospect Hill, w. of the s. extremity of the lake, has an elevation of 2,000 feet above tide. South of this hill a low valley extends s. w., through Caldwell and Luzerne, to the valley of the Hudson near the mouth of Sacon-daga River. This depression seems to be a continuation of the valleys of Lake George. A narrow strip of low land lies immediately upon the border of the lake. **Caldwell**, (p. o.) the county seat, is situated near the head of Lake George. It contains 2 churches, 4 hotels, and about 70 dwellings. This place is the annual resort of great numbers of tourists and pleasure seekers. During the summer the steamer Minnehaha plies daily between Caldwell and the foot of the lake, and there are two small propellers for excursion parties. Fort William Henry and Fort George were situated near Caldwell, at the head of Lake George and Bloody Pond, in the s. part. Settlement commenced at the head of Lake George, soon after the conquest of Canada; but its progress was arrested by the Revolution. Soon after the close of the war, settlement was recommenced.³ There are 2 churches in town; Presb., and Prot. Episc.

CHESTER—was formed from Thurman, March 25, 1799. It lies upon the n. border of the co., between Hudson and Schroon Rivers. The surface is broken. The Kayaderosseras Mts. extend through the s. part, and the Schroon Range occupies the n. w. portion. A continuation of the valley of Schroon Lake, extending in a s. w. direction to the w. branch of the Hudson and separating the mountain ranges, contains a chain of small lakes. Loon Lake is the principal one in this valley; and s. of it, among the hills, is another sheet of water, called Friends Lake. Schroon Lake is about 1,000 feet above tide, and the hills that surround it are 500 to 800 feet above its surface. Near the n. border of the town, upon Stone Bridge Creek, is a natural bridge.⁴ The settlement of this town commenced toward the close of the last century.⁵ The first ch. (Bap.) was organized in 1796; and the Rev. Jehiel Fox was the first preacher. **Chestertown**, (p. o.) is a thriving village with a bank and an academy. **Pottersville**, (p. o.) is a small village.

HACUE—was formed from Bolton, February 28, 1807, as "*Rochester*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808, and a part of Horicon was taken off in 1838. It lies upon the shore of Lake George, in the n. e. corner of the co. The surface is very mountainous, not above one-fourth being susceptible of cultivation. The mountains along the lake generally descend abruptly to the very edge of the water. The narrow valleys of Trout and North West Bay Brooks form the line of separation between the two mountain ranges. Ash Grove Hill, upon the w. border, is 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide; and upon the shore of the lake, in the north-east corner, is another mountain peak of nearly the same elevation. Rogers Rock is on the lake shore, in the n. e. corner. It rises from the water's edge at an angle of about 45° and attains an elevation of 300 feet.⁶ Sabbath-day Point is a headland projecting into the lake near the s. border. Iron ore has been found near Seventh Pond; and mines have been worked

¹ During the Revolution this island was fortified, and Gen. Burgoyne, when he advanced to the Hudson, left upon it a large amount of public property, guarded by two companies of the 47th Regiment, commanded by Captain Aubrey. After the partial success which attended the attempt upon Ticonderoga in 1777, Cols. Warren and Brown on the 24th of Sept., made an attack upon this place with the gunboats they had captured. They were repulsed with loss, and retreated to the e. shore. The enemy being in pursuit, they burned their boats, crossed the mountains to Lake Champlain, and returned to Gen. Lincoln's camp at Pawlet, Vt.

² Among the first settlers were James Ware, Joseph Tuttle, Rufus Randall, Benj. Pierce, David and Reuben Smith, Eleazer Goodman, Daniel Nims, Frederick Miller, — Boyd, — Wright, and Thomas McGee. The first birth was that of Lydia Ware; the first death, that of Mrs. John Pierce. Sally Boyd taught the first school.

³ Among the early settlers were Daniel Shaw, Benoni

Burth, — Tierce, Andrew Edmonds, Reed Wilbur, Obadiah Hunt, Thomas Norman, Luther Stebbins, Theophilus Carter, Eli Petty, John Simpson, Thaddens Bradley, Elias Prosser, Nathan Burdick, Geo. Van Deusen, — Butler, and Christopher Potter. The first inn and gristmill were erected by Gen. Caldwell.

⁴ The stream, after falling into a basin, enters a passage in two branches under a natural arch 40 feet high and about 80 broad, and emerges in a single stream from under a precipice 54 feet high, 247 feet from its entrance.

⁵ The first settlers were Titus, Jabez, Levi, Gideon, Enos, Jonathan, Daniel, and Caleb Mead. — Beman, Isaac Bennett, John Haskins, Obadiah and Benj. Knapp, Noel Whightman, James Storbuck, — Steward, and D. and J. Punderson. The first birth was that of a son of Caleb Mead; and the first death, that of Martin Whightman.

⁶ Named from Major Robert Rogers, a partisan ranger in the war of 1756-60.

to some extent, but they are now abandoned. The beauty of the lake and the solitary grandeur of the mountain scenery of this town render it a favorite resort for hunting and fishing parties and the lovers of the beautiful in nature.¹ **Hague**, (p. o.,) on McDonalds Bay, and **Wardboro**, are hamlets. The principal improvements are along the lake. The first settlement was made about 1796.² There is a union church in the town.

HORICON—was formed from Bolton and Hague, March 29, 1838. It lies upon the n. border of the co., east of Schroon Lake. The greater part of its surface is occupied by the two branches of the Kayaderosseras Mts., which are here divided by the valley of Brant Lake. In the n. and e. these ranges rise, in numerous sharp, rocky peaks, 1,600 to 2,000 ft. above tide; but in the s. and w. they sink into a hilly plateau region. About one-half of the surface is arable. Among the hills are great numbers of small lakes, laving with their crystal waters the base of the huge, rocky masses which tower above them. Brant Lake, the principal of them, is 10 mi. long and is everywhere surrounded by precipitous hills. A railroad has been proposed up the valley of Schroon River. **South Horicon**, (Horicon p. o.,) on Schroon River, has a M. E. church, a leather factory, a few shops, stores, etc., and 170 inhabitants. **Horicon Centre**, on the river, 2 mi. n. w. of the latter, has a carding mill, a few shops, and 60 inhabitants. **Mill Brook**, (p. o.,) on Schroon Lake, 7 mi. n. of Horicon Centre, has a leather factory, store, sawmill, Baptist church, and 100 inhabitants. **Bartonville**, at the foot of Brant Lake, 2 mi. n. of South Horicon, has 2 churches, (Bap. and Wes. Meth.,) a sawmill, gristmill, and about 50 inhabitants. Aaron Harris, Joseph Gregory, Bishop Carpenter, and Timothy Bennett were some of the earliest settlers.³ The first church, Methodist, was formed in 1820.

JOHNSBURCH—named from John Thurman, an early proprietor, was formed from Thurman, April 6, 1805. It lies upon the bank of the Hudson, and is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is very broken and mountainous. The Schroon Range occupies the n. and central parts; and a spur of the Kayaderosseras Range extends into the south. Crane Mt.,⁴ the highest peak of the latter, is about 3,500 feet above tide. The greater part of the town is too rough and broken for cultivation. The arable land is confined to the narrow valleys. Kaolin, serpentine iron ore, and other minerals are found. There are several tanneries in town. The Adirondack Co's. R. R. extends to The Glen, with prospects of extension northward. **Johnsburgh**, (p. o.,) on Mill Creek; **Nobles Corners**, on the same stream; **North Creek**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, at the mouth of North Creek, and **The Glen**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, in the s. e. corner of the town, are hamlets. The first settlement was made soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, by John Thurman.⁵ The first church, Bap., was organized in 1793.

LUZERNE—was formed from Queensbury, April 10, 1792, as "*Fairfield*." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A strip of territory 1 mi. wide was set off to Queensbury, March 30, 1802. It lies upon the e. bank of Hudson River, in the s. extremity of the county. Two branches of the Luzerne Mts. extend through the town, respectively occupying the n. and s. portions. They are separated by the valley which extends s. w. from the s. end of Lake George. A chain of small lakes lie along its course; and in them two streams take rise, one of which flows to Lake George and the other to the Hudson. About one-half of the surface bordering upon the river is a high, hilly region, but arable. Kettle Bottom, in the s. part, and several peaks of the ridge which extends along the e. border, are 2,000 to 2,500 feet above tide. **Luzerne**, (p. o.,) is situated on the Hudson, above its confluence with Sacandaga River. It has an extensive wooden ware factory, and other manufactories, and is near a R. R. depot on the opposite side of the Hudson. The first settlements were made about 1770, along the Hudson. Most of the early settlers occupied lands leased from Ebenezer Jes-sup, the patentee.

¹ On the 29th of July, 1856, the steamer John Jay, while on her way up the lake, was burned near Garfields. Six persons jumped overboard and were drowned; but the rest were rescued by boats from the shore.

² Among the first settlers were Abel Rising, Abner Briggs, Elijah Bailey, Samuel Cook, Ellis Denton, Samuel Patchin, John Holman, Isaac and Uriah Balcom, and Uri Waiste.

³ Howard Waters, Nathan, Benj., and James Hayes, Benjamin Hayes, 2d, John Robbins, James Frazier, and Benj. Wright were also early settlers. Hannah Reynolds taught the first school.

⁴ Seen from Warrensburgh, 11 miles distant, the moun-

tain presents a striking resemblance to the profile of the human face.

⁵ Among the early settlers were Robert Woddell, George Hodgson, John Wilkinson, Reuben and Calvin Washburn, and Samuel Somerville. The first birth was that of Polly Woddell; the first marriage, that of Calvin Washburn and Betsey Woddell; and the first death, that of Enos Grover. The first mills were erected in 1789 or '90, by Mr. Thurman. He opened a store and built a distillery, and in 1795 he erected a woolen factory. This was soon after changed to a cotton factory; and as early as 1797 he erected calico printing works.

QUEENSBURY—was incorporated by patent as a township, May 20, 1761, and recognized as a town, March 13, 1786. This patent gave name to the town, and embraced 2,300 acres. Luzerne was taken off in 1792, and a part of Caldwell in 1810. A strip of territory 1 mi. wide was taken from Luzerne and added to this town in 1802. It lies between Lake George and the Hudson, and is the s. e. corner town of the co. The w. part is occupied by the Luzerne Mts., and the extreme n. part by French Mt., a high, rocky bluff which rises precipitously from the surface of Lake George to a height of 2,500 to 3,000 feet above tide. The central and s. parts are rolling, gradually declining toward the s. The fall in the Hudson at Glens Falls is about 50 ft. high, and affords valuable mill privileges. Below the fall is a small island, through which is a cave extending from one channel to the other. The manufacture of lumber is largely carried on. **Glens Falls**, (p. o.), incorp. April 12, 1839, is situated on the Hudson, in the s. part, and enjoys fine facilities for water power, and direct canal and r. r. facilities. The village has an academy, 3 newspaper offices,¹ 2 national banks, (cap. \$258,400,) and several important manufactories. Pop. 4,500. A water works co. was incorp. May 10, 1871. Cap. \$100,000. **West Glens Falls**, on the Hudson, and **Queensbury**, (p. o.), in the e. part, are small villages. **French Mountain**, (p. o.), is a hamlet. The summit level of the Champlain Canal is fed through the Glens Falls navigable feeder with water taken from the Hudson above the falls. The settlement commenced in 1766; but its progress was very slow until after the close of the Revolution.² The first house of worship was erected by the Society of Friends, in 1786.

STONY CREEK—was formed from "*Athol*," Nov. 3, 1852. It lies upon the w. bank of Hudson River, and is the s. w. corner town of the co. Nearly the whole town is still a wilderness. Through the centre of the town extend mountain ranges, several peaks of which attain an elevation of more than 2,000 feet. The valleys of e. and w. Stony Creeks are narrow ravines, forming a natural pass between the valleys of the Hudson and Sacandaga. **Creek Centre**, (p. o.), and **Stony Creek**, both upon Stony Creek, are hamlets. The first settlement was made about 1795.³ The first preacher was Jonathan Paul, a Christian Indian. The first church (Presb.) was formed about 1800.

THURMAN—named from John Thurman, a former proprietor, was formed April 10, 1792. Bolton and Chester were taken off in 1799, Johnsbury in 1805, and a part of Caldwell in 1810. The town was divided into "*Athol*" and Warrensburgh, Feb. 12, 1813; and "*Athol*" was divided into Thurman and Stony Creek, Nov. 13, 1852. It lies upon the west bank of the Hudson, s. w. of the centre of the co. The west part is a high, broken upland, almost unknown, except to hunters. The east portion, along the Hudson, is a hilly plateau, with several peaks rising 1,000 feet above the valley. Among the hills are numerous small lakes. **Athol**, (p. o.), and **Thurman**, (p. o.), both in the e. part, are hamlets. Settlement was commenced in the latter part of the last century.⁴

WARRENSBURCH—was formed from Thurman, Feb. 12, 1813. It lies between the two branches of the Hudson, near the centre of the co., and upon the ridges s. of the junction. The peninsular portion is a rolling plateau 600 to 1,000 feet above the river. The s. w. part is occupied by an immense mountain mass with several summits 2,400 to 3,000 feet above tide. Nearly two-thirds of the land in town is arable. **Warrensburgh**, (p. o.) is on Schroon River, 3 mi. from its junction with the Hudson. Pop. 715. The first settlement was made a few years after the close of the Revolution.⁵ A M. E. church, the first in town, was organized in 1796; and the Rev. Henry Ryan was the first minister.

¹ *Glens Falls Messenger*, (Repub.,) weekly. Norman Cole, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 38. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1856.

² *Glens Falls Republican*, (Dem.) weekly. H. M. Harris, ed. and pub. Size 24 by 36. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1843.

³ *Warren County Times*, weekly. A. L. Stoddard, editor; James H. Lansley, publisher. Size 30 by 43. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1869, and printed in Rutland, Vt.

⁴ *Amateur Press*, monthly. Finch & Burnham, eds. and pub. Size 10 by 16. Terms 25 cts. Begun in 1871.

⁵ Among the first settlers were Abraham Wing, Reed Ferris, Asaph and Benajah Putnam, Jeffrey Cooper, Ichabod Merritt, and Caleb Dowell. Immediately after the war, Benj. Wing, Nehemiah Seelie, Phineas Babcock, Wm. Roland, David Bennett, James Houghon, Silas Brown, and Jeremiah Briggs settled in town.

² The first settlers were James Ferguson, James, Job, and Geo. Donald, William Riley, Wm. and Alex. Murray, Hugh McMiller, and John and James E. Cameron. The first birth was that of Anna Murray.

⁴ Among the early settlers were Thurston Kingston, Wm. Johnson, Zebadiah Burdick, Elisha Kendall, Oliver Brooks, Richardson Moore, Benajah Wells, Amos Bowen, Abial Frost, and John King. The first marriage was that of Duncan McGuen and Miss Cameron; and the first death, that of John Reynolds.

⁵ Wm. Bond, Joseph Hutchinson, Wm. Lee, Josiah Woodward, — Varnum, Richardson Thurman, and Wm. Johnson were some of the first settlers. The first death was that of Wm. Johnson.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Albany as "*Charlotte Co.*," March 12, 1772, originally embracing all of the State north of the present county of Saratoga, and of a line extending from the mouth of Stony Creek, 510 chains east, thence south to Batten Kil, and up that stream to the west line of Princetown, and thence to "Cumberland county." Its west line was the w. line of Saratoga co. continued to the n. bounds of the State. It was named from the Princess Charlotte, eldest daughter of George III. Its name was changed April 2, 1784; Clinton co. was taken off in 1788; the east portion was ceded to Vermont in 1790; a strip along its south border was annexed from Albany, Feb. 7, 1791, extending it to the

present north bounds of Rensselaer co.; and Warren county was taken off in 1813. It lies on the east border of the State, is centrally distant from Albany 45 miles, and contains an area of 850 sq. mi. The surface consists principally of a series of ridges extending n. e. and s. w., and the valleys between them. The remarkable depression which extends southerly from the south extremity of Lake Champlain divides these ridges into two distinct groups—the n. belonging to the Palmertown Mt. Range, and the s. constituting one of the connecting links between the highlands of Southern New York and those of Western Vermont. The south group is subdivided into three principal ranges, which are all related and of the same general character. The most southerly of these ranges is a northerly continuation of the Taghkanick Range of Rensselaer co., occupying the greater part of White Creek and the e. part of Jackson. The second—sometimes described as a continuation of the Petersburg Mts. of Rensselaer—constitutes the highlands of Cambridge, Jackson, Salem, and the east part of Hebron and Granville. In Salem it spreads out like a fan between the streams. The third comprises the highlands of Easton, Greenwich, Argyle, Hartford, Granville, Hampton, and the e. part of Whitehall. It might with propriety be called Cossayuna Range, from the principal lake which it encloses. The declivities of these ranges are usually steep, and, except where broken by ledges, are arable to their summits. The highest summits are 1,000 to 1,200 feet above tide. These three ranges belong to one general group and are of the same geological formation. They are composed of slate, ledges of which crop out along their whole extent. Many of these ledges in Granville and Hebron are quarried, and furnish stone much valued for roofing, building, and ornamental purposes. Among the slate quarries are found numerous veins of injected quartz, varying from the thickness of paper to several inches. They often present cavities and surfaces beautifully studded with transparent crystals of quartz. The edges of the slate are sometimes bent and distorted by the quartz dikes, showing the extreme heat and the great force of the injected veins. The soil in this system of highlands consists chiefly of disintegrated slate, and is very fertile.

The second group of highlands, belonging to the Palmertown Mt. Range, occupy the towns of Fort Ann, Dresden, Putnam, and the e. part of Whitehall. They consist principally of gneiss, granite, sandstone, and impure limestone. Their sides are very precipitous and broken, and their summits are wild irregular masses of naked, barren rocks. The valleys between them are narrow and rocky, often bordered by precipices many hundred feet high. The soil of this region is cold and unproductive. A narrow valley extending s. w. from the s. extremity of South Bay divides the group into two ranges. Saddle Mt., overlooking South Bay and 1,000 ft. above tide, is the highest peak in the s. range; and Black Mt., 2,878 feet above tide, is the highest peak in the n. range. Diameter Rock, on the n. shore of South Bay, is 1,300 ft. above tide.⁴

⁴ The following table of elevations is mostly from Dr. Fitch's Survey of Washington co.:

	Feet.
Black Mountain, in Dresden, the highest peak.....	2,878
Willard's Mountain, Easton.....	1,605
Bald Mt., Greenwich.....	912
Summit between Hudson and Champlain Valleys.....	891
Mt. Defiance, (Spafford's Gazetteer,).....	720
Pinnacle, North Granville.....	694
Batten Kil, Vt. Line, (Sergeant's Canal Survey,).....	502

	Feet.
Summit between Lake and Hudson River.....	459
Eagle Bridge R. R. level, above Troy (S. M. Johnson).....	401
Sandy Hill Centre, green and street, (W. T. Baker,).....	250
Glens Falls Feeder, summit level,.....	229
Champlain Canal, " (Spafford,).....	140
Hudson River, Ft. Edward to Ft. Miller, ".....	110
" above Saratoga Dam, ".....	92
Lake Champlain, (various authorities,).....	86 to 93
Lowest point on Hudson in Easton.....	75

The Hudson River forms the s. half of the w. border of the co. A rich intervalle, from half a mi. to a mi. in width, bordered by a series of clay bluffs 20 to 60 feet high, extends along its course. Most of the other streams of the co. are tributaries of the Hudson, and among them are the Hoosick, Batten Kil, Moses and Fort Edward Creeks, and many smaller streams. Wood Creek (called by the French *Riviere du Chicot*, or "River of Logs,") is a deep, sluggish stream, flowing into Lake Champlain and draining the valley, which here extends from the lake to the Hudson. The soil along the valley is mostly a hard, stiff clay. The Mettowee, or Pawlet, and the Poultney Rivers, from Vt., are tributaries of Wood Creek. In the co. are several other streams important as mill streams. The water power of the co. is quite extensive. There are dams across the Hudson at Sandy Hill and Fort Edward, and at many points along the Batten Kil, White Creek, Black Creek, and other streams. The Saratoga dam, where the Champlain Canal crosses the river from Saratoga co., is 1,390 feet long. Lake Champlain s. of Ticonderoga is scarcely more than a ship canal through a reedy marsh bordered by rocky cliffs. Lake George lies along the n. w. border of the co. Among the hills in the interior are several small lakes, the principal of which is Cossayuna Lake, in Argyle.

Agriculture is the leading pursuit, and embraces the cultivation of most kinds of spring grains, potatoes, flax, fruits, etc. Stock raising, dairying,¹ and wool growing, have received much attention. There are extensive and valuable slate quarries in the n. e. part, and manufacturing in great variety, chiefly along the Hudson and Batten Kil.

The courts are held alternately at Sandy Hill and at Salem, and the clerk's office and poor-house are in Argyle. The latter is on a farm of 174 acres. It is a brick building, 2 stories high, 100 by 30 feet, and is reported as old and out of repair, but kept as well as circumstances allow. The insane are kept in a 3 story brick building, which is defective in arrangement and out of repair. The town of Argyle was allowed by act of May 5, 1868, to raise \$25,000, providing that the courthouse and jail should be located there, under a resolution of the supervisors, passed Feb. 20, 1868.

The navigable waters of Lake Champlain commence at Whitehall, and extend some twenty miles along the eastern border of the co. The first attempt to connect this lake with the Hudson was made by the "Northern Inland Navigation Co.," incorporated March 30, 1792. The surveys for this improvement were made by Mark I. Brunel, a young French refugee, who afterwards became most eminent in England as an engineer. This improvement only contemplated a cleaning out of the channel of Wood Creek, and a bateau navigation through to the Hudson. The idea of an independent canal was not entertained by the company.

The Champlain Canal crosses from Saratoga county below Fort Miller, connecting the tide waters of the Hudson with Lake Champlain. Plans for its enlargement on an extensive scale have, within a year or two, been proposed, and surveys made, but the proposed enlargement has not been authorized. It now admits boats drawing 5 feet of water.

The Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R. (leased to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.) has a line from Saratoga, entering the county at Fort Edward, and extending to Whitehall, and from thence to Rutland, Vt. A branch from this road runs to Fort Edward by way of Sandy Hill to Glens Falls. The Rutland and Washington Branch of this road passes through the eastern border, in the towns of Granville, Salem, Jackson, and White Creek, to Eagle Bridge, on the southern line of the county. A railroad has recently been built, from Greenwich, on the Batten Kil, to Johnsonville, on the Troy and Boston R. R., near the n. border of Rensselaer co. A part of the "Albany Northern R. R." formerly extended across the southern border of Cambridge to Eagle Bridge, but has been taken up. The Plattsburgh and Whitehall R. R., according to the original intention, was to have followed the w. margin of the lake, but more recently it has been decided to cross the lake at Ticonderoga, and connect with roads in Vermont.

The native Indian tribes had mostly disappeared from this county; when it began to be known to the whites, traces of their occupation, and evidences of former residence by a much greater population, were common. The shortest and best communication with the northern

	(R. R. Survey.)	Feet.		(R. R. Survey.)	Feet.
Fort Edward,	"	143	Lake Champlain,	"	88
Fort Ann,	"	121	State Line,	"	328
Comstock's Landing,	"	114	¹ There were 7 cheese factories in this county in 1869, of which 4 used the milk of 1,330 cows.		
Whitehall Junction,	"	121			

lakes, and having but one or two easy portages, lay across, or along the border of the county, and this, from the earliest times, was the war path of hostile parties, and the route of travel upon all occasions, in passing directly from the Hudson to Canada. One of the routes lay from Fort Edward to and down Wood Creek, with a portage of from 6 to 10 miles, according as the depth of water was more or less in the Creek. Another lay from Fort Ann to the head of South Bay, and a third from Glens Falls to Lake George, and from thence by way of the portage around its outlet to Lake Champlain. Indian trails also led off towards the Connecticut River across this county, so distinct that they were sometimes marked on the early local maps. There were no permanent Indian settlements within the county when the whites first began occupation, but occasionally in the hunting season, a few Mohegans, probably with the consent of the Mohawks, would take up their residence for a short period. Being directly on the war path between hostile Indian tribes in Canada and the English Colonies, no settlement could be safely undertaken until more than a century after it first became known. Our space will not admit of an enumeration of the historical incidents attending the early expeditions across the county, concerning which but few facts have come down to us, or of the grander military enterprises of the French and Indian war. The advance of General Burgoyne's army in the summer and fall of 1777, across this county, and its final capture just over the border, were the great events of the revolution in this region, although at a later period the enemy made sudden inroads, and committed some damage.

In colonial times, forts were built at Fort Ann and Fort Edward, to secure the frontiers from hostile invasion, but no attempt at agricultural improvement was undertaken until after the peace of 1760.¹

Soon after the close of the revolution, the county was rapidly settled by emigrants from the New England States, and from Scotland and Ireland. During the troubles that led to the separation of Vermont from New York, the former for a time claimed to extend its boundaries over the whole of this county, and eastward over a considerable number of the Connecticut river towns of New Hampshire. These pretensions were acknowledged by a portion of the inhabitants and representatives from this county were admitted to seats in the Vermont Legislature. But Congress demanded an unconditional surrender of these claims as a condition precedent to the admission of Vermont into the Union, and they were soon afterwards, entirely abandoned. The boundary between this State and Vermont was defined by act of Oct. 7, 1790, by which New York surrendered all claims east of the present boundary of the co. The line was finally surveyed and marked in 1812. No event of general public interest afterwards occurred within the co. During the first year of the late war, parts of the

¹As early as Sept. 3, 1696, Governor Fletcher made a grant of an immense tract of land within this county, described as "lying upon the east side of Hudson's River, between the northernmost bounds of Saratoga and the Rock Retain, containing about seventy miles in length, and going back into the woods from the said Hudson's River twelve miles," to the Rev. Godtredius Dellinus, of Albany. This vast domain was to be held as an absolute grant, saving only an annual tribute of one raccoon skin. This, and other extravagant grants, were vacated by the General Assembly, May 12, 1699, and the dominion was suspended from the ministry for having deceived the Indians into the giving of such a grant. Years afterwards claims were asserted under this grant, but they were disallowed.

In 1737, Captain Laughlin Campbell, a Highlander, owning estates on the Island of Isla, was induced to sell them, and undertake a settlement on the Hudson, where a grant of 30,000 acres was offered free, except expenses of survey. He collected a company of 33 Protestant families, comprising 423 adults and many children. He arrived with his company a year or two after, but the Governor refused to fulfill his engagement, demanded fees, which were refused, and a long series of difficulties and delays, prompted by the avarice of the Governor and other unprincipled parties, defeated for a time the founding of this settlement. Captain Campbell meanwhile, after seeking justice from the General Assembly in vain, memorialized the Board of Trade, but without success, and at length, having exhausted his means, he settled down on a farm in the Province. In 1745 he returned to Scotland to aid in suppressing a rebellion, and soon after coming back to his family he died. His colonists became scattered, and this excellent opportunity of establishing a race of hardy Scotchmen upon the frontiers was for the time lost.

Before the French war and the conquest of Canada, about 66,000 acres of land, including the whole southern border and much of the Hudson River front, had been granted, but no settlements were made. Among these grants were the Hoosick Patent, in Cambridge and White Creek, and an extensive tract in Rensselaer county. Above

this was the Wallomsack Patent, of 12,000 acres, partly in White Creek and a part in Hoosick. The Schuyler Patent of 12,000 acres in Fort Edward, a patent to Bayard, and others, were also granted. The frontier settlements, at the peace of 1760, were at Hoosic, Schlaghtoeke, and Stillwater, and these had been ravaged by Indians in hostile incursions from Canada.

On the 11th of November, 1763, a patent was granted for 10,000 acres to ten of his descendants, embracing about a third of the present town of Greenwich. This success encouraged others of the company who had come over 25 years before to apply for land, and in 1764 a tract of 47,450 acres was granted, with township privileges, in the present town of Argyle. The grant specifies the amount of land that each individual was to receive upon the allotment, the quantity varying from 200 to 600 acres, to be divided and distributed by certain persons named.

In 1761, exploration, with the view of settlement, was made in Cambridge and Salem. Kingsbury was chartered, with township privileges, in 1762, with the same bounds as at present. Skenesborough, at the head of Lake Champlain, was founded by Col. Philip Skene, formerly of the British army, who, with 24 others, on the 13th of March, 1765, obtained a patent, with township privileges. Upon the approach of the Revolution, Col. Skene, and with the mother country, and both himself and his son, Andrew P. Skene, were named in the act of attainder, and banishment passed Oct. 22, 1777. He established a forge and other improvements, owned a sloop upon the lake, and his business transactions were mostly with Canada. Many military grants were made within the county before the Revolution, including the "Provincial Patent" of 26,000 acres in the present town of Hartford, and the "Artillery Patent" of 24,000 acres in Fort Ann, which were given to officers of the New York Infantry and Artillery Regiments who had served in the war with Canada. Each officer received 1,000 acres irrespective of rank, but no settlement was made upon either until after the peace of 1763.

22d, 30th, 43d, 93d, and 96th Regiments were enlisted in this co. The 123d Regiment N. Y. Vols. one of the regiments raised under G. O. 52, dated July 7, 1862, in the 12th Senatorial District was organized at Salem. The other rendezvous in the District was in Troy, where the 169th was in part raised. Some members of the 2d, 6th, 7th, and 9th Cavalry were also raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Argyle.....	3,139	3,056	2,850	513	163	382	184	482	214	470	150	514	177	436	194
Cambridge.....	2,419	2,453	2,589	362	168	296	155	359	157	331	158	352	212	337	196
Dresden.....	779	765	684	91	50	79	53	98	57	83	52	92	55	65	36
Easton.....	3,083	2,929	3,072	478	155	398	741	499	140	469	85	516	173	385	169
Fort Ann.....	3,127	3,155	3,329	429	276	324	237	395	290	350	274	389	327	348	344
Fort Edward.....	3,544	3,997	5,125	382	332	301	343	371	447	394	398	462	560	497	557
Granville.....	3,474	3,670	4,003	493	270	399	226	485	259	473	218	593	301	463	315
Greenwich.....	3,941	3,959	4,031	622	242	513	250	608	237	602	204	679	285	563	330
Hampton.....	876	965	955	128	52	97	51	107	57	112	38	115	72	93	66
Hartford.....	2,046	2,088	1,989	331	136	295	120	338	134	336	114	343	117	293	124
Hebron.....	2,543	2,590	2,399	375	161	317	142	420	141	362	135	384	132	343	160
Jackson.....	1,863	1,757	1,662	250	145	210	130	228	142	210	72	247	127	218	109
Kingsbury.....	3,471	3,751	4,277	422	315	350	392	461	338	477	317	500	340	486	406
Putnam.....	754	746	603	113	9	109	15	134	24	117	12	136	20	100	14
Salem.....	3,181	3,239	3,556	440	245	368	234	456	256	458	166	469	349	457	346
White Creek.....	2,802	2,682	2,881	331	297	295	257	365	251	373	179	411	251	342	309
Whitehall.....	4,862	4,422	5,564	415	466	306	397	378	515	350	414	420	612	341	574
Total.....	45,904	46,244	49,569	6,173	3,482	5,031	3,243	6,236	3,659	5,972	3,035	6,632	4,111	5,767	4,249

ASSESSMENT and TAXATION in WASHINGTON COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed ¹ .	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	494,612	\$12,876,566	\$3,316,209	\$16,192,775	.....	\$21,152 48	\$22,265 06	\$11,498 33	\$6,829 44	0.50
1860..	497,646	12,889,516	3,303,477	16,191,993	\$15,331,105	19,574 91	32,383 98	11,498 33	47,270 91	0.72
1861..	498,587	12,876,110	3,208,838	16,084,948	15,331,105	14,639 69	28,141 65	11,498 33	47,909 70	0.67
1862..	499,073	12,911,673	3,246,465	16,158,138	16,431,774	12,962 86	20,197 67	12,323 83	65,727 00	0.68
1863..	499,201	12,811,556	3,126,559	15,938,115	16,503,401	32,641 02	73,407 89	12,377 55	70,139 45	1.14
1864..	495,334	12,957,009	3,597,385	16,554,394	16,525,359	383,160 94	20,694 24	12,394 92	74,394 92	2.85
1865..	499,557	12,888,957	3,281,677	16,170,634	16,307,065	257,546 69	20,213 29	12,230 30	63,801 39	2.17
1866..	499,557	12,888,957	3,281,677	16,170,634	15,922,305	257,546 69	20,213 29	11,941 73	76,626 09	2.31
1867..	496,824	13,122,551	3,364,529	16,487,080	14,744,743	155,504 14	30,006 48	18,430 93	93,629 12	2.02
1868..	494,067	11,897,695	3,340,313	15,238,008	14,987,080	112,229 22	38,095 03	18,733 25	68,191 24	1.58
1869..	493,166	11,906,632	3,208,464	15,115,096	15,038,008	93,857 85	45,345 30	18,797 51	65,791 29	1.49
1870..	493,885	11,780,029	3,059,867	14,839,896	15,215,096	70,384 48	44,519 68	19,018 87	91,465 64	1.48

ARCYLE—named in honor of the Duke of Argyle, was granted by patent, May 21, 1764, and formed as a town, March 23, 1786. Greenwich was taken off in 1803, and Fort Edward in 1818. It lies near the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling in the n. and w. and broken and hilly in the s. and e. The highlands are divided into broad ridges with abrupt declivities. In the n. part Tamerack Swamp covers several hundred acres. The principal stream is the

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 516,500. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	unimproved.	Total.
1850	299,803	102,242	402,045
1855	333,031	143,555	476,586
1860	345,048	98,028	443,076
1865	339,978	111,204	451,182

The following estimates are given by Dr. Asa Fitch, in his Agricultural Survey of the county, published in 1848-9.

	Acres.
Surface of Lake Champlain (within the county)....	6,400
" of Hudson River	1,560
Kingsbury Swamp	9,600
Aggregate amount covered by water or marshes...	27,229
" " by roads	8,200
" " unimproved private lands.....	188,052
" " lands in cultivation	310,760

Moses Kil (formerly Moss Kil) which flows in a s. w. direction through near the centre of the town. The other streams are small brooks, which flow into the Hudson, Batten Kil, and Wood Creek. Cossayuna Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, 3 mi. long, situated in a narrow valley in the s. e. part of the town. It is said to signify "The Lake at Our Pines." It is everywhere surrounded by steep hill slopes, and contains several beautiful green islands. To the n. e. of this lake, high up among the hills, is Argyle Lake, a small sheet of water, half a mile in circumference. A mineral spring occurs 1 mi. n. w. from South Argyle. **Argyle**, (p. o.), was incorp. March 27, 1838. It is the seat of the Argyle Academy. Pop. 351. **North Argyle**, and **South Argyle**, (p. offices) and **The Hook**, are small villages. Argyle was conveyed to 83 families in 1764, and in 1765 the first settlement was commenced. The family of John Allen, a tory living on Lot 25, was murdered by Indians belonging Burgoyne's army, July 26, 1777. The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was formed in 1793; Rev. Geo. Mairs was the first preacher.

CAMBRIDGE—was incorp. by patent, July 21, 1761. It was formed as a town in Albany co. March 7, 1788, and annexed to Washington co. Feb. 7, 1791. White Creek and Jackson were taken off in 1815. The surface of the town is hilly in the n. and rolling in the s. The summits of the hills are 200 to 300 ft. above the valleys. The e. part embraces a portion of the valley of Owl Kil, which is celebrated for the beauty of its scenery. Upon the w. of this valley are high undulating hills, the broad sweeps of which show alternate patches of green woodland and cultivated farms; and upon the e. rise the Taghkanick Mts., rough and broken, while the valley itself is very smooth and level. The other streams are Wampack Creek, Whiteside Brook, and several other small brooks. Flax is extensively cultivated. **Cambridge**, (p. o.), is a village of 1,530, of whom 563 are in this town, and 967 in the town of White Creek. It is the seat of a flourishing academy, and was incorp. as a village, April 6, 1866. **Fly Summit**, (p. o.), is a station on the Greenwich and Johnsonville R. R. near the line of Easton. **South Cambridge**, (p. o.), **Lees Station**, and **West Cambridge**, are stations on the same road. **Centre Cambridge**, (p. o.), and **Buskirks Bridge**, (p. o.) are small villages, the latter being located in three towns: White Creek, Cambridge, and Hoosick. The Cambridge patent embraced 31,500 acres, and was nominally conveyed to 60 persons, most of whom resided in Hebron, Conn. The real owners were but 6 in number, and of these 3 only were mentioned in the charter, viz.: Isaac Sawyer and Edward Wells, of Conn., and Jacob Lansing, founder of Lansingburgh. The other three owners—Alex. Colden, Wm. Smith and Gols' Banyar—were connected with the Colonial Government. The town also included a portion of the Hoosick patent. The first settlers consisted of 30 families, who located in 1761, '62, and '63 and who each received 100 acres of land as a gift from the proprietors.¹ Phineas Whiteside,² from Penn., settled 8 mi. w. of the Colerain Colony, in 1766. The expedition against Bennington, under Baum, passed through the town Aug. 13, 1777; and the remnant of the fugitives returned on the night of the 16th. The first church (Asso. Presb.) was organized in 1789; Rev. Thos. Beverly was the first pastor. There are 5 churches: 3 Meth. Episc. and 2 Presbyterian.

DRESDEN—was formed from Putnam, as "*South Bay*," March 15, 1822; its present name was adopted April 17, 1822. It lies between Lake George and the s. extremity of Lake Champlain. Nearly its entire surface is covered by steep mountain ridges, several peaks of which are 1,500 ft. above the lake. The declivities of the mountains are steep, sometimes forming perpendicular precipices several hundred ft. high. Upon the side of Lake George the mountains rise abruptly from the very edge of the water; but upon the borders of Lake Cham-

¹ The patent was conditional to the settlement of thirty families within 3 years; and to meet this requirement the most inviting portion was surveyed, and 100 acres offered as a gift to each family that would remove thither. These lots lay in a double row, on both sides of Owl Kil, from below the "Checkered House" into the present town of Jackson. They embrace the several village precincts from Davis Corners to near Stephensons Corners. Among the settlers were James and Robert, sons of Ephraim Cowan, James and John Cowden, John McClung, Samuel Bell, Col. Blair, George Gilmore, George Duncan, David Harrow, William Clark, John Scott, and Thomas Morrison. A son of the last was the first child born of civilized parents in town. Hugh Kelso, a son of Col. Blair, was the first person who died in town. It is recorded that of these thirty families, (who were for a time the most thrifty in town,) all but two lost their property, and died in poverty, mainly from intemperance. They were mostly from Colerain, Conn.

² William Whiteside acquired the title to three lots of 400 acres each, of the finest land, and settled his sons John, Peter, Thomas, William, and James, upon large farms near him. These estates are mostly owned by his descendants at the present day. The remaining lands were mostly leased by the six proprietors at an annual rental of one shilling per acre; but they being generally willing to sell at a sum equal to the present worth of the perpetual rent, most of the settlers have gradually acquired the fee simple of their farms. The first inn was of logs, on the site of the "Checkered House," and kept by James Cowden. Philip Van Ness built the first sawmill and gristmill, on Gordon's Brook, near Buskirks Bridge. This neighborhood was called by the Indians "Ty-o-shoke," and by them a field of 12 acres had been cleared there for corn. Other early settlers on the Hoosick Patent were Col. Lewis Van Wort and John Quackenbush.

plain is a narrow strip of arable land. The principle mountain peaks are Black Mountain, 2,879 ft. above tide, Sugar Loaf Mountain, and Diameter Precipice. Pike Brook and the head branches of Mill Brook take their rise in these mountains. Most of the surface in the interior is covered with forests or naked rocky peaks. The town was principally conveyed to non-commissioned officers and privates of the Colonial British army; and settlement was begun about 1784, by Joseph Phippeny, at the foot of South Bay. Ebenezer Chapman, — Boggs, and Daniel Ruff came soon after, and settled along the bay and lake. Lumbering has formed a prominent pursuit. In several localities iron and other ores have been noticed, but none worked to any extent. The town is without a p. o. A bridge was built, at the expense of the State, across South Bay, near its outlet, in 1856.

EASTON—was formed from Stillwater and Saratoga, March 3, 1789, while a part of Albany co., and so named from being the e. town in the Saratoga Patent. It was annexed to Washington co. Feb. 7, 1791. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson. A broad interval extends along the course of the river, which is succeeded by a plateau region, embracing the central and s. portions of the town. The e. part is broken by several lofty hills. The principal highlands are Willards Mt. and Harrington Hill. The streams are Hudson River, on the western, and Batten Kil,¹ forming the northern boundaries of the town; Kidney and Fly Creeks, and a few minor streams. Upon the e. borders of the town is an extensive Swamp known as "*The Fly*." The Di-on-on-dah-o-wa Falls,² upon Batten Kil, below Galesville, are 60 ft. high, and well worthy of note. Limestone of an excellent quality abounds in this town and manufactures receive considerable attention. **Easton Corners**, (North Easton p. o.) **Easton**, (p. o.), **South Easton**, (p. o.), and **Crandalls Corners**, (p. o.) are small villages. **Bangall**, and **Beadleys Corners**, are neighborhoods. Parts of **Union Village**, and **Galesville**, (p. o.), formerly "*Arkansaw*," are in this town. The latter was named from John Gale, former owner of the village site. The Greenwich and Johnsonville R. R. passes across the n. e. corner of this town. The date of the first settlement is unknown, but it was probably several years after the Saratoga Patent was issued. In 1709, a fort or stockade was built on the hill top, one mi. s. of Galesville, and a few families settled under its shelter; but the dread of Indian hostilities prevented the settlement from spreading. On the 30th of Nov. 1745, the enemy made a descent upon the place, killed 30 persons, and took 60 prisoners, including a portion of the garrison, who were decoyed from the fort by the Indians feigning to be wounded. The remaining part of the garrison burned the fort and unfinished blockhouses and withdrew, leaving the frontier unprotected. Settlers did not return until 1760.³ At Schuylerville, near the northern end of the town, there is a bridge across the Hudson 800 ft. long. The first religious meeting (Quaker) was held in 1778. A Ref. Prot. D. church was formed in 1805; Rev. Philip Duryea was the first preacher.

FORT ANN—named from a small fort built during the reign of Queen Anne, was formed, as "*Westfield*," March 23, 1786, and its name was changed April 6, 1808. Hartford was taken off in 1793, and Putnam in 1806. It lies s. of the southern extremity of Lake Champlain, and s. e. of Lake George. Its central and w. parts are occupied by the high and rocky peaks of the Palmertown Mts., here divided into three distinct ranges,—Palmertown Mt., in the w. part, Mt. Putnam in the centre, and Fort Ann Mts., in the e. The extreme e. edge of the town is occupied by uplands belonging to the Cossayuna Range. Diameter Rock and Buck Mt., on the line of Dresden, are the highest peaks, and are 1,300 to 2,500 ft. above tide. The valleys separating the ranges of the Palmertown Mts. are known as "*Furnace*" and "*Welchs Hollow*." The principal streams are Wood Creek, Halfway Creek, Furnace Hollow Creek, and Podunk Brook. The principal bodies of water are Orebod, Sly, Copeland, Hadlock, and Trout Ponds. Iron and woolen goods are manufactured to some extent. **Fort Ann**, (p. o.) has 639 inhabitants, and was incorporated as a village March 7, 1820. It is on the line of the Champlain Canal, and R. & S. R. R., on the eastern border of the town. **Criswolds Mills**, (p. o.) **West Fort Ann**, (p. o.) **South Bay**,

¹ Judge Benson, in his work upon the names of places, states that this stream was named from the Christian name of Bartholomew Van Hogeboome, first settler above Stillwater. Bart. is the abbreviation of Bartholomew, and hence *Barts Kil*, or Batten Kil.

² Pronounced Di-on-on-dah-o-wa. On a map of Saratoga Patent published in 1709 it is written Di-on-on-de-ho-we.

³ Among the first settlers of about this period were Pat. Becker, Elijah Freeman, Thomas and Mishal Beadle, Wm. Thompson, Nathan Potter, John Swain, and Wm. Coffin. Gerrit Lansing kept the first store, in 1794; and John Gale built the first mill, at Galesville, in 1810. The first woolen factory was built in the summer of 1846, by Gale, Rodgers & Reynolds.

Canes Falls, and **Comstocks Landing**, (p. o.,) are small villages. Fort Ann was one of a chain of military works erected in 1709, to facilitate the extensive operations then in progress against Canada.¹ It stood upon the w. side of Wood Creek, about half a mile from the present village of Fort Ann, the Champlain Canal passing partly across the spot which is enclosed. It was built at the joint expense of England and the Colonies. Artillery Patent, covering the e. part of this town, was granted Oct. 24, 1764, to Jos. Walton and 23 other Provincial officers, in equal shares, irrespective of grade. Settlement was not generally begun until after the Revolution. An engagement occurred here, July 8, 1777, between the rear guard of the retreating American army under Col. Long, and the advanced guard of the British, under Col. Hill. The Americans were obliged to retreat in consequence of their ammunition giving out. They destroyed their works, and felled trees across the road and creek, obstructing the route to Fort Edward as much as possible. The removal of these obstructions caused a delay of several weeks, which finally proved fatal to the invading army. On the 10th of October, 1780, Major Christopher Carlton of the 29th regiment, with a force of 778 men, chiefly British regulars, appeared before the post at Fort Ann, then commanded by a garrison of 75 men under Capt. Adiel Sherwood, and demanded its surrender. He was but scantily supplied with ammunition and provisions, and being unwilling to exasperate the enemy by resistance he surrendered. The fort, which was only a block-house rudely built of logs, and enclosed by a stockade, was burned. Marauding parties were sent out to the settlements in Kingsbury, Queensbury and Fort Edward, who plundered and burnt without restraint, whatever came in their way. The first church in town, (Bap.) was formed in 1789, and the first church edifice was built in 1810, 2 mi. e. of Dewey's Bridge.

FORT EDWARD—was formed from Argyle, April 10, 1818. It lies upon the e. bank of the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the co. A wide interval extends along the river, but toward the e. the surface rises to a height of 200 to 300 feet and spreads out into a beautifully undulating upland. The Hudson, Moses Kil and Dead Creek are the principal streams. The soil upon the river is a mixture of heavy clay and alluvium, but further e. it is a sandy or gravelly loam. **Fort Edward**, (p. o.,) incorp. under the act of 1847, is finely situated on the Hudson. Pop. 3,492. The Washington Co. Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, one of the largest academic institutions in the State, is located here. The village has two national banks, capital, \$370,000; 2 newspaper offices,² and important manufactures. The Hudson River has a dam at this place, affording a valuable water power. A blast furnace at this place, owned by Mr. Griswold, of Troy, produces about 10,000 tons of pig iron annually. **Fort Miller**, (p. o.,) is situated on the Hudson, about 7 mi. below Fort Edward. **Durkeetown**, is a hamlet. The first family that located in the town or county was that of Col. Lydus, son of Rev. John Lydus, who, having acquired the title to Delins' discarded patent, built a house, and engaged in trade with the Indians at what is now Fort Edward village. His daughter, Catherine, was born here, and was the first white child born in the co. His house was burnt in 1749 by the Indians, and his son taken prisoner. Fort Nicholson was built in 1709, but was soon after abandoned. As a part of the plan of military operations against Canada, about 600 men, under Gen. Lyman, were sent forward, in June, 1755, to build a fort where Fort Nicholson had formerly stood, at the great carrying place to Lake Champlain. It was named Fort Lyman; but a few years after, the name was changed to Fort Edward, in honor of Edward, Duke of York, grandson of George II., and brother of George III. It stood on the bank of the river, north of the creek, and within the present village limits. It was four sided, with bastions on three angles, the fourth being protected by the river. Its ramparts of earth and timber, 16 feet high and 22 thick, were mounted with six cannon and enclosed several large buildings. Storehouses and barracks were built on Monroes Island, opposite. A band of savages attempted to surprise it in Aug. 1759, but were repulsed by Maj. Israel Putnam and his rangers. In the winter following,

¹ While this fort was in process of erection, a force of 1500 French and Indians were sent to destroy it; but, learning that Col. Nicholson was posted here with a superior force, they returned. While the English were awaiting at this place the opening of a road, and the construction of bateaux on Lake Champlain, a fatal sickness broke out in the camp, and great numbers died as if poisoned. In October, Col. Nicholson returned with his crippled forces to Albany. Charlevoix states that this sickness was produced by the treachery of the Indians, who threw the skins

of their game into the swamp above the camp. It is more probable that it was a malignant dysentery caused by the malaria of the swamps and the extreme heat.

² *Fort Edward Gazette*, (Dem.) weekly. H. T. Blanchard, editor and publisher. Size 22 by 32. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1854.

Record, weekly. 3 pages. Size 30 by 43. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1869. D. M. Odell, ed.; Jas. H. Lausey, publisher. Printed in Rutland, Vt.

Putnam saved the fort from destruction by a characteristic exercise of cool intrepidity and daring. The fort accidentally took fire, and the flames spread with great rapidity in the immediate vicinity of the powder magazine. Putnam placed himself in the path of the flames, and fought desperately until the fire was subdued; and when he retired from his post his arms, face, and hands were entirely skinned, and the frail covering of the magazine was completely charred.

The murder of Jane McCrea took place July 27, 1777, near a spring, and beside a venerable pine tree a little east of the village. This tragedy was at once reported throughout the country, and aided greatly to weaken the influence of the British, while it aroused the patriots to more desperate efforts in resisting the invaders. The old pine tree died in 1849; and in 1853 it was cut down and made into canes and boxes as mementos of the event. The remains of Miss McC. are interred in the Union Cemetery. Fort Edward was a very important depot for arms and rendezvous for armies in the great expeditions against Canada; and it served as a vast hospital for the sick and wounded until 1760, when it was allowed to go to decay. During the Revolution it was again occupied by both British and Americans. Fort Miller is named from the fort built, about 1755, in the bend of the river opposite the village.¹ After the peace this town settled rapidly. Wm. Duer,² son-in-law to Lord Sterling, was the pioneer of Fort Miller, where he built a large house and sawmill.

GRANVILLE—was formed March 23, 1786. It is situated upon the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Its surface is undulating and hilly. The ridges generally slope gradually to their summits, which are elevated 300 to 500 feet above the valleys. Quarries of excellent roofing slate have been opened in different parts of the town and quarried to a large extent. Wide intervals of excellent land extend along the course of Mettowee, or Pawlet, and Indian Rivers. A limited amount of manufactures is carried on in town. **Granville**, (p. o.), **North Granville**, (p. o.), **Middle Granville**, (p. o.), **South Granville**, (p. o.), are villages. **West Granville Corners**, is a (p. o.) **Bakers Corners**, is a small village in the n. part. A newspaper is published at Granville.³ The land in this town is embraced in several grants made to about 30 captains and lieutenants who had served in the French war.⁴ Barnby Byrnes Patent, of 2,000 acres, in the s. e. corner, was sold to Kenneth McKennith, a merchant of New York, who again sold it to Donald Fisher, a tailor of that city. Fisher induced several relatives of his to remove from Scotland and settle upon his tract. In the Revolution he withdrew to Canada, and his lands were confiscated and sold; but, owing to some informality, the State afterward bought off his claim for \$12,000.⁵ The first carding machine used in the State was erected at Middle Granville, in 1808.⁶ The first church, Presb., was formed April 16, 1782; the first pastor, Rev. Oliver Hitchcock, was settled in 1786; and the church was erected in 1795.

GREENWICH—was formed from Argyle, March 3, 1803. It lies on the e. border of the co., in the n. angle formed by the junction of the Hudson and Batten Kil. Ranges of hills, 200 to 300 feet above the valleys, extend through the central and eastern parts of the town. Bald Mt., near Batten Kil, is the principal peak. The declivities of the hills are so gradual that the surface appears to be rolling rather than hilly. Upon Batten Kil are two considerable falls, one of which is 75 ft. in height. The other principal streams are the Cossayuna, Rogers, and Stony Creeks and Livingston Brook. Sossayuna Lake extends into the n. e. corner of the town. The town is more extensively engaged in manufactures than any

¹ The flat upon which this fort was erected is protected on three sides by the river and a narrow bay; it was further defended by strong parapet of timber covered with earth, and with a ditch in front. A blockhouse was built upon the bluff that overlooks the point; and within the flat storehouses were erected.

² He was the first State Senator from this co. Among the first settlers were Noah Payne, from Warren county, Conn., in 1766, Timothy Buel, and the Crocker families. Nath'l Gage was living at Fort Miller when these families arrived. The Durkee, Saunders, and Bell families settled in the upper part of the town. The first one of these consisted of a father and 5 sons, from R. I. These settlers first took out titles under Lydins, but finding them invalid, they bought of the Schuyler proprietors. There is no tradition of loss to the settlers from this cause, whence it is inferred that Col. Lydins refunded whatever he may have received. Hugh Monroe, (owner of Monroe's Island,) Patrick Smith, and Dr. James Smith, settled at Fort Edward about 1764. The house of Patrick Smith—still standing, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. s. of Canal Aqueduct—was the headquarters of Bur-

goyne and Gen. Schuyler at different times during the Revolution; and it was the co. courthouse.

³ *Granville Reporter*, weekly. J. A. Morris, ed. and pub. Size 30 by 43. Terms, \$1.75. Established in 1869.

⁴ These grants had been known by the names of the patentees, as "Grant's North and South Patent," "Lake's Patent," "Hutchinson's Patent," "Kelley's Patent," "Dunperson's Patent," &c.

⁵ Capt. Daniel Curtis, from New Lebanon, N. Y., came into town about 1780; Capt. Ebenezer Gould, from Killbuck, Conn., Nath'l Spring, Asaph Cook, Tim. Allen, F. S. Hodge, Ebenezer Walker, and David Doane, settled before or about the time of the Revolution. — Baker kept an inn at North Granville, about 1790, and — Jenks kept a store as early as 1795. Nath'l Spring erected a gristmill at Granville, about 1787. A school was taught by Jas. Richards, in 1783, at South Granville.

⁶ It is said that this carding machine was obtained secretly from England, and for some time was worked in private.

other in the co., and has recently been connected with Johnsonville, on the Troy and Boston R. R. by a railroad. The Batten Kil affords a large amount of water-power at various points along the southern line of the town. **Greenwich**, (p. o.) on the line of Eaton, was formerly known as "Union Village." Its name was changed to the one now in use, April 13, 1867. It has a national bank, (cap. \$200,000,) a newspaper office,¹ and a considerable amount of manufactures. The first settlement in this village was made in 1781, by Job Whipple, and it was first called "*Whipple City*." It was incorp. March 29, 1809. The first cotton factory in the State was erected here in 1804, by Wm Mowry. **Bald Mountain**, (p. o.) is celebrated for its lime kilns, which produce large quantities of lime for the city markets. **East Greenwich**, (p. o.), **Centre Falls**, **North Greenwich**, (p. o.), **Galesville**, (p. o.), on the line of Easton, and **Battenville**, (p. o.) in the s. e. corner, are villages. **Lakeville**, (Lake p. o.) is a hamlet. It is supposed that the first settlement was made by the Dutch, previous to the French War, a few families of them remaining at the time of the Revolution.² About 1733, a large number of Scotch emigrants had come over under the promise of grants of land from Government,—which promise was not fulfilled. Jan. 5, 1763, three of these emigrants—Duncan, George, and Jas. Campbell, sons of Laughlin Campbell—petitioned for 100,000 acres; and on the 11th of Nov. following a patent of 10,000 acres was issued to the 3 brothers, their 3 sisters, (Rose Graham, Margaret Eustace, and Lily Murray,) and 4 other persons. This grant embraced about one-third of the town of Greenwich. The first church, (Bap.) was organized in 1774; Rev. Leonard Bowers was the first preacher.

HAMPTON—was formed March 23, 1786. It lies upon the e. border of the co. near the northern end, and on the west side of Poultny River which separates it from Vermont. It is divided by a range of hills, into Hampton proper, and Low Hampton, and contains 13,-600 acres of land. The southern and central portions, are hilly and broken, excepting along Poultny River where it is alluvial. Low Hampton, embraces about a third of the town in the northern part, and is diversified by hills and dales. Potatoes are cultivated with great success, and grains and grass produced of excellent quality. The Poultny River is liable to floods, which have at times committed great damage. It affords opportunities for water-powers, but these are mostly improved. **Hampton Corners**, (Hampton p. o.) contains a Meth. Ep. church, a R. C. chapel, 2 stores, a hotel, a cheese factory, (using the milk of 300 cows,) and about 30 dwellings. Near the village are about half a dozen slate quarries at which Welsh laborers are chiefly employed. **Low Hampton**, (p. o.) has 3 stores, a woolen factory. In the north part of the town is an extensive powder mill, for making gun and blasting powder. The greater part of this town was included in patents granted to Provincial officers. The n. part embraces about 2,060 acres of Skenes Little Patent, of 9,000 acres, granted July 8, 1771. The first settlement was made some little time before the Revolution.³ by Capt. Brooks, Col. Gideon Warren, and—Webster. The first church, (Prot. E.) was built at a very early date; Rev. Stephen Jewett, from N. J., was the first preacher.

HARTFORD—was formed from "*Westfield*," (now Fort Ann,) March 12, 1793. It lies near the centre of the co. The s. e. section is broken and hilly, and the centre and n. w. level or gently undulating. The summits of the highest hills are 500 to 700 ft. above the level of the Champlain Canal. The principal streams are East Creek and its branches. Slate and limestone of an excellent quality are found among the hills. There are several chalybeate springs, the principal of which is near the centre of the town. Among the limestone ridges in the n. part are several small caves. **North Hartford**, (Hartford p. o.) is a village in the e. part. **South Hartford**, is a p. o. and small village. This town embraces the Provincial Patent, granted May 2, 1764, to 26 commissioned officers of the N. Y. Infantry. The patent contained 26,000 acres, each officer receiving 1,000 acres. Settlement was not commenced until after the Revolution.⁴ The first church (Bap.) was built in 1789.

¹ *People's Journal*, (Repub.) weekly. E. P. & D. P. Thurston, eds. and publs. Size 26 by 39. Terms \$2.00. Established in 184-.

² Among the first settlers at Lakeville were Alexander Reid, John McEachron, and Robert McNaughton; at East Greenwich, Archibald Livingston; at Carter's Pond, Asa Carter; near Galesville, Abraham Lansingh; — Gale, — White, — Tefft, — and at Centre Falls, Thos. McLean, Jas. Conolly, Nathan Rogers, and Smith Barber.

³ Among the early settlers were Samuel Beman, Peter P. French, — Hyde, Benjamin Rice, Rufus Hotchkiss, and Jason Kellogg. French & Beman kept the first store, and

the former the first inn. Rev. William Miller, originator of the belief that the second advent of Christ would take place in 1843, resided in this town, near Low Hampton.

⁴ Col. John Buck, Manning Bull, Stephen and Asa Bump, John and Edward Ingalls, and Nathau and Samuel Taylor were among the first settlers. Aaron and Eber Ingoldsbee, from Boylston, Mass., came in 1782, and Timothy Stocking, Ebenezer Smith, and John Paine, in 1784. A school, was taught in 1790, at North Hartford, by Thomas Paine, from Conn. A gristmill was built of logs at an early date.

HEBRON—named from Hebron, Conn., was formed March 23, 1786. It was known during the Revolution and for some time after, as "*Black Creek*." It lies near the centre of the e. border of the co. A broad mountain range extends through the centre, occupying nearly one-half of its entire surface, and a series of high hills extends through the e. and w. sections. The summits of the highlands are 300 to 500 ft. above the valleys and are mostly crowned with forests. The ranges of hills are separated by the valleys of Black Creek and its principal w. branch. In the hilly regions is considerable rocky waste land. In the n. and e. are extensive and valuable quarries of slate. **North Hebron**, (p. o.,) locally known as "*Munro's Meadows*;" **East Hebron**, (Hebron p. o.,); **West Hebron**, (p. o.,) and **Belcher**, (p. o.,) are small villages. This town was embraced in patents granted to officers and privates who had served in the French war,—mostly to Scotch Highlanders belonging to the 77th Regt. of Foot. These grants were made so long after the war that those who were entitled to them never appeared to claim them. The first settlements appear to have been made before the Revolution. The first church (Asso. Ref. Presb.) was organized in 1780; Rev. Dr. Gray was the first pastor.

JACKSON—was formed from Cambridge, April 17, 1815. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. The n. branch of the Taghkanick Range occupies the e. portion of the town, and several parallel ranges extend through the central and w. portions, rendering the entire surface very hilly. The summits of the hills are 300 to 800 ft. above the valleys and are generally crowned with forests. The declivities are often steep and rocky. The principal streams are Batten Kil and a branch of Owl Creek. In the valley between the hills that border immediately upon Batten Kil and those farther w. are several small lakes, known as Long, Big, Dead, and Little Ponds. These lakes are beautiful sheets of water, surrounded by hills, forests, and fine cultivated farms. **Jackson Centre**, **Coila**, (p. o.,) on the line of Cambridge, and **Anaquassacook**, are small villages. Portions of this town and White Creek were embraced in the Anaquassacook Patent of 10,000 acres, granted May 11, 1862, to Ryer, Jacob, Freeman, and W. M. Schermerhorn, Johannes, Nicholas, and Peter Quackenboss, Thos. and John Smith, and Joseph Jansen, all of Schenectady. The first settlers were James Irvine, Peter Magill, and John Miller, all of whom located in the s. part of the town.¹ The Reformed church in this town was organized in 1833; Rev. Jas. W. Stewart was the first pastor.

KINGSBURY—was incorp. by patent May 11, 1762, with township privileges, and recognized as a town by act of March 23, 1786. It lies on the w. border of the co., n. of the centre. Nearly all of its surface is level or gently undulating. A range of hills rising about 150 feet above the valleys, occupies the extreme e. edge of the town. The principal streams are the Hudson, in the s. w. corner; Wood Creek, upon the e. border; Halfway Brook, in the n. w. corner, and Moss Brook. At Bakers Falls,² upon the Hudson, the river shoots down a steep descent of ledges, in all 76 ft. in 60 rods, forming a scene of great beauty, and affording an extensive water power. The soil along the valley of Wood Creek is a hard, stiff clay; in the other parts of the town, a sandy or gravelly loam. There are extensive quarries of limestone in town, furnishing an excellent building material; from these quarries was obtained the stone for the locks on the Champlain Canal, and Glens Falls Feeder, and for the State dam across the Mohawk at Cohoes. Manufacturing is carried on to a considerable extent. There is a dam at Sandy Hill across the Hudson, 1,200 feet long and 10 feet high, furnishing power to 4 sawmills and a flouring mill. At Bakers Falls are paper mills and 2 machine shops. The lumber interests of this town are extensive, the supply of logs being brought down the Hudson. There are also establishments for the manufacture of steam engines, portable sawmills, sash and blinds, etc. The Champlain Canal, and the Rens. & Sar. R. R. cross this town. A branch of the latter was built in 1869 from Fort Edward through Sandy Hill to Glens Falls. **Sandy Hill**,³ (p. o.,) has a population of 2,347, and since 1807 has been a half shire town. It was incorporated as a village March 9, 1810; its bounds were enlarged in 1857, and its charter amended April 10, 1867. A fine brick school building, costing \$35,000, has

¹ Among the settlers on the Anaquassacook were Hugh Thompson and Ebenezer Billings, and near the ponds, John McLean and Jonathan Conger. A schoolhouse was built in 1780, a little w. of Peter Hill's residence. An inn was kept by Isaac Murray about 1790. John McGill built a store of logs, in 1781, on the site of the present residence of Peter Hill.

² Named from Albert Baker, second settler in town.

³ *Sandy Hill Express*, weekly. S. B. Culver, editor; Jas. H. Lausley, pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1870. Printed in Rutland, Vt.
Sandy Hill Herald, (Rep.) weekly. John Dwyer, ed. and pub. Size 27 by 40 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1823.

been built within a few years, and an excellent graded school established. Enrolled number of pupils, 532. **Moss Street, Kingsbury**, (p. o.), **Pattens Mills**, (p. o.), **Dunhams Basin, Vaughns Corners, Adamsville**, (p. o.), **Langdons Corners**, and **Smiths Basin**, (p. o.), are small villages. Kingsbury Patent, containing 26,000 acres, was granted to Jas. Bradshaw and 22 others from Conn., May 11, 1762. The first settlers were James Bradshaw, Albert Baker, and his sons Albert and Charles, from New York City.¹ A sawmill was built at Bakers Falls before the Revolution, and a gristmill in 1807. The town was the scene of many an adventure during the French war,² and the settlement was entirely broken up during the Revolution. Traces of a road cut by Burgoyne's army are still visible near Kingsbury. The first minister was Francis Baylor, a Moravian, about 1776. Meetings were held by the Prot. E. and the Bap. in 1795.³

PUTNAM—named from Major Israel Putnam, of the French war, afterwards General Putnam, was formed from "*Westfield*," (now Fort Ann,) Feb. 28, 1800. Dresden was taken off in 1822. This town lies in the extreme n. end of the co., upon the mountainous peninsula between Lakes George and Champlain. The mountains are divided into two separate ranges by the valleys of Mill and Charter Brooks. The w. range of mountains rises abruptly from the surface of Lake George, and in the s. part of the town attains an elevation of 900 to 1,000 ft. above the surface of the lake. The greater part of the surface is rocky, broken, and unfit for cultivation; but sections of arable land extend along the valleys of the small streams and the borders of Lake Champlain. Graphite of a fine quality is found. A small pond lies among the mountains, on the w. side of the town, 300 ft. above Lake George. **Putnam Corners**, (Putnam p. o.), containing about 10 houses, is the only village. The tillable lands were mostly granted to privates of the N. Y. Provincial regiments, and feeble settlements had probably commenced before the Revolution.⁴ The first church (Asso. Presb.) was built in 1801; Rev. James Miller, from Scotland, was the first pastor.

SALEM—was formed by patent Aug. 7, 1764, and was recognized as a town by statute, March 23, 1786. It lies on the e. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface consists of moderately elevated ridges, separated by narrow valleys, all extending in a n. e. and s. w. direction. The hills are usually bordered by gradual slopes and their summits are crowned with forests. There is very little waste land in town. Batten Kil, forming the s. boundary, and Black, White, and Trout Creeks, are the principal streams. Lyttles Pond, in the n. part, is a beautiful sheet of water lying in a basin among the hills and surrounded by forests. **Salem**, (p. o.) incorp. April 4, 1803, has 1,239 inhabitants, a National Bank, cap. \$150,000, a newspaper office,⁵ R. R. repair shops, etc. It is a half shire of the co. **Shushan**, (p. o.), **Eagleville**, (East Salem p. o.), **Clapps Mills**, and **Fitches Point**, are small villages. James Turner and Joshua Conkey, from Pelham, Mass., settled in 1761. They were joined, the next year, by Hamilton McCollister. In 1764 a patent of 25,000 acres was obtained,—one-half owned by a company of New England settlers and other by Oliver De Lancey and Peter Du Bois, two Government officials. These last sold their share to Rev. Thos. Clark and a company of Irish and Scotch immigrants at a perpetual rent of one shilling per acre. The patent was surveyed into 308 lots, and a large pine lot was reserved for the common benefit, and cut up into small lots for division; 3 lots near the centre of the town were set apart to support the minister and schoolmaster.

The New England and Scotch settlers were intermingled in their settlements, and often on alternate farms; and, in consequence of the rivalry between the two parties of proprietors, the

¹ Among the other first settlers were Michael Hoffnagle, Solomon King, Oliver Colvin, and Nehemiah Seely.

² At one time seventeen soldiers were taken prisoners by the Indians, and carried to the present site of Sandy Hill Village. They were seated on a log, in a row, when their captors deliberately began to tomahawk them, taking them in order from one end of the log. When all were killed but one, John Quackenbush, of Albany, a squaw claimed him, and his life was spared. He returned after few years of captivity, and resided near Hoosick, in Cambridge. In August, 1758, Majors Putnam and Rogers encountered a party of French and Indians in this town, during which engagement Putnam was made prisoner. The enemy were finally compelled to withdraw, with a loss of 90 men. In 1777, Daniel Parks, aged 75, was killed and

scalped, and his son Ephraim mortally wounded, opposite this place. The latter succeeded in giving the alarm, and saved the lives of others.

³ There are 10 churches in this town: 3 Bap., 3 Meth. Episc., Presb., Prot., R. C., and Second Advent.

⁴ The first sawmill was erected by Robert Cummings, in 1802, on Mill Creek, 1 mile from Lake Champlain. The first child born was James Jennings, in 1803; the first death was that of Anne Thompson, in 1804. Robert Patterson kept the first school, in 1804. Many of the first settlers were Scotch, and among them were Obadiah Blake, Robt. Cummings, John Blair, Wm. Hutton, Geo. Easton, Pelatiah Bugbee, John Butterfield, and Josiah Clark.

⁵ *The Salem Press*, (Dem.) weekly. Daniel B. Cole, ed. & pub. Size 22 by 32. Terms \$1.50. Estab. in 1847.

town was speedily settled. The New Englanders wished to call the town "White Creek," and the Scotch "New Perth;" and each name was strongly insisted on.¹

The Camden tract in the e. part of the town was granted to captains and lieutenants of the Provincial army. The Rev. Thomas Clark was the first minister.² The Salem Washington Academy was founded Feb. 15, 1791, and for a long time it was one of the most noted in eastern New York.

WHITE CREEK—named from a principal stream, was formed from Cambridge, April 17, 1815. It is the s. e. corner town of the county. The surface of the s. portion is gently rolling, and the central and n. portions are occupied by the Taghkanick Mts. The summits of these mountains are rocky and broken and covered with forests, and their sides are bounded by abrupt declivities and perpendicular ledges. The principal streams are Hoosick River, Owl Kil, Pumpkin Hook, Centre, White, and Little White Creeks. The upper course of Owl Kil is through a deep and narrow valley abounding with picturesque views. Wool, flax, garden seeds, etc., have been important staples of agriculture in this town. **Cambridge**, (p. o.), is a village on the line of this town, and Cambridge with a population of 1,530, of whom 967 are in White Creek.³ **North White Creek**, adjoining Cambridge. **White Creek**, (p. o.), **Posts Corners**, **Centre White Creek**, (p. o.), **Ash Grove**, **Dorrs Corners**, **Pumpkin Hook**, and **Martindale Corners**, are hamlets. The Walloomsac Patent, lying partly in this town, on the s., was settled by the Dutch. Among the other grants were the Bain, Embury, Grant and Campbell, and Lake and Van Cuyler Patents. A colony of Irish Methodists settled near Ash Grove about 1770; and here was organized the second Methodist Society within the present limits of the State. The founders were Thomas Ashton and Philip Embury. James and Thomas Morrison made the first settlement near White Creek.⁴

WHITEHALL—was incorp. by patent Nov. 12, 1763, as "Skenesborough." Its name was changed March 23, 1786. It lies at the s. extremity of Lake Champlain. Its surface is mountainous in the w. and level and undulating in the centre and e. Saddle Mt., upon the w. border, is nearly 900 feet above the surface of the lake. The principal streams are Wood Creek, Mettowee (or Pawlet) and Poultney Rivers. Upon Wood Creek, near its mouth, is a fall which furnishes a valuable waterpower. Considerable manufacturing is carried on in town. **Whitehall**, (p. o.), is situated near the mouth of Wood Creek, on Lake Champlain. The railroad, canal, and lake trade give this place commercial importance. The village has 2 National banks, (cap. \$200,000,) and 3 newspaper offices.⁵ Pop. 4,322. This town was the scene of military events during the French war. The first settler was Col. Philip Skene, who located here, with 30 families, in 1761.⁶ Nominally associating 24 others with himself, he obtained a patent of 25,000 acres, March 13, 1765; and a patent of 9,000 acres in the town of Hampton and Whitehall, July 6, 1771, known as Skene's Little patent. About 1770, he built a massive stone house and barn, a forge, and one or two sawmills. He also built a sloop upon the lake, and a road, known as "Skene's Road," 30 miles through the wilderness toward Salem.⁷ He appears to have been a man of great energy of character, and he endeavored to secure solid and permanent advantages to the infant settlement. Upon the approach of the revolution he espoused the royalists cause, and his house was taken by the Americans in May,

¹ The first birth in town was that of Alexander J. Turner, and the second, that of John Conkey. The first death was that of Solomon Barr. A gristmill was built on Black Creek, at an early day, by — O'Bail.

² Mr. Clark's church, (Associated Presbyterian,) was formed in Ireland, and was transplanted without re-organization. In 1769 a Presbyterian society was formed, Rev. John Harford, first pastor. Their church, then unfinished, was fortified by Capt. Jos. McCracken, in 1777, and soon after was burned by the enemy.

³ The *Washington County Post*, (Republican) a weekly newspaper, is printed in this town. J. S. Smart, Editor and Publisher. Size 28 by 42. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1789.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Buel Beebe, Maj. John Porter, Ephraim, James, and Robt. Cowan, David Slarow, Samuel Clark, John McClung, Geo. Duncan, Robt. and Geo. Gilmore, Wm. Eager, Wm. Selfrage, Samuel Ball, and John Scott. The early settlers in the e. part of the town were Thomas Ashton, Edmund Wells, John and Ebenezer Allen, David Sprague, Seth Chase, John Harroun, Thos. McCool, John Woods, Simeon Fowler, John Young, Josiah Dewey, and John Corey. John Rhodes built the first clothing works, at Pumpkin Hook.

⁵ *Whitehall Times*, (Dem.) weekly. Walter T. Donnelly,

Editor and Publisher. Size 26 by 38. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1860.

Washington County News, weekly. Carlos O. Smith & Co. Editors and Publishers. Size 19 by 23. Terms \$1.00. Established in 1871.

Whitehall Sun, weekly. James H. Lansley, Editor and Publisher. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$1.50. Established in 1889. Printed in Rutland, Vt.

⁶ Skene became acquainted with this place while accompanying the expedition upon Gen. Amherst, in 1755. Soon after he planted his first settlement, of 30 families, he was obliged to go to the West Indies; and upon his return in 1763 he found but 15 families remaining. He brought a number of slaves from the West Indies, and employed them and a large number of discharged soldiers upon his works. His house was 30 by 40 feet on the ground, and 2½ stories high; and his barn was 130 feet long, with massive stone walls pierced with portholes. The other buildings in his settlement were a few frail houses belonging to his tenants.

He was very popular with the settlers, and hence he was an object of both fear and dislike to the patriots. His place was captured by a party of volunteers under Capt. Herriek, and Maj. Skene the younger, 50 tenants, and 12 negroes were taken prisoners. The sloop was sent down the lake to Col. Allen, at Shorehaven, Vt.

1775. In 1776 an American garrison was stationed here, and a small fleet was fitted out in the harbor and put under the command of Benedict Arnold. Upon the approach of Burgoyne's army, in 1777, the fort was blown up, and the houses, mills, &c., were all burned.¹ During the War of 1812, this place became an important depot of military stores. The first steamboat on the lake was launched here in 1809. The Champlain Canal was constructed to this point from Fort Edward in 1819, and finished to Troy in 1824. In 1806, General Williams made arrangements for building a church, but died before he could carry them into effect. His son (Col. John Williams) and his widow carried out the design, and presented the building to the Asso. Presb. Soc. It was rebuilt in 1826.

WAYNE COUNTY.



This county, named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne, was formed from Ontario and Seneca, April 11, 1823. It lies upon Lake Ontario, w. of the centre of the State; is centrally distant 171 mi. from Albany, and contains 624 sq. mi. A series of bluffs 25 to 75 feet high extends along the lake shore; and from their summits the surface rises in gradual slopes to the lake ridge, a distance of 4 to 5 miles. This ridge is 50 to 200 feet wide on the top, and about 200 feet above the lake. It declines toward the E., and upon the E. border of the co. it can scarcely be traced. The declivity of the ridge upon the s. is 8 to 20 feet; and from its foot the surface gradually slopes upward to the surface of the limestone ridge, which extends

E. and W. through the co. a little N. of the centre, and forms the watershed between Lake Ontario and Clyde River. The summit of this ridge is 140 feet above the lake ridge, 340 feet above the lake, and is about 3 miles wide. It is highest upon the W. border of the co., and gradually declines toward the E. From its southern edge the surface gradually declines to Clyde River and slopes upward from the river to the S. line of the co. South of the limestone ridge are numerous drift ridges extending N. and S., and from one-fourth to one and a half miles in length. The declivities are usually very steep, and the summits 40 to 100 ft. above the surrounding surface. They usually end in an abrupt declivity toward the N., but gradually decline toward the S. They are composed of clay, sand, and gravel, and seem to be deposits from great currents of water. Considerable marshy land extends along Clyde and Seneca Rivers, and also through the co. N. of the lake ridge.

Ganargwa, or Mud Creek, enters the S. W. corner of the co. from Ontario, flows in an irregular but generally easterly course to Lyons, where it unites with the Canandaigua Outlet and forms Clyde River, which continues eastward to the E. bounds of the co., where it discharges its waters into Seneca River. These streams receive from the N., West Red Creek, East Red Creek, and Black Creek, and from the S. numerous small brooks. The streams flowing into Lake Ontario, are Bear, Deer, Davis, Salmon, Thomas, Wolcott, and Big and Little Red Creeks; First, Second, and Third Creeks flow into Great Sodus Bay. The principal indentations upon Lake Ontario are Great Sodus, East, Port, and Blind Sodus Bays. Great Sodus Bay forms an excellent harbor, and two or three railroad projects are contemplated southward from this bay. Crusoe Lake, in the S. E. corner, is the only considerable body of water. The streams, in their course through the drift deposits and lake ridge, have usually worn deep ravines.

¹ When Ticonderoga was abandoned to Burgoyne, the public stores were embarked in 200 bateaux and sent up to this point under the convoy of 5 galleys. They were pursued and overtaken, 3 of the galleys were burned, and nearly all of the stores were destroyed. All the works

at "Skeneborough," were blown up or burned, and the Americans retreated in disorder to Fort Ann. Burgoyne stayed in this place three weeks, while opening a road to Fort Ann. The remains of a battery and block house built about this period, overlooking the lake, are still visible.

The lowest rock in the co. is the Medina sandstone, appearing upon the lake and in the ravines near it. It occupies a strip with an average width of 2 mi., widest at the w., and is much used for building purposes. Next above this is the Clinton group of limestone and shales, extending to the foot of the limestone ridge. Next above is the Niagara limestone, forming the summit ridge, and occupying a strip about 3 mi. in width. South of this is the Onondaga salt group of red and green shales and gypsum, extending to the s. border and occupying nearly one-half the co. The rocks are mostly covered by thick deposits of drift, and are only exposed in the ravines of the streams. Shells, marl, and muck are found in large quantities in the marshy regions. Weak brine and sulphur springs are found in various localities in the Medina sandstone and the red shales of the Odondaga salt group.

The soil derived from the drift deposits is generally a sandy or gravelly loam, with an occasional intermixture of clay. The soil along the lake shore, principally derived from the disintegration of Medina sandstone, is a reddish, sandy loam. At the foot of the mountain ridges, both n. and s., is a strip of very productive clay loam. In the valley of Clyde River the soil is principally a gravelly loam and alluvium. The marsh lands, when drained, are covered deep with a rich vegetable mold, which develops into the most fertile soil in the co.

Agriculture forms the leading pursuit, grain of all kinds, fruit, hops, mint, tobacco, and dairy products,¹ forming the leading staples of its industry. The drying and canning of fruits, and the nursery business are becoming every year more important. This co. supplies a greater amount of dried fruits than any other co. in the State. Extensive establishments have been built, and by the aid of machinery, the fruit is pared, sliced and dried neatly and rapidly. The land devoted to peppermint amounts to thousands of acres, and the great market for oil is at Lyons, where it is monopolized by one house, which controls the prices of this article in the whole country. A crop of mint is set and cultivated the first year on flat muck lands, and is cut for distilling the second and third years, yielding 20 to 25 pounds of oil to the acre; worth \$2.00 to \$5.00 the pound. It is then plowed up, and the land used for other purposes, or replanted. A distillery will use up the mint of a neighborhood, and the price for distilling the oil is about 50 cents a pound. It is put up in 20 pound tin cans, but finally goes to market in 1 pound glass bottles.

The county seat is located at the village of Lyons, near the centre of the co. The courthouse is a fine cut stone building, fronting on Church St. It has an Ionic portico, and is surmounted by a large dome. The jail is a commodious stone building in the w. part of the village. It contains rooms for the jailor's residence, and is one of the best arranged and conducted establishments of the kind in the State. The county clerk's office is a fireproof building, fronting Pearl St., a little s. of the courthouse.

The poor house is 1 mi. from Lyons on a farm of 93 acres, valued at \$18,000. The main building is of stone, 3 stories high, including basement, 45 by 90 feet. The building is old but in good repair. Two brick buildings, 2 stories, each 30 by 60 feet, are provided for the insane, in the construction of which due attention has been given to the wants of this class.

The Erie Canal extends through the s. tier of towns; and along its course are the most populous and thriving villages of the co. The direct branch of the N. Y. & H. R. R. R. between Syracuse and Rochester extends, along the course of the canal, through Savannah, Galen, Lyons, Arcadia, Palmyra, and Macedon. The Sodus Point and Southern R. R. has been projected from the w. side of the Bay to Newark, and thence southward to intersect roads to the coal regions.

The Sodus Bay, Corning and New York R. R. (broad gauge) is designed to run from the head of the Bay southward to Corning, and from thence through Penn. and N. J. to N. Y. The Pennsylvania and Sodus Bay R. R. is designed to be of 3 foot gauge, and is intended to run from Sodus Bay through Clyde, &c., to Waverly, and thence down the Susquehanna into Penn. The Lake Ontario Shore R. R. will extend across the co., and in the eastern part will be thrown back from the lake several miles beyond the direct line on account of deep valleys and navigable bays. All of these routes have solicited and some have received large pledges by way of town bonds, in aid of their construction. A ship canal and railroad route were surveyed many years ago, to connect the "Central" R. R. and Erie Canal with Lake Ontario.

¹ In 1869, there were 12 cheese factories, of which 6 used the milk of 1,915 cows.

The western 9 towns in this co. belonged to the Pultney Estate; the E. part, including Savannah, Galen, and portions of Wolcott and Butler, constituted a portion of the Military Tract. The intermediate portion, except the s. 3 tiers of lots in Rose, were compensation lands granted to the Pultney Estate for the gore between the old and new pre-emption lines. The first permanent settlements were made in 1789, at Palmyra, under the auspices of Gen. John Swift, agent of a company of settlers from Conn.; and at Lyons, under Charles Williamson, agent for the Pultney Estate. From 1790 to 1794, colonies came in from Rhode Island, Long Island, and Maryland. The settlements did not progress with great rapidity for several years, owing to the diseases which prevailed. The fear of Indian hostilities and of British invasion during the war of 1812 greatly retarded settlement. On the return of peace, settlers began to arrive in considerable numbers, principally from New England and Eastern New York. The completion of the Erie Canal gave a new impulse to immigration; and in a few years the flourishing villages of Lyons, Clyde, Palmyra, and Newark were built up along its course. The "Central" R. R., built through the co. in 1852-53, greatly benefited the co. and enhanced the value of the lands.

A regimental camp was formed at Lyons, Oct. 25, 1861, under Col. Dutton, and the 98th Regiment (in part) was formed there. Volunteers enlisted under orders of July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Auburn, where the 111th, 138th, (9th Artillery,) and 160th Regiments were formed in this year. Besides these, parts of the 17th, 27th, 33d, and 75th Infantry, 8th and 22d Cavalry, 1st Veteran Cavalry, 2d Mounted Rifles, and 1st Artillery, were raised in this co.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Arcadia.....	5,319	5,253	5,271	694	546	587	529	628	609	611	534	620	601	592	514
Butler.....	2,338	2,003	2,023	347	129	301	106	336	150	331	114	361	139	300	123
Galen.....	5,340	5,314	5,706	681	404	487	457	593	470	612	448	622	490	559	457
Huron.....	1,966	1,972	2,009	247	159	208	60	333	158	258	150	278	179	266	188
Lyons.....	5,076	5,007	5,115	634	440	437	521	506	594	470	573	479	575	419	534
Macedon.....	2,523	2,472	2,636	376	216	293	246	329	229	327	195	362	226	305	205
Marion.....	2,033	2,136	1,967	393	89	346	91	410	84	377	70	387	86	327	68
Ontario.....	2,320	2,312	2,295	399	150	312	132	408	157	333	146	416	129	324	144
Palmyra.....	4,232	4,225	4,188	500	435	375	419	434	437	472	370	500	363	451	472
Rose.....	2,119	2,209	2,056	316	163	261	151	306	202	304	194	314	189	246	182
Savannah.....	1,910	1,938	1,933	277	136	215	143	275	156	266	177	247	188	224	164
Sodus.....	4,745	4,603	4,631	671	430	569	396	587	478	592	428	628	467	505	467
Walworth.....	2,097	2,179	2,236	311	148	246	167	289	173	352	176	335	147	232	110
Williamson...	2,681	2,571	2,430	430	184	633	102	376	183	347	311	376	102	299	188
Wolcott.....	3,063	3,224	3,224	392	309	310	332	362	353	319	140	868	365	322	412
Total.....	47,762	47,498	47,711	6,668	3,938	5,283	4,050	6,117	4,413	6,021	4,026	6,322	4,423	5,442	4,242

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WAYNE COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed.	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859.	357,556	\$12,271,194	\$1,720,576	\$13,991,775	\$13,991,775	\$27,539 36	\$2,923 45	\$10,392 87	\$24,250 02	0.68
1860.	357,556	12,271,194	1,720,576	13,991,775	13,887,157	27,529 36	32,923 45	10,415 37	42,818 74	0.82
1861.	356,111	12,279,604	1,697,613	13,974,900	13,887,157	27,392 29	21,117 92	10,415 36	43,397 37	0.74
1862.	356,321	12,174,064	1,863,675	14,017,426	16,536,115	46,579 37	23,494 25	12,402 09	66,144 46	0.89
1863.	355,334	12,057,547	2,010,036	14,067,357	16,036,115	58,184 35	24,546 57	12,927 03	66,153 49	1.01
1864.	356,697	12,437,293	2,289,779	14,725,226	17,101,036	177,832 46	265,850 59	12,825 78	76,954 66	3.12
1865.	356,801	12,681,671	1,918,315	14,600,266	15,688,167	136,456 01	288,810 81	11,766 12	61,379 96	3.18
1866.	356,977	12,466,039	2,307,143	14,733,436	15,213,967	93,120 37	176,698 41	11,410 48	73,217 21	2.33
1867.	355,232	12,629,052	1,957,060	14,612,278	15,233,436	86,816 31	85,596 88	19,041 60	96,732 32	1.89
1868.	356,318	12,357,119	2,312,039	14,675,505	15,286,112	61,280 12	85,829 00	19,107 64	69,551 83	1.54
1869.	354,976	13,116,494	1,682,861	14,800,313	15,269,159	49,189 84	49,214 36	19,069 45	66,892 55	2.21
1870.	355,566	13,071,923	1,767,234	14,839,157	14,799,455	60,629 45	45,762 22	18,459 32	80,956 46	1.45

ARCADIA—was formed from Lyons, Feb. 15, 1825. It lies on the s. border of the co., a little w. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling region, broken by drift ridges. Mud Creek flows e. through the town, n. of the centre, and receives several small streams as tributaries.

Newark, (p. o.) was incorp. as a village in 1853, and again April 12, 1864. It also includes **Arcadia**, (p. o.) The latter formerly had a separate charter. Newark was formerly "**Lockville**," from 3 locks at this place. It has a bank, a newspaper office, a² union school with academic department, 11 churches (M. E., Presb., Chr., Bap., Germ., Meth., Episc., Reformed, Univ., Cong. and R. C.) 2 glove and mitten fac., 2 furnaces, a machine shop, 2 tanneries, a carriage factory, ag. implement works, 2 flouring mills, cabinet fac., sash and blind fac., 2 lumber yards, 3 malt houses, &c. Pop. 2,248. There is a large nursery and fruit canning establishment near **Fairville**, (p. o.) 6 mi. n. of Newark, has 2 churches and a few shops. Pop. 154. **Marbletown, Jessups Corners, and Hydeville**, are small villages. There are about 20 peppermint distilleries, a woolen factory, &c., in this town.

The Erie Canal is crossed by an Iron R. R. Bridge in Newark village of 160 ft. in one span. Settlement was begun in 1791, by Joseph Winter and B. Franklin.³ In March, 1849, mysterious noises, attributed to spiritual origin, were heard in the house of a family named Fox, who subsequently attracted great notoriety at Rochester, from "table rapping," &c. It had its run like all new wonders, and was doubtless a fraudulent imposition upon the public. Salt was formerly made in limited quantity from a spring two miles e. of Newark, but not with profit.

BUTLER—was formed from Wolcott, Feb. 26, 1826. It is the centre town on the e. border of the co. Its surface hilly in the central and southern parts and level in the n. w. and n. e. The principal stream in Wolcott Creek, which rises in the n. e. and flowing in a circuitous course, leaves the town near the n. w. corner. Lime is manufactured in the n. part to a limited extent. In the n. w. part, **South Butler**, (p. o.) on the s. line, contains 5 churches, several manufactories and about 300 inhabitants. **West Butler**, (p. o.) contains 10 houses; **Westbury**, in the n. e. corner, partly in the town of Victory, (Cayuga co.,) 1 church and 20 houses. **Butler Centre**, is a hamlet. The first settlement was commenced in 1802.⁴ There are 4 churches in town: M. E., Bap., Disciple, and 2d Advent.

CALEN—was formed from Junius, Seneca co., Feb. 14, 1812. Savannah was taken off 1824. It lies on the s. border of the county, e. of the centre. Its surface is hilly in the

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 375,556. The area of villages is not included in the above column. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	233,603	97,857	331,460
1855	254,452	102,063	356,515
1860	180,237	63,639	243,872
1865	259,508	84,945	344,433

² Newark Courier, weekly. J. Wilson, editor and pub. Size, 28 by 44. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1835.

³ Gilbert Howell and Paul Reese came in in 1795; Samuel Soverhill in 1798; Humphrey Sherman, Reuben Starks, and

John Miller, from Long Island, in 1800; and Ebenezer Smith, soon after. The Lusks came in from Columbia co. in 1806. Jacob, Philip, and Isaac Lusk purchased 1 sq. mi., which is now occupied by the village of Newark. Caleb Tibbette, Stephen Aldridge, Henry Croags, and Cooper Culver settled in 1807; and Dr. A. Hyde, in 1810. The first death was that of a child of B. Franklin, in 1792; the first marriage, that of — Hess and Amy Tibbette, in 1798. Stephen Aldridge kept the first inn, and J. P. Bartlett the first store.

⁴ Peter Mills and Wm. Hallett were early settlers. Seth Cram came in 1807, and John Granby, — Welling, Erastus Hubbard, Abijah Moore, Capt. Willis, Wm. Hallett, Henry Bunnell, Aaron Hoffman, Mrs. Bunce, and Morris Cram, in 1807-10.

ē., but more level in the w. In the s. w. is a large tract of swamp land. Clyde River flows through the town from w. to ē. in a circuitous course. **Clyde**, (p. o.), near the centre, on Clyde River, was incorporated, May 2, 1835. The canal passes through the village; it is also a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. It contains six churches, a high school, two banks, a newspaper office,¹ a glass factory, two papermills, etc. Pop. 2,735. **Marengo**, (p. o.), in the s. part, contains a church and 25 houses; **Lock Berlin**, (p. o.), in the w. part, on the canal, is a small village. **Angells Corners**, in the s. ē., and **Meadville**, in the ē., are hamlets. The first settlement was commenced by Laomi Bedell, in 1800.² The first church, Presb., was organized, July 8, 1814. Borings for salt water in the vicinity of Clyde have been made, but without success. One of these borings penetrated 400 feet, and a weak brine was procured. At first it yielded 20 ounces to the gallon, but it soon became diluted with fresh water. One of the wells emitted inflammable gas; the well was soon filled up.

HURON—was formed from Wolcott, as "*Port Bay*," Feb. 25, 1826. Its name was changed, March 17, 1834. It lies on Lake Ontario, ē. of the centre of the co. A part of Great Sodus Bay lies in the n. w. corner. East Bay, in the n., and a part of Port Bay, in the n. ē., extend into the town. Its surface is rolling, with a general northern inclination. In the w. and n. w., near Great Sodus Bay, are several tracts of swamp lands. The lake shore rises in a series of bluffs, the highest of which—Chimney Bluff—is 175 feet above the lake, and Bay Bluff 120 feet. Several small streams flow n. through the town, the principal of which is Mudge Creek, which empties into East Bay. **North Huron**, (p. o.), **South Huron**, (Huron p. o.), **Port Glasgow**, at the head of sloop navigation on Great Sodus Bay, and **Lummisville**, (p. o.), on the ē. side of the bay, are small villages. The first settlement was commenced by Peregrine Fitzhugh and Wm. Helmus, and some other families from Md., in 1796.³

LYONS—was formed from Sodus, March 1, 1811. Arcadia was taken off in 1825. It lies on the s. border of the co., a little ē. of the centre. Its surface is a moderately rolling region, broken by sand ridges. The Canandaigua Outlet from the s., and Mud Creek from the w., join in the s. part and form Clyde River. **Lyons**, (p. o.), on the canal, at the junction of Mud Creek and Canandaigua Outlet, was incorp., April 18, 1831. It has the county buildings, seven churches; Presb., Luth., M. E., Bap., Episc., Ger. Meth., and R. C., a musical academy, a union school, 3 banks, two newspaper offices,⁴ a furnace, and machine shop, agricultural implement factory, a pottery, 2 breweries, 3 malt houses, a tannery, 2 brick and tile yards, 7 fanning mill factories, 2 planing mills, a steam bending works, a sash and blind factory, steam sawmill, 2 flouring mills, a plaster mill, 20 peppermint distilleries, steam cider mill, and vinegar factory, numerous stores, 5 hotels, and 3,350 inhabitants. It is an important R. R. station.⁵ **Alloway**, on the Canandaigua Outlet, 2 mi. s. of Lyons, has a grist and sawmill, and about 150 inhabitants. **Pilgrim Port**, 2 mi. N. ē. of Lyons, on the old canal, was famous in former times for the "liberal" views of its inhabitants. Here the Shakers and Mormons in turn flourished, and last, an association called "Pilgrims," more recently known as the "Oneida Community," had their origin. Settlement was begun in this town in 1789, by William and Nicholas Stansell, and John Featherly, who located with their families, 12 persons in all, half a mile south of Lyons village.⁶

¹ *Clyde Times*, (Rep.) weekly. James M. Scarritt, ed. and publisher. Size, 23 by 41. Terms \$2.00.

² Among the other early settlers were Nicholas King, David Godfrey, and Isaac Mills, with their families, from Orange co., N. Y., on lot 50, in the s. w. part of the town, in 1801; — Cragher, from Md.; Elias Austin. — Payne, and Capt. John Sherman, in 1804. The first birth was that of Isaac Godfrey, in Feb. 1802; the first death was that of David Godfrey, Oct. 13, 1801; the first marriage was that of Jabez Reynolds and Polly Mills, in 1805. James B. West kept the first store; Major Fred. A. De Zeng, built the first mills, in 1813.

³ Among the other early settlers were Dr. Zenas Hyde, — Knox, and several families from Mass., and Conn., in 1807; Josiah Upson, in 1803; and Norman Sheldon, in 1810. The first birth was that of child of Dr. Hyde; and the first death, that of Mrs. Hale, in 1809. Gardiner Mudge taught the first school, in 1812; Norman Sheldon kept the first inn, in 1810; James Mudge kept his first store, and Eibhu Spencer built the first saw and gristmill, in 1809.

⁴ *Lyons Republican*, (Rep.) weekly. Wm. T. Tinsley, publisher. Size 27 by 41. Terms \$2.00. Established in 1821. *The Wayne Democratic Press*, (Dem.) weekly. Wm. Van Camp, pub. Size 24 by 35. Terms, \$2.00. Begun in Palmyra in 1856; removed to Lyons.

⁵ Besides wheat, barley, oats, and corn, which have always been important products, there were shipped from this place in 1870, 75,000 bbls. of apples, 3,000 bbls. of cider, 3,000 baskets of cherries, 3,000 bushels of onions, 600,000 lbs. of tobacco, and 100,000 lbs. of peppermint oil, 1,800 fanning mills, and 20,000 stone pots were also sold.

⁶ Hon. Charles Williamson, agent of the Pultney estate, began a settlement at Lyons Village, in 1797, through his local agent, Charles Cameron. James Otto came in 1796, and in 1800 he sold out to Wm. Gibbs, who opened the first inn. In 1798, Judge Evert Van Winkle, from N. J., came to Lyons to survey out the village for Williamson. The same year the Rev. John Cole, an ordained elder in the M. E. Church, and Capt. Daniel Dorsey, both from Md., crossed the Alleghenies on horseback, and located lands at Lyons. They afterwards brought in their families, and Mr. Cole officiated as clergyman till his death in 1806. Jno. Perine, Robert Sutton, John Riggs, and others from N. J., and Samuel Bennett, Thomas Bennett, George Carr, James Walters, Richard Jones, and others from Md., settled in 1800. In 1802 Maj. E. Price opened a store and tavern, and in 1806 a post office was established. Major Price served as postmaster from the first to 1848.

MACEDON—was formed from Palmyra, Jan. 29, 1823. It is the s. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and irregular. The valley of Mud Creek extends e. through the s. part. It is drained by Mud and Red Creeks and their tributaries. **Macedon**, (p. o.), a canal village, was incorp. Nov., 1856. It contains 2 churches, several small manufactories and 451 inhabitants. **West Macedon**, (p. o.), is on the canal near the w. line. **Macedon Centre**, (p. o.), is incorp., and contains 3 churches, the Macedon academy. The first settlement was made as early as 1789, by Webb Harwood and Ebenezer Reed.¹ The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1800.

MARION—was formed from Williamson, as "Winchester," April 18, 1825. Its name was changed April 15, 1826. It is an interior town, lying w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is broken by sandy hills and gravelly ridges; the Niagara limestone crops out in the n. part. It is drained by East Red Creek, which flows s. into Mud Creek. Limestone is quarried in the n. part, for building purposes and public works. Near Marion Village is a sulphur spring. **Marion**, (p. o.), in the s. part, contains 4 churches, the Marion Collegiate Institute, several manufactories, and 432 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced in 1796, by Daniel Lovell.² The first church (Presb.) was organized Nov. 1, 1808.

ONTARIO—was formed from Williamson, as "Freetown," March 27, 1807. Its name was changed Feb. 12, 1808. Walworth was taken off in 1829. It is the n. w. corner town of the co., Lake Ontario forming its n. boundary. Its surface is mostly level, with a general inclination toward the lake. It is drained by several streams running n. to the lake, the principal of which are Bear, Deer and Davis Creeks. Between the lake shore and the ridge road are extensive marshes, heavily timbered. Iron ore, in the form of red oxide, is found in large quantities in the Clinton group, extending e. and w. through the centre of the town. Salt was formerly manufactured to some extent. **Ontario**, (p. o.), in the s. e. part; **Ontario Centre**, 2 mi. w.; **Furnace Village**, near the centre, and **Lake Side**, (p. o.), on the lake shore, are small villages. The first settlement was commenced by Freeman Hopkins, from Mass., in 1806.³

PALMYRA—was formed in Jan., 1789. Macedon was taken off in 1823. It lies on the s. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is undulating. Mud Creek flows e. through the town, s. of the centre. Its tributaries are East and West Creeks and several small streams. **Palmyra**, (p. o.), in the s. w. part, was incorp. April 9, 1819, and the acts relating to the village were consolidated April 8, 1861. It is an important canal village, and is a station on the "Central" R. R. It contains 5 churches, the Palmyra Classical and Union School, a bank, a printing office,⁴ and a number of manufactories. Pop. 2,153. **East Palmyra**, (p. o.), a canal and R. R. station in the e. part, is a small village. The first settlement was made by John Swift, in 1789, or '90.⁵ In the winter of 1778-89, John Swift and Col. John Jenkins purchased Tp. 12, R. 2, now Palmyra, and commenced the survey of it in March. During the summer, John Swift moved in the town, and erected a log house and storehouse a little n. of the lower end of Main St., Palmyra. Before the close of the year 1789, Webb Harwood and family, Noah Porter, Jonathan Warner, and Bennett Bates, from Mass., came in. Mr. Harwood settled a little w. of the village. David White and family came in

¹ Israel Delano, from Mass., and David Comstock, settled in the n. part, and Darius Comstock and Jerome Smith in the central part, in 1790. Jacob Gannett, John Gibson, Barnabas Brown, Abner Hill, Adam Kingan, — Spear, Jonathan Warren, Constant Southard, — Reid, Packard Barney, and Philip Woods, from Mass., in 1791. A number of Friends came in 1800 from Penn. and Mass. The first child born was Enoch Gannett, in 1791; the first death was that of David White. Barnabas Reed taught the first school; Wm. Porter kept the first inn, and Jacob Gannett built the first mill.

² — Blakesley and Ezra Phelps settled in 1796. David and Isaac Swezey, in 1797, and Wm. B. Cogswell, from R. I., in March, 1798. The first birth was in the family of David Lovell; the first death, in 1810. David Jennings, and Widow Stiles kept the first inn, in 1799; and — built the first gristmill, in 1801.

³ Among the early settlers were Peter Thatcher and Harry Leavins, who settled on the lake shore, and Noah Fuller, in 1809; Willard Church, Isaac Simmons, John Case, Wm. Middleton, Jared Putnam, David Jennings, and Amos Thayer, from Conn., in 1810. In the s. part, settlement commenced in 1808. Daniel Inman settled at the Corners in 1809; John Edmonds, Samuel Sabin, Abraham Smith, Wm. Billings, Lewis Jones, and Geo. Sawyer, near the same place, soon after. Alfred Town, Nathl. Grant,

and Wm. Greenwood located at West Corners. The first child born was Melissa Hopkins, May 7, 1806. Daniel Inman kept the first inn, in 1811, and Freeman Hopkins built the first sawmill.

⁴ *Palmyra Courier*, (Repub.) weekly. E. S. Averill, ed. and pub. Size 26 by 40. Terms \$2.00. Estab. in 1833.

⁵ *Small Fruit Recorder*, monthly. A. M. Purdy, editor and publisher. 16 pages. Size 28 by 42. Terms 50 cents. Established in 1869.

⁶ The settlers that followed in 1790-91-92, as near as can be ascertained, were Lemuel Spear, David Jackways, Jas. Galloway, Jonathan Willet, the Mattissons, Gideon Duffee, sr., and his sons, Gideon, Edward, Job, Pardon, Stephen, and Lemuel, Isaac Springer, William, James, and Thomas Rogers, John Russell, Nathan Harris, David Wilcox, Joel Foster, Abraham Foster, Elias Reeves, and Luther Sanford. In 1791, "The Long Island Co." through Elias Reeves, A. Foster, Wm. Hopkins, and Luther Sanford, purchased 5,500 acres near East Palmyra, at 25 cents per acre; and the first wheat harvested sold for 25 cents per bushel. The first birth was that of a child of Webb Harwood, in 1790; the first marriage, that of Wm. Wilcox and Ruth Duffee; and the first death, that of David White. Ira Selby taught the first school, in 1793. Dr. Azel Eusworth kept the first inn, and Samuel Colt the first store, at an early day. Jonah Howell built the first mill, 1 mile e. of the village.

in 1790. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1797; Rev. Eleazur Fairbanks was the first pastor. Joseph Smith, the father of the prophet, settled a little s. of Palmyra Village in 1819. The plates of the Mormon Bible were said to have been dug up on a hillside in Manchester, Ontario co., a little s. of the Palmyra line. The Smiths were money diggers, and had previously been digging in this locality for gold. The book was printed at the office of the Wayne Sentinel, Martin Harris, a convert, mortgaging his farm to defray the expense.

ROSE—named from Robert L. Rose, of Geneva—was formed from Wolcott, Feb. 5, 1826. It lies in the interior of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is mostly undulating or level, with drift ridges in the s. e. Several small tracts of swamp land lie in different parts of the town. The streams are small; Mudge, Sherman, and Thomas Creeks are the principal. The highest point is 140 feet above Lake Ontario. Limestone approaches the surface in the n. part, and has been quarried to some extent for lime and for building purposes. **Rose Valley**, (Rose p. o.,) near the centre, contains 3 churches, a steam sawmill, and tannery. **Wayne Centre**, (p. o.,) in the w. part, contains 20 houses; **Glenmark Falls**, in the n. part. **North Rose**, is a p. o., and contains 2 gristmills, 2 sawmills, and 10 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1805, by Caleb Melvin and Alpheus Harman.¹ The first church (M. E.) was organized in 1824.

SAVANNAH—was formed from Galen, Nov. 24, 1824. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is broken by drift ridges in the n., and is low and marshy in the s.; about one-third of the s. part is a woodland marsh, known as Crusoe Island. Seneca River forms the s. part of the e. boundary. Crusoe Lake is a small, shallow body of water near the centre; its outlet, Crusoe Creek, flows into Seneca River. The Galena salt spring in this town was formerly used in the manufacture of salt, but the proportion of saline matter was only about 9 per cent., and it proved altogether unprofitable. This spring was on the west border of the Cayuga marshes. It may be remarked, that no brine has been found in this State w. of these marshes, that were worth the trouble of manufacturing. A tract of about 1,900 acres in the s. e. part is an open marsh, producing coarse grass. **Savannah**, (p. o.,) near the centre, is a station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., was incorporated April 15, 1867. The first settlement was made by Elias Converse and Joseph Mozier, in 1812.²

SODUS—was formed in Jan. 1789. Williamson was taken off in 1802, and Lyons in 1811. It is the central town on the n. border of the co., and is bounded n. by Lake Ontario. A part of Great Sodus Bay lies in the n. e. corner. Its surface in the n. part is mostly level, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. A ridge 140 to 190 feet higher than the surface of the lake passes through near the centre; and s. of this the surface is broken by several ridges extending n. and s. The lake shore varies in height from a low swamp to bluffs 70 feet high. Second and Salmon Creeks are the principal streams. The manufacture of lime is extensively carried on in the s. part; and red sandstone is quarried in the s. w. Red oxide of iron (argillaceous ore) is found 2 mi. w. of Sodus Point. Salt was manufactured in 1831 and 1832. **Sodus**, (pop. 516,) **Sodus Point**, **Sodus Centre**, **South Sodus**, **Alton**, and **Joy**, are p. offices and small villages. At Sodus Point, which is a port of entry, there is a store, a lighthouse, first built in 1825, and rebuilt in 1870. The completion of any or all of the three railroads projected southward from this town, will render it an important business point. The first settlement was made in 1794, under the auspices of Chas. Williamson, agent of the Pultney Estate.³

¹ Among the other early settlers were Milton Salisbury, — Crafts, John Sherman, Joel Bishop, sr., Lott Stewart, Aaron Shepard, Charles Thomas, — Pomeroy, and — Bannister. The first birth was that of a child of Mr. Salisbury, in 1812; the first marriage, that of Hosea G. Lett and Hannah Burnham, in Jan. 1813, and the first death a child of Harvey Gillett, in 1812. Sally Bishop taught the first school, in 1813; and Oliver Wetmore built the first sawmill, in 1812.

² Among the early settlers were Michael Weatherwax, Benjamin Seeley, Garret Burnham, Henry Taylor, Chauncy Ives, John Greer, Abner and Ezra Beckway, Henry Myers, David Cushman, Smith Ward, and Sampson McBane, mostly from Eastern N. Y. The first marriage was that of George Fredenburgh and Sally Converse; the first birth was that of a child of George Fredenburgh; and the first death, that of — Sweetman. Lorin Brown taught the first school, in 1817.

³ Mr. Williamson caused a road to be cut through from Palmyra to Sodus Point in the spring of 1794. During the summer the town was surveyed, an extensive city plan laid out between Salmon Creek and the Point, and within

two years mills were erected on Salmon Creek. A tavern was built at an expense of \$5,000, a pleasure yacht was placed upon the bay; and in roads, surveys, buildings, &c., over \$20,000 was expended. Thomas Little and — Moffat were the local agents of Mr. Williamson. Of all those connected with these premature improvements, but few remained after they were completed. Elijah Brown was an early settler, 4 miles west of the Point, and Amos Richards, 7 miles west. Ammi Ellsworth came from Conn. in 1801, and settled near the Point. Dr. Wm. Nixon Loomis settled at the Point. He built mills and a forge. Colonel Perez Fitzhugh came from Md. in 1803, with his family and slaves,—over 40 persons in all. Dr. Thomas C. Lawson, an Englishman, settled 1 mile from the Point, in 1803. After expending considerable money in attempting to form a settlement, he abandoned the enterprise in 1805. In 1799, besides those already mentioned, there were 25 families in town on roads leading to Palmyra and Lyons. The first church (Bap.) was organized in 1805; Elder Seba Norton was the first settled minister.

Moses and James Sill kept the first inn, at Sodus Point, in the building erected for that purpose by Mr. William-

WALWORTH—named from Reuben H. Walworth, last State Chancellor, was formed from Ontario, April 20, 1829. It is the central town on the west border of the county. Its surface is a high, rolling upland, the ridges being the most elevated land in the county. The Niagara limestone crops out in the n. part, marking its course by a hard, stony surface some rods in width. It is drained n. by several small streams, and southeast by tributaries of Red Creek. **Walworth**, (p. o.,) near the s. e. corner, contains three churches, the Walworth academy, and 362 inhabitants. In the immediate vicinity is an extensive nursery. **West Walworth**, (p. o.,) in the southwest part, contains a church and about 150 inhabitants. **Lincoln**, (p. o.,) is in the n. part. The first settlement was begun about 1800.¹

WILLIAMSON—named after Charles Williamson, first agent of the Pultney estate, was formed from Sodus, Feb. 20, 1802. Ontario was taken off in 1807, and Marion in 1825. It lies on the north of the county, west of the centre, Lake Ontario forming its n. boundary. Its surface is level in the north, with a gentle inclination toward the lake. In the south it rises into low ridges. It is drained by a few small streams that flow north into Lake Ontario. **Pultneyville**, (p. o.,) on the lake shore, a U. S. port of entry in the Genesee District, named from Sir Wm. Pultney, is a small village. **Williamson**, (p. o.,) south of the centre, contains 2 churches, a steam flouring mill, and about 300 inhabitants; **East Williamson**, contains 2 churches, and 20 houses. The first settlement was made in 1803, by Wm. Waters.²

WOLCOTT—named from Oliver Wolcott, of Conn., was formed from Junius, Seneca county, March 24, 1807. Butler, Huron and Rose, were taken off in 1826. It is the n. e. corner town of the co., Lake Ontario forming its north boundary. Its surface is undulating, with a general inclination toward the lake. In several localities are tracts of low marsh land. The streams are Wolcott and Big and Little Red Creeks, and several smaller streams, which flow n. into Lake Ontario. A part of Port Bay is in the n. w. It is not navigable, and is enclosed by high hills. Blind Sodus Bay, in the n. e., and two smaller bays, extend inland from the lake. Iron ore is found in the n. e. part. **Wolcott**, (p. o.,) near the s. w. corner, was incorp. Feb. 24, 1852. It contains four churches, an academy,³ and several flourishing manufactories. A destructive fire occurred, April 12, 1871, destroying 9 stores and several other buildings. Pop. 658. **Red Creek**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part, is incorp., and contains 3 churches, the Red Creek Union Academy, 2 gristmills, several sawmills, a woolen factory, furnace. Pop. 529. The first settlement was made by Jonathan Melvin, sen., on Lot 50, in 1805.⁴

sen. On the evening of June 13, 1813, a party of about 100 English landed at Sodus Point in boats, from the fleet of Sir James Yoe, for the purpose of seizing or destroying what public stores they could find. They were opposed by about 40 Americans, under Capt. Hull, of Lyons. After the first fire the Americans retreated. The enemy burned five houses, and the old Williamson Hotel, owned by Capt. Wm. Wickham. The public flour had been secreted in a ravine and remained undiscovered. The next day a gunboat proceeded up the lake to Nicholas Point and burned a warehouse. The British had 2 killed, and the Americans 1 killed and 1 mortally wounded. The total amount of property destroyed amounted to about \$25,000.

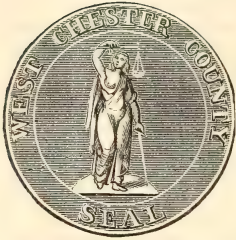
¹ Among the other early settlers were George Millet, in 1802, Daniel Douglass and George Randolph, at West Walworth, Dr. Hurlbut Crittenden, in 1804, Deacon Gideon Hassett, James and Jonathan Hill, Capt. Gilbert, — Hinckley, and John and Marshall Chamberlain. The first death was that of — Green, killed by the fall of a tree, in 1806. The first store was kept by Thos. F. Kempshall.

² Capt. Samuel Throop, Jeremiah Selby, John Holmes, and Alpheus Curtis, came in 1806, Maj. Wm. Rogers in 1807, and Daniel Poppins, Timothy Smith, — Denuing, Andrew Connell, Samuel Ledyard, and Jacob W. Hallett, soon after. The first child born was H. N. Throop, in November, 1807. Maj. Rogers kept the first inn, in 1807; Jos. Colt, the first store. Capt. Samuel Throop and Jeremiah Selby built the first saw and grist mill.

³ The Leavenworth Institute, incorp. 1859. Name from Isaac L., who gave half of the cost.

⁴ Among the other early settlers were Adonijah Church, from Mass., in 1806; Osgood Church and family, in 1807; Dea. Knapp and Lambert Woodruff, in the vicinity of Red Creek, Noadiah Child, in 1811, and Jacob Snyder, with his family of 10 children, in 1813. The first death was that of a son of George Salmon. Obadiah Adams kept the first inn, and Noadiah Child built the first saw and gristmill, in 1814.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.



THIS county was organized Nov. 1, 1683, with its present limits. It lies upon the E. bank of the Hudson, in the S. E. part of the State, and is bounded on the E. by Conn. and on the S. by Long Island Sound. It is centrally distant 105 mi. from Albany, and contains 525 sq. mi. The surface consists of several ridges of hills parallel to the river and separated by valleys. The hills are in two general ranges, the first extending along the river and the second along the Conn. line. They are subdivided into a great number of minor ridges and hills, all extending N. and S. The highest summits are 600 to 1,000 ft. above tide. The valleys, extending N. and S., are continuous, affording ample opportunity for the construction

of roads and railroads; and they are generally bordered by gradually sloping hillsides. The roads that extend E. and W. are a constant succession of ascents and descents, while those from N. to S. are generally level. In some localities the hills are abrupt and rocky. The principal streams are Peekskill Creek, Furnace Brook, Croton, Pocantico, and Neperhan Rivers, and Tibbetts Brook, tributaries of the Hudson; Bronx River, Westchester and Hutchinsons Creeks, Mamaroneck and Byram Rivers, flowing into Long Island Sound; Maharness and Stamford Mill Rivers, flowing E. into Conn.; and Muscoot Creek, Plum Brook, and Titicus, Cross, and Kisko Rivers, tributaries of the Croton. The lakes are small bodies of water scattered through the hilly portions in the northern part. The S. E. portion of the co., along the Sound, is deeply indented with bays and estuaries, which in some places are bordered by extensive marshes. Most of the streams which flow into the Sound afford, by the reflux of the tide, an intermitting hydraulic power which is employed in several places.

The rocks of the co. consist principally of granite and gneiss, of many dissimilar varieties, and of white crystalline limestone. These rocks crop out upon the declivities and summits of most of the hills, affording an abundance of the best kind of building stone. The marble quarries at Sing Sing and other places are extensively wrought, their products affording one of the most valuable exports of the co. Traces of various kinds of ore have been discovered; but all search for profitable metallic veins has proved unsuccessful. Several mineral springs are found in different sections, the principal of which is Chappaqua Spring, 3 mi. E. of Sing Sing. It emits sulphuretted hydrogen and is said to possess useful medicinal properties. The soil, derived principally from the disintegration of the primitive rocks, is light, sandy, and naturally, only moderately productive; but, by a continued process of scientific culture, it has been rendered very fertile. Upon the Hudson and the Sound and in various other localities are drift deposits and alluvium, furnishing a much more productive soil. The agricultural interests of the co. are mostly devoted to the supply of the New York markets, in gardening and fruit raising, fattening cattle, and supplying milk. Brick in immense quantities are manufactured along the Hudson for exportation. Other manufactures are largely carried on in the villages adjacent to New York. A large number of the inhabitants, especially in the southern part of the co., are wholly employed in New York city, having simply their homes in this co., going to their business and returning daily by railroad or steamboat. In the summer months the population is very greatly increased by the temporary sojourn of the city families, who return to their residences in N. Y. for the winter months.

This co. is distinguished for beautiful and picturesque scenery, noticeable in nearly every part. The highlands that border upon the Hudson afford an extended view of that river, the Palisades, and of the hilly country of Rockland and Orange. Along the S. E. border fine views are obtained of the Sound, the numerous green islands along the coast, and the adjacent shores of Long Island. In the interior the landscape is agreeably diversified by hills, dales, and clear, running streams. Many wealthy inhabitants of New York have erected villas and country residences upon the finest sites; and the hills of the co. are now studded with these fine specimens of architectural art. This feature is becoming every year more noticeable, and no season passes without the addition of some new structures worthy of admiration for their elegance and taste.

Within a year or two, plans for the annexation of the whole or a part of this co. to New York have been proposed, but nothing has been accomplished, and there appears at present but very slight prospect that it will be done. Others have proposed to incorporate the numerous adjacent villages near the southern point of the county under one city government, but this is also a question of the uncertain future. The county seat is located at White Plains, where the jail, offices of record and courthouse are located. In 1786, two courthouses were built, one at Bedford and the other at White Plains. Some of the courts are still held at the former place. The public buildings at White Plains are of stone, built in 1856-7, at a cost of \$120,000 and are among the finest in the State. The record offices are fireproof, and the arrangement of the whole is very commodious.

The first courts were held, in colonial times at Westchester, and for a time they were held at Eastchester. The public buildings in White Plains were burned in the revolution.

The poorhouse in this co. is located about midway between the villages of Yonkers and White Plains, on a farm of 165 acres, valued with the buildings at \$47,530. The main building is of stone, 3 stories high, and 80 by 60 feet. The lunatic asylum adjacent, is 2 stories, 50 by 37 feet, the two being connected by another building used as a hospital for women and a department for children. There is also a building arranged as a hospital for men. All the buildings except the main one are of brick and stone, properly warmed in winter, and except the lunatic asylum, well arranged for ventilation. The inmates are strictly classified and the arrangements generally are reported as comfortable, and sufficient. Religious services are maintained on the Sabbath, and schools throughout the year. By an act passed March 10, 1871, the town poor of any town in this co. might be supported at a hospital of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, when established as contemplated by this act.

The "N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R." extends through the western border of the county, near, and for the most part, directly adjacent to the banks of the Hudson. By using the track of the "Spuyten, Duyvil and Port Morris R. R." lately constructed, its passenger trains enter N. Y. city on the Harlem R. R. Bridge and reach the Grand Depot at 42d St., 4th Av. The route extends along the N. bank of the creek and Harlem River, and joins the N. Y. & Harlem R. R., a short distance N. of Mott Haven. The S. D. & P. M. R. R. is designed to afford R. R. connection with Port Morris where ships of the heaviest burthen can come in by way of Long Island Sound, and the facilities for commerce are extensive.

The "N. Y. & Harlem R. R." extends centrally through the county, from Mott Haven northward, through Morrisania, West Farms, Eastchester, Scarsdale, Greensburgh, White Plains, Mount Pleasant, New Castle, Bedford, Lewisboro, and North Salem. It has a branch to Port Morris." The "N. Y. & New Haven R. R." joins the "Harlem R. R." at a point in Eastchester, and extends through that town, Pelham, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and Rye. A R. R. has been made, (but at the time of writing, Nov. 1871—not yet opened,) from Golden's Bridge to Lake Mahopac, across the town of Somers. The "N. Y. and Boston R. R." is under construction, entering from Putnam co. Its final route southward, is not fully settled. The "N. Y. Housatonic and Northern R. R." is projected from White Plains to Brookfield, Conn., 39½ miles, and about 5 miles of the northern end in Connecticut is finished, the rest being under construction. The "N. Y. and North Salem R. R." has been projected from a point between Katonah and Purdy's sta. on the N. Y. & Harlem R. R. and the State line of Connecticut. A R. R. was authorized May 8, 1869, from near the village of Portchester in Rye, to the Harlem River, passing through or near Portchester, Rye, Mamaroneck, Chatsworth, New Rochelle, Pelham, Eastchester, Westchester, West Farms, and Morrisania. Other projects have been mentioned, but their realization is quite uncertain. A Horse R. R. extends from Harlem Bridge, through Morrisania to Tremont and Fordham, about 5 miles. Within a few years many acts have been passed for opening grading and macademizing avenues in the lower part of Westchester co. These improvements have been attended with great expense, usually chargeable upon the towns, and have reference to prospective suburban settlement or the accommodation of villages already laid out and in the course of filling up, in the outgrowth of the great metropolis.¹

¹ These avenues or boulevards, are laid out under the direction of Commissioners, and in several instances special town officers have been created as Receivers of Taxes, &c. By an act of May 11, 1869, the Commissioners of the Central Park were required to cause a survey to be made of

that part of Westchester county, west of the Harlem R. R., and south of the south line of the village of Yonkers, continued westward, and to devise and prepare maps, plans and profiles, showing the place of existing avenues, places, and roads, plans of sewerage, drainage, and water

The principal structures of Croton Water Works, for collecting and transmitting the waters of the Croton River, for supplying the city of New York with pure water, are in this county, and are among the largest and most substantial of their kind in the world. The Croton watershed, in this county and northward, is estimated at 338.75 square miles, and of other available streams, 80 sq. mi. The annual supply furnished by the Croton watershed on Croton dam, is 12,642,000,000 cubic feet, of which but 2,555,000,000 are carried to the city, the remainder running to waste. This area has been carefully surveyed, and available sites for 15 storage reservoirs, having an aggregate surface of 6,500 acres and a capacity for storing 8,303,000,000 cubic feet, have been designated. Considerable sums have been expended in constructing storage reservoirs to supply the prospective wants of the city; but these works are at present suspended. Settlement began within the limits of this co. at an early period in the history of the New Netherland. When first known to the whites, the county was occupied by several bands of the Mohegan Indians, who were tributary to the Five Nations.¹

During the Revolution this county was the scene of many important events, and being for most of the time the middle ground between the opposing armies, it was alternately overrun by each, while it was protected by neither.² From the Revolution down to the present, the history of the county has been that of steady progress in wealth and resources, largely due to its proximity to the great metropolis, and its close connection with its business and its growth; and though at times, ill advised speculations may have brought ruin to particular individuals, or disappointment to certain localities, the general advance in prosperity has been upon the whole substantial. The troops raised in this county during the late war were as follows: The 17th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. was mostly raised in Westchester co. in 1861, for the service of the United States. Sing Sing was designated, July 7, 1861, as the recruiting rendezvous for volunteers enlisted in the 8th Senatorial District, but the location was afterwards changed to Yonkers. The 135th Regiment, N. Y. Vols., (6th Artillery,) and a part of the 172d (consolidated) Regiment were raised at Yonkers in the summer of 1862, this place being adopted instead of Sing Sing as the rendezvous for enlistments in the 8th Senatorial District. Parts of the 17th, 27th, 32d, 38th, and 95th volunteers; of the 4th and 16th cavalry, and of the 6th Artillery, were also raised in this co. Yonkers was designated, Nov. 7, 1862, as a rendezvous under the draft ordered in August, and was to receive from Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess, Sullivan, and Ulster counties, but the draft was suspended, Dec. 3d, of that year.

supply, and for the improvement of the Harlem River and Spuyten Duyvil Creek, &c. A report of their proceedings was to be made to the next legislature, and they were authorized to enter lands and premises for the purpose of making surveys. Their powers were to cease Jan. 1, 1871. Should they locate a bridge or carriage way over the High Bridge, the Croton Board was directed to prepare one. The expenses of this survey were to be paid by the treasurers of New York and Westchester counties, and in the latter to be assessed upon the towns of Yonkers, West Farms, and Morrisania, which were included in it, and were to be most benefited by it.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in pursuance of this Act, made a report March 24, 1870 (Senate Doc. 76,) showing progress upon the survey, and recommending certain improvements, viz.:

1. A bridge or tunnel to connect Seventh Avenue, New York, with Central Avenue, Westchester co.
2. A suspension bridge 2,000 feet north of the High Bridge, to connect the high grounds on each side.
3. A bridge or tunnel across or under the river, near the s. side of Sherman Creek, and across the river at the northerly line laid out for the Kingsbridge bridge, up the hill towards Fordham, and another from the suspension bridge, in an easterly direction, to connect with Central Avenue, and to extend as much further as future examinations might show desirable.

The plans of the Commissioners appear to have conflicted with those of separate Com's previously appointed, and their system of drainage and improvement, was thought to require an extension of their district east of the Harlem R. R. The Department of Public Parks of the city of N. Y., upon whom by a change in the departments the duties of the Croton Board had devolved, were by an act passed May 19, 1870, empowered to make certain improvements and surveys therein particularly specified. The surveys are understood to be in progress, but the structures altogether a business for the future.

¹ During the English colonial period several large patents with extensive privileges were granted, the principle of which were as follows:

Cortlandt Patent, granted June 17, 1697, to Stephanus Van

Cortlandt, with an annual quitrent of 40 shillings. It included the present towns of Cortlandt, Yorktown, Somers, and North Salem. It was represented in the Colonial General Assembly.

Philipsburgh Patent, granted June 12, 1703, to Frederiek Philips, at an annual quitrent of £4 12s. It included the present towns of Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, and Ossining. This was forfeited by the attainder of its proprietor in the Revolution, and all the rights then vested in them were seized by the State.

Pelham Patent, granted Oct. 25, 1687, to John Pell, and included the present town of Pelham and a part of New Rochelle.

Fordham Patent, granted in 1671 to John Archer, and included 1,253 acres in the present town of West Farms.

Searsdale Patent, granted March 21, 1701, to Caleb Heath cote, subject to an annual quitrent of £5. It included the present towns of Searsdale, New Castle, North Castle, and a part of White Plains.

The Borough of Westchester, established by patent April 16, 1696, having previously enjoyed certain rights by charter. It included the towns of Westchester, West Farms and Morrisania, and was represented in the General Assembly. It had a Mayor's Court, and other powers not usually enjoyed by towns.

² Two noted classes of brigands infested the county, professing to be partisans of one or the other, but like destitute of principles and equally addicted to plunder. In these the "Cowboys" professed to be Tories, and the "Skinners" were nominally Whigs. They often operated in concert; the former for example bringing contraband goods from New York, to exchange for property plundered by the latter, and if necessary to keep up appearances, a mock battle would occur, and the goods captured would be openly carried home as a prize lawfully won in war. In this manner also provisions from the country would find their way to the city. Between the lines of the two armies the spies and scouts of each had their rendezvous and their friends, and in this middle ground, the noted Andre was arrested, on his return toward New York, where he supposed himself past all danger, and among his friends. The southern part of this co. was taxed \$2,000 by an act of May 6, 1784, to pay Revolutionary expenses.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas, Bell, and Breckenridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Bedford.....	3,639	3,465	3,697	447	281	320	274	421	336	471	309	471	371	365	271
Cortlandt....	10,074	9,393	11,694	716	801	597	703	820	819	912	712	1,072	1,070	1,066	890
East Chester..	5,562	5,615	7,491	229	535	303	450	357	547	416	505	498	782	423	630
Greenburgh...	8,929	8,463	10,790	498	744	332	704	606	826	595	702	744	1,047	593	887
Harrison.....	1,413	1,360	787	97	101	96	84	111	104	96	71	92	106	118	107
Lewisburgh...	1,885	1,653	1,601	290	114	414	96	363	102	298	86	271	100	209	91
Mamaroneck...	1,351	1,393	1,403	65	126	86	92	88	113	76	103	109	143	80	104
Morrisania....	9,245	11,691	19,610	494	812	368	804	575	1,097	523	1,074	822	1,722	658	1,530
Mt. Pleasant.	4,517	4,309	5,210	314	431	223	434	302	509	353	458	395	560	345	468
New Castle....	1,817	1,579	2,152	242	121	177	161	244	170	253	149	267	150	242	149
New Rochelle..	3,519	3,968	3,915	145	309	161	340	231	373	232	351	277	410	250	372
North Castle..	2,487	2,198	1,996	245	215	158	216	226	193	195	199	210	222	190	177
North Salem.	1,497	1,522	1,794	235	80	233	101	237	170	247	72	262	81	193	68
Ossining.....	6,766	6,223	7,798	421	575	381	527	441	590	495	592	618	732	519	804
Pelham.....	1,025	1,043	1,792	26	106	32	113	51	126	29	93	69	148	45	90
Poundridge...	1,471	1,299	1,194	185	143	116	145	155	146	145	134	...	...	125	117
Rye.....	4,447	4,675	7,150	317	467	239	413	337	470	309	345	309	567	367	511
Searsdale.....	548	557	517	31	36	25	56	39	52	34	44	43	25	35	...
Somers.....	2,012	1,695	1,721	142	161	107	137	177	150	187	134	211	162	161	139
Westchester..	4,250	3,926	6,015	137	393	131	340	201	363	160	338	232	466	199	469
West Farms...	7,096	7,333	9,372	381	525	278	450	470	505	356	513	556	855	356	673
White Plains..	1,846	2,122	2,630	126	201	103	199	138	229	157	210	172	239	198	300
Yonkers.....	11,848	12,756	11,997	666	663	603	756	867	1,111	840	849	1,172	1,515	1,080	1,105
Yorktown.....	2,231	2,558	2,625	223	246	212	271	255	264	223	258	261	281	241	244
Total.....	89,497	101,197	124,989	6,771	8,126	5,555	7,866	7,616	9,310	7,519	8,293	9,398	11,945	8,041	10,361

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been completed by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	280,141	\$33,776,368	\$6,711,303	\$40,487,671	.....	\$87,651 32	\$60,000 00	\$30,759 56	\$71,772 26	0.62
1860..	280,141	33,776,368	6,711,303	40,487,671	\$41,012,725	87,651 32	60,000 00	30,759 54	126,455 91	0.74
1861..	280,193	34,399,592	6,850,937	41,250,529	41,185,977	82,657 18	59,096 35	31,509 54	131,269 77	0.73
1862..	280,193	34,399,592	6,850,937	41,250,529	41,685,997	82,657 18	59,096 35	30,889 50	164,743 99	0.82
1863..	280,256	34,575,139	6,763,924	41,343,063	41,685,997	109,391 57	109,226 28	31,264 50	177,165 49	1.03
1864..	273,473	35,543,707	7,829,351	43,373,058	43,767,924	389,966 72	181,779 63	32,825 94	196,956 66	1.83
1865..	273,743	35,543,707	7,829,351	43,373,058	45,797,919	389,966 72	181,779 63	34,348 44	179,194 96	1.71
1866..	273,374	37,882,765	7,303,638	45,186,403	44,971,213	260,996 58	251,266 38	33,728 41	216,423 96	1.74
1867..	278,827	39,387,155	7,557,506	47,444,661	48,186,403	509,079 68	125,000 00	60,233 00	305,933 66	2.08
1868..	278,827	39,387,155	7,557,506	47,444,661	50,094,661	509,079 68	125,000 00	62,618 33	227,930 73	1.85
1869..	278,529	42,069,998	7,838,654	49,928,652	52,678,652	410,463 47	392,578 49	65,848 32	230,469 10	2.09
1870..	278,529	45,602,201	7,709,512	53,311,713	59,928,652	661,317 37	329,688 18	74,910 82	360,340 22	2.38

BEDFORD—named from Bedfordshire in England, whence some of its settlers came, was first formed under Connecticut, in May, 1697. Its rights were confirmed by New York in April, 1704; and it was fully organized as a town March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is elevated and broken by small hills and valleys, and is almost entirely available for agricultural purposes. Croton River forms part of the N. boundary; Mahaness River flows through a small portion of the S. part; and Cross River flows through the N. E. corner. Byram Lake lies on the S. border. **Bedford**, (p. o.), S. E. of the centre, is surrounded by hills, one of which on the N. retains its Indian name of "*Aspetong*." The village has been since the Revolution a half shire town, although

¹The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 290,527. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	223,533	55,228	278,761
1855	209,147	81,548	291,095
1860	234,071	25,073	259,144
1865	193,067	67,415	260,482

most of the county business has been transferred to White Plains.¹ **Bedford Station**, (p. o.), on the Harlem R. R., is a hamlet. **Katonah**, (p. o.), on Cross River, near its junction with the Croton, is a small village with 2 churches. **Mount Kisco**, (p. o.) a station on the Harlem R. R., on the w. border of the town, contains about 250 inhabitants and 4 churches. **Whitlockville**, is a station on the Harlem R. R. near the n. border. The town was included in the territory known as Rippowans, and it was mostly included in a purchase made July 1, 1640, by Nathan Turner, for New Haven, and sold the same year by the latter to Andrew Ward, Robert Coe, and 20 others, for £33. Privilege of plantation was granted under the present name May 11, 1682, by the General Court, at Hartford. In 1690, there were 31 proprietors living in the town.² Various Indian purchases were made, the last of which was July 24, 1703. There are 3 Meth. Ep., 3 Prot. Ep., 1 Bap., 2 Presb., 1 R. C., and 1 Friends churches in this town.

CORTLANDT—named from the original patentee—was formed as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Hudson, in the n. w. corner of the co. Its surface is broken and hilly. The ranges of hills generally extend n. and s. and are separated by narrow valleys. The declivities are often steep and nearly precipitous. Anthony's Nose, on the n. line, 1,228 feet above the river, is the highest land in the co. It derives its name from the resemblance of a human profile at a certain point of view. Although very broken, the surface generally is susceptible of cultivation. The principle streams are Croton River, flowing across the s. part, Furnace Brook, Peekskill Hollow Creek, and Gregory's Brook. Among the mountains are found a variety of interesting minerals.³ Brick is extensively manufactured in vast quantities. **Peekskill**, (p. o.) upon Peekskill Bay, in the n. w. part of the town, was incorp. April 17, 1816. It is situated in an elevated valley surrounded by heights which afford extensive views of the river. It is the seat of the Peekskill Academy, a convent,⁴ several flourishing schools, a National bank of \$200,000 cap., 2 newspaper offices,⁵ an iron furnace, stove works, plow factory, and other important manufactories. It is connected by a steam ferry with Caldwell's Landing, and daily steamers with New York. It is a station upon the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Pop. 6,560. **Verplancks Point**, (Verplanck p. o.) upon the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the town, was laid out in 1836. It contains a church, steamboat landing, several important brick manufactories, and 1,500 inhabitants.⁶ **Croton**, (Croton Landing p. o.) is a railroad station, and manufacturing village, in the s. part of the town. **Crugers**, (Boscobel p. o.) is a landing and railroad station, 4 mi. s. of Peekskill, with an extensive brick yard in the vicinity. **Annsville**, is a small village on Peekskill Creek. **Cortlandville**, near the Van Cortlandt mansion, is a small village. **Oregon**, is on the line of Putnam co. **Mount Airy**, e. of Croton, is a hamlet. **Croton Point**,⁷ is a peninsula in the s. part of the town, devoted chiefly to vineyards. **Montrose**, is a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Just above this place, there is an arrangement by which railroad trains may take in water without stopping. It consists of a trough of water many rods long, between the rails, and into which a conducting tube is dropped as the train passes. The mouth of the conductor being turned forward, receives the water, and the momentum of the train drives it up into the reservoir of the "tender." Daniel Birdsall, Nathaniel Brown, Joseph Travis, and Capt. Isaac Conklin, settled at Peekskill, in 1764.⁸

¹ The village was burned in the Revolution by a party of British light horse, on their route to Fairfield Conn. By an act passed April 11, 1765, courts were ordered to be held in the Presb. church, until the courthouse should be rebuilt, or till the further order of the Legislature.

² Among the families who settled in this town at an early period, were those named Green, Miller, Holme, Roberts, Ambler, Clark, Ayers, Wescott, Simpkins, Mead, Webb, Clason, and Higgins. Tradition locates in this town the scene of a bloody engagement fought in February, 1644, between the Dutch and Indians, in which five hundred of the latter perished.

³ Among these minerals are epidote, spheue, and sulphate of barytes. In opening the railroad tunnel through Anthony's Nose, beautiful flat hexagonal crystals of calcite were found.

⁴ The Convent of the Missionary Sisters, of the 3d Order of St. Francis, numbers about 50 inmates.

The Academy of Our Lady of Angles, is a large wooden building near the river, south of the village. It has 25 pupils.

⁵ *Highland Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly; Ezra J. Horton, editor and publisher. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1845.

Advertiser, (Repub.) weekly; Anderson & Bullock, editors and proprietors. Size, 28 by 42. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1861.

⁶ Named from the family of Verplancks, former owners. This point lies opposite Stony Point; and upon it, Fort La Fayette was erected during the Revolution. King's Ferry, a part of an important military route, was between the two points. The first was captured by the enemy, under Sir Henry Clinton in person, June 1, 1779, but was abandoned Oct. 21 of that year. Col. Livingston held command of this place in 1790, at the time of Aaron's treason; and the headquarters of Gen. Washington were located here for some time. This locality was called by the Indians "Meannagh," and was sold to Stephanus Van Cortlandt in 1683, with the lands e. called "Appanagh-pogh." A small creek s. was called "Tammocsis." The purchase was confirmed by patent, with a grant of 2 bushels of wheat. About 1734 it was held by John Lent, at an annual rent of one pepper-corn.—*Bolton's Hist.*, I, 94.

⁷ Formerly "Teller's Point."
⁸ The first store was built by Daniel Birdsall, in the vicinity of the Middle Dock. Capt. Swin is said to have sailed the first sloop from Pemart's Dock, in 1773.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 62. Many stirring events of the Revolution

EAST CHESTER—anciently "*Hutchinsons*" or "*The Ten Farms*," was organized as a town March 7, 1788, although it has been known by this name since 1666. It is an interior town, lying in the s. part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges extending n. and s., and separated by narrow valleys. Bronx River, forming the n. boundary, and Hutchinsons or East Chester Creek, forming a portion of the e. boundary, are the principal streams. Marble is extensively quarried along the w. border; it is of the magnesian or dolomite variety, and has been used extensively upon public buildings in N. Y., Brooklyn, New Orleans, &c. The Harlem R. R. extends along the valley of the Bronx, and the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. crosses the s. part of the town, at nearly right angles to the hills, requiring heavy cuttings and embankments. A portion of the territory of the town is public land, under the management of trustees. **East Chester**, (p. o.), is at the head of sloop navigation on Hutchinson Creek. **Mount Vernon**, (p. o.), a station at the junction of the Harlem and N. H. R. R., was incorp. Dec. 13, 1853. It contains 5 churches, 2 newspaper offices,¹ and 2,700 inhabitants. The Waterbury Farm School, near Mount Vernon, is a Lutheran charity and was placed by act of April 14, 1839, under the supervision of the Deaconess Institution of that church. **West Mount Vernon**, contains 1,200 inhabitants;² **East Mount Vernon**, 500 inhabitants; and **Waverly**, and **Washingtonville**, are suburban villages, inhabited principally by men doing business in New York. **Bronxville**, (p. o.), on the line of Yonkers, is a R. R. station. **Tuckahoe**, (p. o.), is a R. R. station, near the marble quarries. **Burpos Corners**, is a small settlement, on the n. border. This town appears to have been a favorite residence of the natives; and when first settled by the whites it contained traces of former occupation. The Indian title was acquired in 1654, and confirmed in 1654, 1666, and 1700. Thos. Pell, the purchaser, granted it to James Eustis and Philip Pinkney, of Fairfield, Conn., and their associates. In 1665, 26 persons signed a covenant for the security of their mutual rights.³ The settlers were incorp. by patent March 9, 1666,⁴ and for many years were engaged in a controversy with Westchester, concerning the bounds of their grant. A house was fortified in Oct., 1675, as a place of refuge from Indians. The first schoolhouse was agreed upon in 1683, and the site has ever since been occupied for this purpose. A town house was voted in 1685. East Chester was celebrated for the interest it took in behalf of Leisler.⁵ The Cong. church of this town was formed in 1665, and a place of worship was built about 1700. The town suffered greatly in the Revolution, from its being the middle ground between the opposing armies. A farm of 252½ acres was granted in this town to David Williams, one of the captors of Andre, June 16, 1783. He afterwards removed to Schoharie co., where he died.

GREENBURCH—from the Dutch "*Greinburgh*," or *Graintown*,⁶ was formed as a town March 7, 1788. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is much broken by hills parallel to the Hudson, and separated by narrow valleys, through which flow several streams, the principal of which is Neperhan or Sawmill Creek. Hudson River forms the w. boundary, and Bronx River the e. Several marble quarries are worked

occurred in this vicinity, and the country suffered much from the enemy's incursions. In March, 1777, Col. Bird landed with 500 men, and the few Americans stationed here fired the storehouses and retired. In Sept. 1777, the whole village was sacked and burned. Edmund Palmer, a tory spy, was hanged on Gallows Hill, 2 miles s. of the village; and Daniel Strang, another spy from the enemy, was executed upon a pear tree near the present academy. John Faulding, one of the captors of Andre, was a native of this village, and received from the State a farm in this town. His remains repose in the Episcopal graveyard, 2 miles n. of this village, where a neat monument was erected, at the expense of the corporation of New York, in 1827; and the work was completed with imposing ceremonies Nov. 23d of that year. Gen. Pierre Van Cortlandt formerly resided 2 miles s. of Peekskill; and at this place Gen. McDougal posted his advance guard when the enemy took possession of Peekskill in March, 1777. East of the Van Cortlandt mansion stands St. Peter's Church, an old, dilapidated building, erected in 1767. The united parishes of St. Peter's and St. Philip's were endowed by Col. Beverly Robinson, and the title was confirmed March 27, 1794. The property has been sold by order of Court of Chancery, and the avails equally divided between the two churches.

¹ *Chronicle*, weekly. Joseph S. Weed, editor and proprietor. Size 19 by 26 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1869.

² *Westchester County Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly. C. A. D. Meyerhoff, editor and publisher. Size, 24 by 32 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1870.

³ *West Mount Vernon*, (including W. Mt. Vernon and Central Mt. Vernon, was incorp. May 5, 1869.

⁴ Thos. and Richard Shute, Nathaniel and John Tompkins, Thos. and John A. Phinney, Joseph Johns, John and Moses Hoitt, James Eustis, Daniel Godwin, Wm. Squire, David Osborn, John Godding, Samuel and John Drake, John and Moses Jackson, Nathaniel White, Wm. Haddon, John Gay, Richard Hoadley, Henry Fowler, John Emory, and John Clarke were the signers of this agreement.

⁵ Philip Pinkney, James Eustis, and Wm. Hudson were named in this patent; and these persons resigned their trust to the inhabitants soon after.

⁶ *Bolton's Westchester*, I. 135.

⁷ In some early deeds it is called "*Lawrence's Plantation*;" and by the Indians, *Weckquaskeek*, *Weckquasqueek*, *Wiequeshook*—in pure Algonquin, *Weckquasqueek*, the place of the bark kettle.—*Bolton's Hist. Westchester Co.*, I. p. 163. This town was inhabited by a powerful tribe of Indians known as the Wick-quas-quecks, called by the English Wickers Creeks, and until the middle of the last century the natives were numerous. A cold blooded murder of an Indian was avenged 20 years afterward by his nephew, in Sept. 1691. The Dutch attempted to retaliate, but without success. In Feb. 1641, the Molawks made a descent upon these Indians, who fled to the Dutch for protection. The soldiers of the fort by night crossed to New Jersey, where the Indians had assembled, and wantonly butchered nearly 100; and 30 were murdered at Corlears Hook. This barbarity aroused 11 tribes to vindictive war, in which the Dutch settlements around Fort Amsterdam were laid waste. A peace was agreed upon April 22, 1643, but was not fully established for many years.

near the Hudson. **Hastings**, (Hastings upon Hudson p. o.,) near the s. w. corner, a station on the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and a steamboat landing, contains 2 churches, a steam sugar refinery, and other manufactories. **Dobbs Ferry**,¹ (p. o.,) a station on the R. R. and a landing on the river, contains 4 churches and about 1,500 inhabitants. **Irvington**,² (p. o.,) a sta. on the R. R. and a landing on the river, contains 3 churches and about 1,000 inhabitants. **Tarrytown**,³ (p. o.,) on the N. border, a steamboat landing and a station on the R. R., contains 9 churches, a national bank, a newspaper office,⁴ and a great number of fine residences. **Harts Corners**, (p. o.,) a station on the Harlem R. R., is a small village. **Middletown**, is a settlement below Tarrytown; **Halls Corners**,⁵ (Elmsford p. o.,) a neighborhood in the N. part; **Ashford**, a settlement 3 mi. below; **Abbottsville**, a locality near Dobbs Ferry; and **Greenville**, a neighborhood in the s. part. The first Indian purchase was made in 1649. In 1662 Connecticut bought all the Indian lands w. to the North River, and in 1681-82-84 Frederick Philipse bought the lands now included in this and other towns which, by Patent of 1693, were formed into the Philipsburgh Manor. In 1779 they were forfeited by the attainer of Col. F. Philipse and sold for small sums to the former tenants,⁶ under a pre-emption clause in the general act of May 12, 1784, for the sale of confiscated estates. The census reports 9 churches in town.

HARRISON⁷—was formed March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, near the E. border, s. of the centre of the co., its N. E. corner touching the line of Conn. Its surface is generally level. Blind Brook⁸ forms a part of the E. boundary, and Mamaroneck Creek a part of the w. Rye Pond⁹ lies on the N. border, and St. Mary's Pond on the w. **Harrison**, a sta. on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., and **Purchase**, are p. offices. The "N. Y. & Housatonic R. R." is projected across this town. The census shows a falling off of the population from 1,380 in 1865, to 787, in 1870.¹⁰ The first settlement commenced at an early period. In this town there are 2 Friends' meeting houses,¹¹ a Meth. and R. C. church.

LEWISBORO—named from John Lewis, a prominent citizen, was formed, March 7, 1788, as "**Salem**." Its name was changed to "**South Salem**," April 6, 1806, and to its present name, Feb. 13, 1840. It lies on the E. border, near the N. E. corner, and forms the eastern angle of the co. Its surface is much broken and in places mountainous. Croton River forms its w. boundary. Cross River flows through a small portion of the central southern part. Waccaback Lake (212 acres) and North and South Ponds are in the N. part, and Cross Pond is on the line of Poundridge. **South Salem**, (p. o.,) in the E. part, is a scattered village. **Cross River**, (p. o.,) in the s. corner, has several manufactories. **Coldens Bridge**, (p. o.,) is a station on the Harlem R. R., at a point where a railroad from Lake Mahopac joins. **Vista**, (p. o.,) in the s. E. corner, is a small settlement. **Lewisboro**, (p. o.,) is in the s. part. Settlement was commenced under the authority of Connecticut, at an early period. This region was the scene of several Revolutionary incidents.

MAMARONECK¹²—was recognized as a town, March 7, 1788. It lies upon Long Island Sound, in the s. E. part of the co. Its surface is broken by low ridges of gneiss, generally extending N. and S. Mamaroneck Creek, forming the E. boundary, and its tributary, Sheldrake Creek, are the principal streams. The coast is deeply indented by several bays,

¹ Named from a family of this name who were early settlers and kept a ferry. The first interview between Arnold and Andre was to have taken place here; but, for some reason, it did not. The British commissioners sent up to obtain Andre's release had their interview here with Gen. Greene. Gen. Washington and Gov. Clinton here met Gen. Tarleton at the close of the war, in 1783.

² Named from Washington Irving, whose quaint Dutch home-stead, "Sunny Side," is a short distance above. The village was formerly called "Deermans," or "Deermans Landing."

³ From "Tarwe" wheat; and, by the natives, Alipconck, or Place of Elms. By an act of May 1, 1796, a tract of 2 acres for a burial place, 100 acres for a glebe to the Ref. Prot. D. church, and 17 acres to the Prot. E. church, were confirmed. The village is pleasantly situated opposite the widest part of the Tapan Zee. The site of Andre's capture marked by a handsome monument, dedicated Oct. 7, 1853, is about three-fourths of a mi. s. E. from the station.

⁴ *Tarrytown Argus*, weekly, James H. Smith, editor and publisher. Size 26 by 33 inches. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1863.

⁵ Near the Presb. church is the monument to Isaac Van Wart, one of the capturers of Major Andre,—erected by the citizens of the co., June, 1829.

⁶ Among these were families named Van Tassel, Van

Wart, Odell, Lawrence, Post, Archer, Hart, Acker, Dyckman, and Requa.

⁷ Sometimes called "Harrisons Precinct," or "The Purchase." Prior to 1774 it formed one of the six precincts of Rye Parish.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 246. It was named from John Harrison, who purchased it from the Indians Feb. 1, 1695, and confirmed to Wm. Nicholls, John Harrison, and others, June 25, 1696. It was formed a separate precinct by act of March 9, 1774.

⁸ Called by the Indians Mockquams.

⁹ This pond covers 210 acres, and abounds in pickerel. It discharges into Bronx River; and it was at one time proposed to take this water to supply New York City.

¹⁰ The Supervisor of this town, in a letter to the publishers, says that is not the true fact, and adds: "I have been informed by quite a number of persons that the assistant marshal never visited this place."

¹¹ One of these was built before the Revolution, and was used by the Americans during the war as a hospital.

¹² Pronounced both Mam-a-ro-neck and Man-a-ro-neck. The latter is more generally used, and is often contracted to "Mor-neck" or "Mar-neck," in common speech. It has been variously written Momoronack, Mamarinck, and Momoronuck. It has been by some supposed to signify "the place of rolling stones."—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 262. There was an Indian chief of this name, who resided upon the Croton.

which divide it into numerous peninsulas and headlands. **Mamaroneck**, (p. o.,) near the head of Mamaroneck Bay, is partly in Rye. It contains 3 churches; Prot. E., R. C. and M. E. **Orienta**,¹ **Washingtonville**, **Chatsworth**,² and **Hickory Grove**, are small villages. **Kelloggsville**, is on the line of New Rochelle. The Indian title was obtained in 1640 and in 1662. John Richbell received a ground brief from the Dutch, and letters patent from Gov. Lovelace, Oct. 16, 1668, to three necks of land, at a quitrent of eight bushels of winter wheat. In 1700, Caleb Heathcote acquired title to most of the eastern neck, with other lands, which was confirmed, March 21, 1701. A portion descended in marriage to J. De Lancey, afterward Governor of the colony, and ancestor of the late Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York. Settlement began about 1660; and the village of Mamaroneck is one of the most ancient in the co.³

MORRISANIA⁴—was formed from West Farms, Dec. 7, 1855. It lies in the southern point of the co., directly opposite, the principal thoroughfares leading from New York city. Its surface is broken by several low ridges running n. and s. It is nearly or quite all laid out into village plats, with numerous villages having distinct names, and together reporting in 1870, 19,609 inhabitants, being an increase of 10,413 in 10 years. By an act passed, April 22, 1864, this town was divided into four wards, in each of which 3 trustees are elected for a term of two years, at the same election as that for supervisor. The supervisor is by virtue of his office, also a trustee. The board thus elected are a body corporate, act as town auditors, a board of health, etc., and have special powers, unlike those of town offices generally, but much like those of village trustees. The act was amended, May 6, 1870, and additional powers given. The board was allowed, March 4, 1870, to borrow \$15,000 to pay off a debt for a town hall, for which \$40,000 had been previously authorized. The town forms a single school district, under a board of education. **Morrisania**, (p. o.,) is a village and station in the N. E. part.⁵ **Mott Haven**,⁶ (p. o.,) opposite Harlem. **Port Morris**, upon the East River, with fine commercial advantages. **Wilton**, **East Morrisania**, **Old Morrisania**, **West Morrisania**, **South Melrose**, **East Melrose**, **Woodstock**, **Claremount**, **Eltona** etc., are localities with more or less distinct boundaries, but without municipal organization. The town is connected with New York by a magnificent iron bridge, with a draw, affording double passage for vessels. A street railroad from the bridge affords communications with villages of the interior, and many fine improvements are projected. At East Morrisania is a convent of Ursuline nuns, with an academy. It has about 50 inmates and 100 pupils. There are nearly 20 churches in this town. The history of this town extends far back in the colonial period.⁷

MOUNT PLEASANT—was formed March 7, 1788. Ossining was taken off in 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the co. Its surface is broken by high ridges, the principal of which are Buttermilk and Chappaqua Hills. Bronx River forms the E. boundary; and Neperhan and Pocantico Rivers flow obliquely across the town. There are several marble quarries in town. **Pleasantville**,⁸ (p. o.,) near the N. line, contains 2 churches, Episc. and Meth. **Unionville**, (Neperan p. o.,) is a station upon the Harlem R. R. **Tarrytown**, (p. o.,) upon the Hudson, in the s. w. corner, is mostly in Greenburgh. **Beekmantown**, on Pocantico River, has 2,206 inhabitants. **Sleepy**

¹ Formerly called "Mamaroneck Point," "Great Neck," and "De Lanceys Neck." The eastern part of this neck is called Seamans Point, from Giles Seamans, former owner. The natives called it Waumauick. The modern name "Edgewater" has been applied to this place. The western part is called "Long Beach Point."

² Near this place is a rocking stone, estimated to weigh 150 tons, which may be moved by the hand.

³ The town records date back to 1697; they were suspended from April, 1776, to April, 1785. During this period numerous events of historical interest occurred in this town. The day before the battle of White Plains, Colonel Smallwood surprised and cut off a large body of the enemy under Major Rogers, stationed upon Nelson Hill. Colonel White, of the Continental army was overtaken near this place by Lient. Hickford, and some thirty stragglers, who had taken refuge upon the ice, were killed.

⁴ A town of this name was formed, March 7, 1798, and annexed to Westchester, Feb. 22, 1791. It was named in honor of Gouverneur Morris, whose estate was situated in the town.

⁵ Named from Jordan L. Mott, principal founder of Steel works near the railroad bridge.

⁶ The following periodicals are published here: *Westchester County Journal*, (Indep.,) weekly; *Jas. Still-*

man, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 38. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1852.

Westchester Deutsche Zeitung; weekly; A. Blum, editor; D. Biernisier, publisher. Size 23 by 35. Terms, \$2.00. Estab. in 1869.

Westchester Times, (Rep.,) weekly; D. B. Frisbee, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 28. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1865.

Historical Magazine; monthly; 64 pages. Size of page, 7 by 10. H. B. Dawson, editor and publisher. Terms, \$5. Established at Boston in 1857.

⁷ A tract known as Broncks Land, granted by Governor Nicoll to Jonas Broncks, was sold to Richard Morris about 1670; and May 8, 1697, Lewis Morris obtained a patent for the township or Manor of Morrisania, with a quitrent of 6 shillings. Prior to the Revolution it formed one of the precincts of Westchester parish. Early in the war a Division of the American army was stationed here; but after the disasters of Long Island it retired northward, and British troops were posted there, but not without annoyance from partisan corps. The dwellings at Morrisania were burned the same day as was the courthouse at White Plains.

⁸ Formerly called "Clarks Corners."

Hollow,¹ Upper Cross Roads, and Lower Cross Roads, are hamlets. This town was included in the Manor of Philipsburgh, granted to Frederick Philipse; and by his will, dated December 9, 1702, he granted to his son Adolph, the portion of the manor N. of Dobbs Ferry, including this town. The title descended to his son Frederick, and was forfeited by the attainder of a son of the latter of the same name in 1779. One of the principal grantees under the State was Gerard G. Beekman. Many Revolutionary associations are connected with this town; and several encounters took place within its limits.

NEW CASTLE²—was formed from North Castle, March 18, 1791. A part of Somers was annexed May 12, 1846. It is an interior town, lying N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is much broken by hills having a general course a little E. of N., the principal of which are Mount Prospect and the Chappaqua Hills, terminating in Mount Kisco. The Neperhan, Bronx, and Pocantico Rivers rise in this town. Upon the borders are Chappaqua, Wampas,³ and Kirby Ponds, and Croton Lake. Chappaqua Sulphur Springs, 4 mi. N. E. from Sing Sing, have acquired a local notoriety. **Mount Kisco,** (p. o.), is a small village and R. R. station, on the line of Bedford. **New Castle,** (p. o.), is a small scattered village, upon Kirby Pond, near the line of Bedford. **Chappaqua,⁴** (p. o.), is a R. R. station, near the S. line. **Sariesville,** is a hamlet, near the centre of the town; and here the town business is generally transacted. This town was included within Richbell's Purchase of 1660, and, with other lands, was sold to Caleb Heathcote, and was patented to him and ten associates⁵ Feb. 14, 1701. It was afterward known as the "West Patent of Northcastle," or simply "West Patent." Settlement began about 1720, or a little earlier. At the time of the Revolution it formed one of the precincts of Rye parish. It was greatly annoyed by sudden incursions of plundering parties; and St. George's church was for a long time occupied as a guardhouse and hospital by the Continental troops.

NEW ROCHELLE—was recognized as a town March 7, 1788. It lies upon the Sound, in the S. part of the co., and extends northward, in a long, narrow strip. The surface is moderately uneven, and in some parts stony. Davenport's Neck,⁶ a peninsula, containing 200 acres, and several fine islands in the Sound, belonging to this town.⁷ Crystal Lake, is E. of the village. **New Rochelle,** (p. o.), upon an estuary from the Sound, in the E. part of the town, was incorp. Oct. 5, 1857. It contains 6 churches, a newspaper office,⁸ and many villas and country residences of persons doing business in New York.⁹ **West New Rochelle, Petersville, and Upper New Rochelle,** are scattered villages. This town was embraced in the Manor of Pelham, and was sold by John Pell, Sept. 20, 1689, to Jacob Leisler, for the settlement of a company of French Huguenots.¹⁰ The town records commence Nov. 1, 1699, and until 1735, were kept partly in French. They were suspended from April 2, 1776, to June 24, 1783. A French church was organized in 1689, and in 1709 most of the members conformed to the Episcopal faith; and this denomination are now owners of property given by Pell. The Presbyterians also claim succession from the first French church, a part of the members of which did not conform.

NORTH CASTLE¹¹—was formed March 7, 1788. New Castle was taken off in 1791.

¹ Sleepy Hollow is noted for being the scene of one of Irving's celebrated legends. The Dutch church at this place was formed in 1697, and the edifice erected in 1699. The communion table and service plate, originally given by the first lord of the manor, are still preserved.

² Called by the Indians Shappaqua, said to signify a "vegetable root."—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, 361.

³ Named from the sachem, chief proprietor of these lands in 1686, whose residence is said to have been near.

⁴ Pronounced Shapp-a-quu. It is sometimes written Chappaqua.

⁵ These patentees were Robt. Walters, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius Depeyster, Caleb Heathcote, Matthew Clarkson, John Caldwell, Richard Slater, Lancaster Simes, Robert Lustig, and Barne Cosens. It was settled by families named Ward, Concklin, Hyatt, Underhill, Haight, Carpenter, Green, Kirby, Davenport, Van Tassel, Griffen, Tompkins, Kipp, Secor, Brady, Reynolds, Quinly, and Merrith.

⁶ Formerly "Loylers" ("Leslies") and "Leicourts." Neck. Bought in 1786, by Newberry Davenport.

⁷ Davids or Hewietts Island. Named from Thaddens Davids, former owner. It contains about 100 acres. It was used for military purposes during the late war. By joint resolution of congress of Feb. 18, 1867, the Sec. of War was directed to purchase Davids Island in front of New Rochelle, at the sum of \$38,500, in accordance with the terms of a lease of Simeon Lechard, April 13, 1862, renewed March 20, 1863, by which said island was occupied by the U. S. The state ceded its jurisdiction April 20, 1868, and released it from assessments; but upon condition that it

should not be used for general hospital purposes. Goat, Markets, Whortleberry, Locust, and Van Cleeze islands also belong to this town.

⁸ *New Rochelle Pioneer*, (Rep.) weekly. W. H. Dyott, editor and publisher. Size, 24 by 29 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1852.

⁹ The census of 1870, reports the population of this village is but 279. In 1865, it had 3,549 inhabitants, and the late return is manifestly a gross blunder. This town was by act of March 30, 1863, allowed to build a town hall, at a cost of \$20,000. The old hall was to be sold, and the proceeds applied toward the new. By amendment of May 6, 1871, the cost was limited to \$50,000.

¹⁰ The purchase included 6,000 acres, to which Pell added 100 acres for the use of the French church. Among the refugees were Francis Le Count, David De Bonrepas, Alexis Allaire, Harvey Beignon, Esaye Valteau, Andrew Thauet, David Bonnefoy, Louis Guion, Pierre Das, Pierre Paleot, Andrew Naudin and sons Andrew and Lewis, Theophile and Chas. Fourrestier, Ambroise Syard and sons Ambroise, Daniel, and Jacques, Guillaume, Landrie, G. Latteneau, Isaack Caillard, Marie Conthonneau, and her son Guillaume, Jean Newfeuille, Esterie Lavigne, and Jean Constant. Thos. Paine, author of "Common Sense," died in this town in 1819. His admirers have erected a monument over the spot he was interred.

¹¹ Formerly "White Fields," and afterwards designated the "Liberty of North Castle."

It occupies a long, narrow strip, on the E. border of the co., adjoining Stamford and Greenwich, Conn. Its surface is much broken by hills,¹ particularly in the w. part. It is drained by Maharness, Byram and Bronx Rivers, and their branches. Rye Pond lies on the s. border; Byram Pond on the line of Bedford; and Wampus Pond on the line of New Castle. Cobamong Pond, a mile E. of Byram Pond, has no inlet and is very deep. **North Castle**, (p. o.), contains a church and a few houses. **Armonk**,² (p. o.) is near the centre; **Kensico**,³ (p. o.) in the s. part; **Quarter Station**, is on the N. H. R. R., in the extreme s. part; **Valhalla**, (p. o.) is on the Harlem R. R., in the s. w. angle. The first settlements commenced at a very early period.⁴

NORTH SALEM—was formed March 7, 1788. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is hilly, the summits rising 100 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Croton River forms the w. boundary. Titicus River, a principal branch of the Croton, flows w. from Conn. through near the centre. The valley of this stream varies in width from $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi., and is bordered by steep hills. Pehquenakonck Pond, on the N. border, covers 400 acres, and is partly in s. E. Beaver Pond is a small sheet of water near the n. line. Turkey Hill lies in the s. w. part. **North Salem**,⁵ (p. o.) in the E. part, contains 2 churches, a paper mill, and about 40 houses. **Salem Centre**,⁶ (p. o.) a hamlet of about 25 houses, is the seat of the North Salem academy. **Purdys Station**, (p. o.) on the Harlem R. R., on the w. border, contains 2 churches, and about 60 houses and a factory for preparing condensed milk. **Croton Falls**, (p. o.) in the N. W. corner, is a station on the Harlem R. R., with about 70 houses and several manufactories. The first settlement commenced at a very early period, mostly by immigrants from Conn. There are 8 churches in town.

OSSINING⁷—was formed from Mount Pleasant, May 2, 1845. It lies upon the Hudson, N. of the centre of the co. Its surface is mostly a hilly upland, the ridges extending parallel to the river. Prospect Hill is a commanding eminence on the s. line of the town. Pocantico River forms its E. boundary. Marble is extensively quarried, and traces of several metals have been found.⁸ **Sing Sing**, (p. o.) upon the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the town, was incorporated April 2, 1813. It is beautifully situated upon ground gradually rising from the river to the height of 180 feet, and at most points affording fine views of Tappan Bay and the opposite shore of the Hudson. It contains 5 churches, a National bank, 2 newspaper offices,⁹ considerable manufactories, and several popular schools. Pop. 4,696. This village is chiefly noted for being the seat of one of the N. Y. State prisons. The prison was erected at this place in 1825, with a view of employing the convict labor upon the marble quarries. It receives men convicted of felonies from certain counties in the eastern and southern part of the State, and women from the whole State, except that some are admitted to penitentiaries.¹⁰ **Prospect Hill**, is a scattered settlement along the s. border. **Spring**

¹ Mt. Misy, in the s. w. angle, 200 to 300 ft. above the valley, is named from the fact that a large party of Indians were cut off by the Hugenots, in retaliation for a descent upon New Rochelle.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, p. 447.

² Formerly "Mill Square" and still often called by that name.

³ Formerly "Robbins Mills."

⁴ The Indian title to this town was obtained by Caleb Heathcote and others between 1660 and 1705, and confirmed by several patents. Of these the "Middle Patent," embracing 1,500 acres, was granted Feb. 17, 1701-02, and the w. portion was confirmed to Anne Bridges and her associates Sept. 25, 1709. A partition of the Middle and West patents took place June 23, 1766. The allotments were allotted for and sold to numerous persons, of whom many named Brundage, Griffin, Lockland, Sillic, Scofield, Clapp, and others are descendants.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, p. 455.

⁵ Major Andre immediately after his arrest was sent to Col. Jaimeson, stationed in this town; and from here he was allowed, through the inadvertence of that officer, to notify Gen. Arnold of his arrest.

⁶ A granite boulder, weighing 60 tons or over, lies in this village, supported about 3 ft. from the ground upon the points of 5 smaller limestone rocks. There is a chalybeate spring near the village.

⁷ About half a mile w. of the village is a natural bridge. Originally called "Ossining," its name was changed March 14, 1846. The proper Indian name is said to signify "stone upon stone," and has been written Sin-Sing and Sink-Sink. A clan of Mohegans of this name inhabited this region when it was first known to the whites.

⁸ Small specimens of galena, with several ores of copper, have been obtained. Sulphuret of zinc and oxyde of manganese are occasionally found in the lime rock.

⁹ *Sing Sing Republican*, (Repub.) weekly; Sheldon & Curtis, eds. and pubs. Size, 26 by 38. Terms, \$2.50. Estab. in 1849.

Democratic Register, (Dem.) weekly; Nelson Balwin, ed. and pub. Size, 24 by 38. Terms, \$2.50. Estab. in 1868.

¹⁰ This prison was erected by the convicts themselves 100 of whom were sent from Auburn Prison for that purpose under the charge of Capt. Elam Lynes, who had chiefly directed the building of the Auburn Prison. The novel spectacle was exhibited on the 14th of May, 1825, of the arrival of this band on the open ground which was to be the theater of operations, without a place to receive or even a wall to enclose them. * * * * * The first day sufficed to erect a temporary barrack for shelter at night; and ever after they continued in unpausing labor, watched by a small number of guards, but held under perpetual government of their accustomed discipline and submission to the power whose vigilant eye and unrelaxing hand they felt to be perpetually upon them and around them.—*Introduction to Natural History of N. Y.*, p. 186.

The main prison at Sing Sing, is 350 feet from the river, 484 feet long by 44 wide, and 14 high. It contains six tiers of cells on each side, each tier of 100 cells, making the total number 1,200. The workshops are at right angles with the main prison; 40 feet wide and from 2 to 3 stories high. There are on the premises an iron foundry, and manufactories of whips, cabinet ware, shoes, saddles, hames, lime, &c. The female prison is on an elevated ground east from the male prison, and entirely separate from it. It is built of white marble, with a portico in front, and has 108 cells. The inmates are employed in making clothing under contract. The prison grounds occupy 130 acres. The command of the Land Office were by act of April 23, 1870, allowed to sell about 16 1-2 acres belonging to Sing Sing prison, and to buy about 11 acres of marble quarry land adjacent. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. crosses the prison grounds under two broad arches.

Valley, E. of Sing Sing, and **Sparta**, S. of Sing Sing, are hamlets. **Scarborough**, is a depot, with suburban residences in the vicinity. This town was included in the Manor of Philipsburgh, and was settled by the Dutch previous to the commencement of the last century. The lands were forfeited by the attainer of Frederick Philipse during the Revolution.¹ The Dale Cemetery is 1-2 mile N. of Sing Sing.

PELHAM²—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies on Long Island Sound, in the S. part of the co., on the E. border, and it embraces several islands in Long Island Sound.³ Pelham Neck⁴ is a peninsula extending into the Sound; upon it are several elegant country seats. Its surface is undulating, the valleys ranging N. and S. Hutchinsons Creek⁵ forms the west boundary. **Pelhamville**, near the N. angle of the town, is a village and station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R. **Pelham**, (p. o.,) is a p. o. on the E. border. **Prospect Hill**, is a locality near the centre. **Pelham Priory**,⁶ is the seat of a young ladies' seminary. **City Island**, (p. o.,) is on the island of this name. A settlement was made in this town in 1742,⁷ by Mrs. Anne Hutchinson, who was driven from Massachusetts on account of her religious belief.

POUNDRIDGE⁸—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies in the E. part of the co., its S. line bordering on Stamford and New Canaan, Conn. Its surface is hilly and much broken. The Stony Hills occupy the N. part and extend 3 or 4 mi. in a N. E. direction, with steep, craggy sides and rocky summits. Cross River flows through the extreme N. corner, Stamford Mill River flows S. through the E. part, and Maharness River forms a part of the S. W. boundary. Cross Pond is on the E. line. **Poundridge**, (p. o.,) near the centre, is a small settlement. **Boutontown**, (p. o.,) is a hamlet, in the N. corner. The first settlement commenced near the centre of the town, in 1744, by Capt. Joseph Lockwood and associates, from Stamford, Conn. There are 3 churches in town; M. E., Prot. Meth., and Presb.

RYE⁹—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies on the E. border of the S. part of the co. It is a narrow, irregular strip, bordering on the Sound and Greenwich, Conn. Its surface is broken and rocky. Byram River¹⁰ forms a small part of the E. boundary, and Blind Brook a part of the W. There are quarries of hard, blue granite in town. Along the coast are several small islands.¹¹ The mirage is occasionally seen upon the coast, bringing to view the shore of Long Island with great distinctness. **Rye**, (p. o.,) is a village and station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., and contains 3 churches. **Milton**, in the S. part, is a hamlet. **Rye-beach**, is a place of resort during the hot season. **Port Chester**, (p. o.,) a station on the N. Y. & N. H. R. R., is incorp. under act of May 14, 1868, and contains 5 churches, a National bank, newspaper office,¹² several private seminaries, considerable manufactories, and 3,797 inhabitants. **Kingstreet**, is a fine agricultural district, extending nearly 7

¹ Families named Ward, Orser, Crank, Bazellie, Acker, Purdy, Merritt, McCord, Bishop, Balveas, Storm, Jones, Millet, and Ryder, purchased under the Commissioners of Forfeiture.

² Named from Thomas Pell, of Fairfield, Conn. A purchase was made of the Indians by Mr. Pell, Nov. 14, 1654; and most of this was confirmed to him by Gov. Nicoll, Oct. 6, 1666. The quitrent reserved in this grant was a lamb annually. Pelham Manor originally embraced 9,166 acres, and was confirmed by Gov. Dongan, Oct. 25, 1687, to John Pell, nephew of the first purchaser. The town is mostly owned by a few wealthy proprietors, and, except Scarsdale, is the least populous in the co. Several acres of berries are cultivated for the city market. Pelham Bridge connects the town with East Chester.

³ The principal of these is "City Island,"—formerly "Minneford Island," or "Mulberry Island." Its present name is derived from commercial establishments projected at an early colonial period and renewed subsequent to the Revolution. The "City Island Bridge Co." was incorporated April 30, 1864, to build a bridge with a draw to the main shore. The Board of Town Auditors was allowed by act of March 8, 1871, to construct a public dock on City Island, at a cost not to exceed \$8,000.

⁴ Harts Island, or "Spectacle Island," has an area of 85 acres. This Island, belongs to the city of New York, having been acquired for the use of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, and was used by the U. S. Government in the late war, has an area of 250 acres, and was formerly connected with the mainland by a stone causeway and bridge. High Island lies near the S. point of Pelham Neck.

⁵ Formerly "Anne Hooks Neck" from an Indian owner; and afterward "Rodmans Neck." It was a favorite place for Indian sepulture. A ferry was established to Hempstead Harbor and to Matagrisous Bay in 1755, by Samuel Rodman.

⁶ Its Indian name was Acqueabounck, from a term descriptive of the red cedar tree.—*Bolton's Westchester*, I, p. 542.

⁷ Upon these premises is a rocking stone weighing about 20 tons.

⁸ This settlement was soon after broken up by the Indians, who killed 18 persons, including the founder.

⁹ Named from the ancient Indian pound, or deer trap, which formerly stood at the foot of a high ridge S. of the present village.—*Bolton's Westchester*, II, p. 1.

This town was embraced in Turner's Purchase of 1640, and once formed part of Stamford, Conn. The Patent of Stamford, granted May 26, 1685, included a portion of this town. In the settlement of boundaries in 1731, four miles were taken from Conn. A grant was made March 2, 1701, to Robert Walters, John Cholwell, Leigh Atwood, Cornelius De Peyster, Richard Slater, Barue Cosens, Lancaster Symes, Matthew Clarkson, Robert Lutting, Peter Matthews, and Caleb Heathcote. This grant was subsequently known as the "East Patent." It was sold Aug. 7, 1766, under "an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quitrents." Families named Lockwood, Ambler, Forsher, Bishop, Ferris, Hoyt, Holley, Brown, Sillick, and Scofield were purchasers under this sale. Until 1775 the town formed one of the precincts of Rye. In 1821, 900 acres were sold to satisfy the State claim to quitrents in the East Patent.

¹⁰ Called by the Indians "Ponigoe."

¹¹ Called by the Indians "Armonck." The meadows bordering it were called "Haseco" and "Miochassaky."

¹² Manuring, called by the Indians "Minnewise," or Pine, Henhawk, Great, Middle and Little Captains Islands. *The Port Chester Journal*, weekly; B. F. Ashley, editor and proprietor. Size, 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1868.

mi. N. of Port Chester. **Glenville**, is a hamlet on Byram River. The first settlement was commenced on Manursing Island.¹

SCARSDALE²—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies in the interior of the south part of the co. Its surface is broken by ridges and hills. Bronx River forms the w. boundary, and the e. angle borders on the Mamaroneck. Hutchinson and Sheldrake Creeks rise in this town. **Scarsdale**, (p. o.), in the w. part, contains a church and a few houses. **Scarsdale Station**, on the Harlem R. R., is on the w. border of the town. In the s. corner of the town is a Friends meeting-house, on a site used for that purpose long before the Revolution. Governor Tompkins was a native of this town; and Chief Justice Morris and Major Wm. Popham—for many years clerk of the Court of Exchequer—resided here.

SOMERS³—was formed March 7, 1788, as "Stephentown." Its name was changed April 6, 1808. A part was annexed to New Castle in 1846. It lies on the N. border of the co., near the centre. Its surface is broken by ridges in the s.; in other parts it spreads out into level plains. Croton River forms the s. e. boundary. Muscoot River and Plum Brook flow s. through the town into Croton River. Croton Lake, the fountain head of the Croton Water Works, lies in the N. w. corner, extending into Yorktown. There is a large sewing machine factory on the outlet of Lake Mahopac. **Somers**, (p. o.), a village in the N. E. part, contains 5 churches, and a national bank.⁴ **Croton Falls**, (p. o.), in the N. E. corner, on the line of North Salem, is a small village and station on the Harlem R. R. It has a good water power. **West Somers**, (p. o.), is a hamlet. This town, in the allotment of the manor in 1734, fell to the share of Mrs. Margaret Bayard, Philip and Stephen Van Cortlandt, Andrew Johnston, — Miller, Stephen De Lancey, and Mrs. Susannah Warren.

WESTCHESTER⁵—was organized as a town April 18, 1785, having formerly been organized as a borough. West Farms was taken off in 1846. It lies on the Sound, in the extreme s. part of the co. Its surface is generally low and flat along the coast, and rolling further inland. Several bays and estuaries extend far inland and divide the land into several peninsulas and necks. The principal of the latter are Classons Point,⁶ between Bronx and Westchester Rivers; Zeregors Point, next e.; and Throggs Neck,⁷ a long and narrow promontory extending s. e. into the Sound. About 2,500 acres along Westchester River is a salt meadow, a portion of which is held as public property and managed by 3 trustees.⁸ The people are principally engaged in gardening and fruit growing. **Westchester**, (p. o.), at the head of navigation on Westchester Creek, is a scattered village. **Bronxdale**, on the line of West Farms, has important manufactories. **Schuylerville**, upon Throggs Neck, is a scattered village. **Connersville**, **Wakefield**, **Centreville**, and **Unionport**, are village plats. **Fort Schuyler**, upon the extremity of Throggs Neck, was begun in 1833; and in 1851 \$848,013 had been expended upon it. The estimated cost of the construction and repairs was then \$873,013.⁹ The first settlement on Throggs Neck was made in 1642, by John Throckmorton and 35 associates, from New England, with the consent of the Dutch.¹⁰

¹ This island was bought by the Dutch W. I. Company, who sold it June 29, 1660, to John Coe, Peter Disbrow, and Thomas Stundwell. The proprietors proposed to name the place Hastings, and issued a declaration of allegiance to the king, to which was annexed a description of their proposed town, embracing the country between Byram River and Blind Brook. Upon the final annexation to New York it was formed into a market town, with the privilege of holding a fair of four days, beginning on the 2d day of October. Courts of Special Sessions were also held here. The Dutch made the first Indian purchase in this region, in 1640; and numerous conveyances were afterward made. By the agreement of 1660, this town was included in Conn. In 1663 it was assigned to New York. In 1790 it was again claimed by Conn.; and the present line was fully settled May 14, 1790. The charter of Rye was granted Aug. 12, 1726.

² Named from Scarsdale, in England, whence the Heathcote family came. In colonial times this town formed part of the manor of Scarsdale.

³ Named from Capt. Richard Somers, the intrepid and gallant hero of the Tripolitan War. "Stephentown" was named from Stephen Van Cortlandt. Prior to 1783, it formed part of the township of Hanover, within Cortlandt Manor; and under the natives it formed part of the territory of Anapogh, or Ammawalk.—*Bolton's Westchester*, II, p. 131.

⁴ Haekaliah Bailey, of Somers, about 1815 imported the first elephant brought into the United States. "Old Bet." With other animals soon after imported was formed the

first traveling menagerie in the country, with which Van Amburgh was afterward associated. The Cranes, Titus, June, &c., familiar to the public as enterprising showmen, were from this town and North Salem.

⁵ The Dutch called this region "Friedlandt" or the land of peace, and the village "Oorst Dorp," or East Village.

⁶ Formerly "Cornhills Neck," and granted to Thos. Cornhill, or Coruell, in 1646.

⁷ Named from John Throckmorton, the pioneer settler. A lighthouse, 61 feet high and 66 feet above the Sound, was built here in 1826, and refitted in 1855. It has a fog bell.

⁸ By an act of May 8, 1863, the town of Westchester was allowed to raise by loan \$10,000 for widening, grading, and improving the Eastern Boulevard.

⁹ It was built to accommodate 1,250 men and to mount 318 cannon. With the work upon Wilkins Point, these fortresses would effectually protect New York against the approach of a hostile fleet from the Sound. The fort is built of granite from Greenwich, Conn. During the late war several regiments were stationed here for a short time while organizing.

¹⁰ The Indian title to the land was extinguished in 1643, by the Dutch, and a land brief was granted in that year, and another in 1652. The English began a settlement at Westchester in 1642; but the Dutch, considering them intruders, arrested several of them, and in 1656 they surrendered themselves to the Dutch Government. The settlement was claimed by Conn. in 1663; but the next year it came under the government of the Duke of York. A patent was granted by Gov. Nicoll, Feb. 13, 1667, and by Gov.

WEST FARMS—was formed from Westchester, May 13, 1846. Morrisania was taken off in 1855. It lies upon the Sound and along Harlem River, in the south part of the co. The surface is rolling, the ridges extending n. and s. Bronx River forms its e. boundary, and Sawmill Brook flows through the centre. **West Farms**, (p. o.,) at the head of navigation on Bronx River, 3 mi. from the Sound, has 1,761 inhabitants, and contains 7 churches, and considerable manufactories. **Fordham**, (p. o.,) on the railroad, in the n. part of the town, contains 2,151 inhabitants, and is the seat of St. John's College.¹ **Williams Bridge**, (Jerome p. o.,) has 144 inhab.; **Tremont**,² (p. o.,) has a pop. of 2,025; **Fairmont**, 508; **Belmont**, 171; **Claremont**, 158; **Monterey**, 118; **Mount Eden**, 116; **Mount Hope**, 487, and **Woodstock**, 307. A town hall was authorized, April 15, 1854, and built at Central Morrisania at a cost of \$15,000. The subsequent formation of Morrisania brought it to the margin of the town. The town was allowed, March 30, 1868, to buy a certain building in Tremont, at a cost of not over \$4,000 for a town hall. Provision is made by act of May 2, 1870, for lighting the streets and avenues in the town of West Farms, and for this purpose the town is divided into 5 lamp districts. Several benevolent institutions are located in this town.³ The eastern part of the present town, originally known as "*The West Farms*," was patented, April 25, 1666, to Edward Jessup and John Richardson, purchasers from the Indians.⁴ The High Bridge of the Croton Aqueduct connects the s. w. corner of this town with the N. Y. city and Macomb's Bridge, in the n. w. corner. The newly constructed route, by which the cars of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. enter the grand depot at 42d St., 4th Avenue, passes along the border of this town, joining the Harlem R. R. $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. from Mount Vernon.

WHITE PLAINS—was formed, March 7, 1788. It is an interior town, lying s. of the centre of the co. The surface is rolling and hilly. Mamaroneck River forms its e. boundary, and Bronx River its w. St. Marys Lake lies along its e. border. **White Plains**, (p. o.,) is on the w. side of the town, and is organized under an act passed, April 3, 1866, and amended, April 22, 1867, and May 6, 1870. It includes a part of Greenburgh, and has the county buildings, a State bank, newspaper office,⁵ five churches, and several private schools. It is a station on the Harlem R. R. This town was purchased, Nov. 22, 1863, by the inhabitants of Rye, and was settled soon after. In 1720 it was divided among 41 proprietors;⁶ and a charter was granted, March 13, 1721, with a quitrent of two shillings six pence to every 100 acres. It embraced 4,435 acres. Many important historical events occurred in this town during the Revolution. The village was wantonly burned Nov. 5, 1776, by a New England major. The battle of White Plains was fought on Chatterton Hill, in Greenburgh, opposite, and within view of the village.

YONKERS⁷—was formed as a town March 7, 1788. It is the most southerly town in

Dougan, Jan. 6, 1686. A market was established at Westchester, May 11, 1693, to be held weekly; and the same year an annual fair was established, to meet alternately at this place and Rye. It was made a borough town April 15, 1696, with mayor, aldermen, and common council, "according to the form of the best governed towns and corporations of the realm of England," and the right of holding a mayor's court, and a representation by one delegate in General Assembly. The De Laney family, prominent officials under the Colonial Government, and loyalists of the Revolution, resided in this town. The set of the *Veres* family, at this time were Lieut. Thos. Wheeler, Thos. U. Newman, Robert Bassett, John Cloes, Sherwood Davies, Wm. H. Fenfall, Richard C. Meares, Samuel Havel, Isaac Holbert, Robert Roes, Jas. Bill, John S. Geuner, Richard Osbert, and Wm. Ward. The Dutch released Capt. R. Ponton, Wm. Eket Black, John Gray, and Roger Wheeler, who had been arrested for taking up arms at "*Treadwinds*,"—*Editor's Westchester*, II, p. 166. In 1662 they were allowed to nominate their own magistrates and hold their own courts; "but in dark and dubious matters—especially in witchcraft—the party aggrieved might appeal to the Governor and Council."

¹ *St. John's College*, a Jesuit Institution, was incorporated, April 10, 1846, by the Legislature, and has 10 professorships, and in all, about 30 instructors and other officers; of whom 19 receive no salaries. The Regent's Report in 1870, showed the number of undergraduates as 77, and in all, 224, including preparatory commercial and English course and grammar and special classes. The college buildings, nine or ten in number, cover about an acre of ground, and are valued at \$100,000. Lib. 3,000 vols. About 29 acres are attached and the whole value of real estate is stated at \$235,000. Receipts from all sources \$68,000. The college was incorporated, April 10, 1846, and opened for students June 24, 1846.

² Formerly "*Upper Morrisania*," "*So. Fordham*," "*Adams-*

ville," and "*Mount Hope*,"—all of which are now embraced in one village under the general name of Tremont.

³ *The New York Catholic Protector*, changed to this name March 8, 1871, from "*The Soc. for the Protec. of Destitute R. C. children in the city of N. Y.*" has a male department of 790, and a female department of 250 girls. It has an office in New York, at 29 Reade St.

⁴ *St. Ignatius House of Retreat*, at Fordham.
Asylum for Female Deaf Mutes—St. Joseph of the Sacred Heart, Fordham.

⁵ *The House of the Good Shepherd*, at Tremont, opened Nov. 28, 1869, under the auspices of the Prot. Epis. church. Admitted in 1870, 49; discharged relieved, 15; died, 13; remaining, 9.

⁶ Fordham was bought by the Dutch in 1639, and in 1645 it was owned by Adrien Van der Donck. In 1671 John Archer, owner of 1,253 acres, obtained a patent under the title of the "*Manor of Fordham*." It passed to Cornelius Steenwyck, and was conveyed by his widow in 1694 to the Dutch church in New York, in whose possession it remained 60 years.

⁷ *Eastern State Journal*, (Dem.,) weekly; Edward G. Sutherland, editor and proprietor. Size 24 by 38. Terms, \$2.50. Established in 1845.

⁸ Among these were families named Horton, Denham, Purdy, Brown, Laue, Frost, Disbrow, Merritt, Hyatt, Hoyt, Knapp, Pease, Kullfin, Odell, Galpin, Budd, Lounsbury, Travis, Stockham, Fowler, Walter, Cox, Jeffrey, Sherwood, Lyon, and Broadrig. Several of these names are still common in town.

⁹ This is a Dutch word, signifying young nobleman.—a title of respect applied first in this place to Adrien Van der Donck, the patentee and first proprietor. This town and Mile Square formed a township in the great Manor of Philipsburgh, until the Revolution. The Indians called the place Ke-ke-shick.

the co., upon the Hudson. The surface is rugged and broken by several ridges extending n. and s. Valentines Hill, the highest point, is 400 ft. above tide. Tuckahoe Hill, in the n. part, and Thirty Deer Ridge, extending into Greenburgh, are prominent points. The principal streams are Bronx River, forming the e. boundary. Spuyten Duyvil Creek, forming the s. boundary, Neperhan River, flowing through the centre, and Sprain River and Tibbetts Brook. The heights along the river are studded with elegant country residences. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in business in New York, and a considerable amount of manufactures is carried on at Yonkers and on the Spuyten Duyvil Creek. **Yonkers**, (p. o.,) on the Hudson, near the centre of the w. border of the town, is incorporated under an act passed May 6, 1868, which consolidated the former acts relating to the village. It contains 9 churches, several private seminaries, a bank, and 4 newspaper offices.¹ Pop. 12,733. It is a steamboat landing, and a station on the Hudson River R. R. It has several manufactories and a great number of beautiful suburban villas. **Spuyten Duyvil**, (p. o.,) on the creek separating the town from New York, is the seat of several large founderies, and is principally inhabited by operatives. **Tuckahoe**, (p. o.,) an old settlement in the e. part, is a station upon the Harlem R. R. Near this place are several marble quarries. **Kingsbridge**, (p. o.,) lies upon Harlem River, and is connected with New York City by a bridge. **Riversdale**, (p. o.,) below Yonkers, is a group of villas and a r. r. station. The Croton Aqueduct passes through this town from n. to s. There are several institutions for religious educational purposes in this town.² The country now included in Yonkers, West Farms, and Morrisania, and containing about 24,000 acres, was granted to Adrien Van der Donck in 1646, with the right and title of Patroon. He gave to his estate the title of "*Colen Donck*," perfected its title by purchase from the Indians, and took measures for its improvement.³ A fearful steamboat disaster happened opposite this town in 1852.⁴

YORKTOWN—was formed March 7, 1788. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is broken and hilly. The Highlands lie along the n. border; and several points are elevated 600 to 1,000 ft. above tide. The principal stream is Croton River, flowing across the s. part. Keakatis Lake, near the centre, Mohegan Lake, in the n. part, and Magriganies Lake, in the n. e. corner, are small bodies of water.⁵ **Crompond**, (Yorktown p. o.,) near the centre, **Pines Bridge**, (p. o.,) near the e. line, **Jefferson Valley**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, and **Shrub Oak**, (p. o.,) near the n. line, are hamlets. **Monhegan Lake**, is a p. o. This town formed a part of Cortlandt Manor, and in the division of 1734 fell to the shares of Andrew Miller, Gertrude Beekman, Cornelia and John Schuyler, Gertrude Verplanck, Elizabeth Skinner, John Watts, Philip Verplanck, and Susannah Warren. A Presb. church built at Crompond⁶ about 1738, was burned July,

¹ *Herald*, daily, Sundays excepted; Thomas Smith, ed. and pub. Size, 16 by 23 inches. Terms, \$5. Established in 1867.

² *The Gazette*, (Dem.) weekly, J. G. P. Holden, ed. and pub. Size 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$3. Estab. in 1853.

³ *The Statesman*, (Repub.) weekly, M. F. Rowe pub. 8 pages. Size, 32 by 44 inches. Terms, \$3. Estab. in 1856.

⁴ *Westchester County Reflector*, (Temp.) weekly, Henry T. Smith, ed. and pub. Size, 23 by 32 inches. Terms, \$2. Estab. in 1870.

⁵ *The Mother House of the Sisters of Charity*, Fort Hill, near Yonkers, numbers 419 members, 344 professed, 67 novices, and 8 postulants. They direct 67 establishments in N. Y., Jersey City, Brooklyn, New Haven and Providence.

⁶ *Mount St. Vincent's Land*, at this place has 250 pupils.
⁷ *St. John's Riverside Hospital* is located on the river bank, a little north of the business part of the village. It was founded Jan. 1, 1870.

⁸ Van der Donck subsequently took an active part in representing in Holland the interests of the colonists against the alleged tyranny of the West India Company and its servants, and finally succeeded in his efforts notwithstanding the enmity of Gov. Stuyvesant and the influence he was able to bring to oppose him. He died in 1655, and his estate was afterward sold in detached portions by his widow. His settlement was laid waste by the Indians, Sept. 15, 1655, and probably remained unoccupied until after the English conquest. In 1672 Frederick Flyppsen or Phillipsburgh was erected, with all the rights, honors, or privileges enjoyed by the most favored, excepting that of representation in the General Assembly. He established a drawbridge at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, built a church, still standing, in Sleepy Hollow, and made other improvements. His descendants occupied a promi-

nent position in the colonial government; but, siding with the royal cause, he lost everything in the Revolution. Col. F. Phillips, the last proprietor of this estate, was paid \$62,075 by the British Government, as an equivalent for this loss; and his estates were sold by the State to his tenants for very moderate rates.

⁴ The steamer Henry Clay was burned not far from this place, on her down trip, July 23, 1852. Of 500 persons on board, nearly 100 perished, among whom was A. J. Downing, the editor and author.

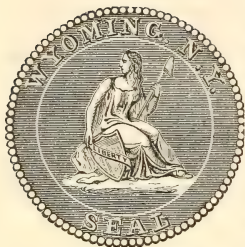
⁵ The Croton dam, at the head of the Croton Aqueduct, is in this town. At the top it is 166 ft. above tide and 55 ft. above the bed of the river; 61 feet wide at low water level, with openings of 90 and 180 feet for the passage of the surplus waters. Between these is a partition, forming the foundation of the gatehouse, and sluiceway for relieving the structure from the pressure of the lake, and for the discharge of water during repairs. The water flows over an ogee-curved apron of cut stone laid upon heavy timber, and is received in a pond, formed by a second dam, 340 ft. below. The aqueduct is taken from the lake through a tunnel, on the e. side, 180 ft. long in the solid rock; and the flow of water is regulated by a double set of metal gates. The dam was destroyed while building, in Jan. 1841; but the present structure promises to stand without injury, and almost without repair, to an indefinitely remote period. The surface over which the waste-water flows is now much more ample than was intended before the accident in 1841. The pond has a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons.

Croton River was named Kitchawan, signifying a large and swift current. The bend west of Pines Bridge was named Keweghtigmark. The commissioners were obliged to purchase about 500 acres of land overgrown by the dam, at an average cost of \$500 per acre.

² Often called "Crom Pond," the Dutch term for Crooked Pond. It consists of two parts united. Near this pond is French Hill, where the French forces under Rochambeau were encamped in 1781-82. Turkey Mountain is an extensive woodland tract to the s. e.

1779, and a committee in Congress in 1839 reported in favor of paying \$3,500 for the loss, as the premises had been used as a storehouse by the Continental troops. Col. Green was surprised in this town May 13, 1781, by a party of refugees, in which affair Maj. Flag, 2 subalterns, and 27 men were killed, and many wounded.

WYOMING COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Genesee, May 14, 1841. Eagle, Pike, and a part of Portage were annexed from Allegany co. in 1846. It is an interior county, in the s. w. part of the State, separated from Lake Erie by Erie co., and from the Penn. line by Cattaraugus and Allegany. It is centrally distant 228 miles from Albany, and contains 590 sq. mi. Its surface is a broad, rolling upland, divided into ridges and broken by ravines worn by the streams. It has a slight inclination toward the N. The summits of the highest ridges are 1,200 to 1,500 feet above Lake Erie, and 1,700 to 2,000 feet above tide. Several of the ravines in the N. are 1,000 ft. below the summits of the adjacent ridges. In the interior the

ridges are broken, and the country begins to assume the hilly character which is more fully developed further s. Genesee River, which forms a portion of the E. boundary, is bordered by steep bluffs 200 to 400 ft. high. Near Portageville the river descends from the plateau, in a series of three falls, to a depth of more than 300 ft. within a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mi. The water has worn a deep and irregular ravine in the shelving rocks, and the nearly perpendicular banks at the foot of the lower falls are 380 ft. high. The deep gorge, with the rapids and falls, form one of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in Western New York.¹

The other principal streams are Cayuga, Tonawanda, Little Tonawanda, Oatka, East Coy, Wiscoy, Cattaraugus, and Buffalo Creeks. The valley of Oatka Creek, from near the s. border of Warsaw to the N. line of the co., is bordered by steep hills 400 to 1,000 ft. high. Silver Lake, in Castile, (the principal body of water,) is 3 mi. long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. wide. The rocks of this co. consist principally of the shales and sandstones of the Portage group. The summits of the southern hills are covered with the rocks belonging to the Chemung group. Thin layers of compact Portage sandstone are found in many parts of the co. and are extensively quarried for flagging. Upon the ridges little rounded eminences are frequently seen, appearing like drift hills; but upon examination they are found to be shale rock covered with a thin soil. Marl and muck are found in considerable quantities in the swamps. The waters of Silver Lake and of several of the streams are constantly depositing lime in the form of marl. The drift deposits in the co. are very extensive, and the soil in some parts is derived from disintegration. Upon the hills it is mostly a clay loam underlaid by hardpan, and in the valleys it is a fertile, gravelly loam and alluvium. The people are principally engaged in stock grow-

¹ The Upper or Horse-Shoe Falls are about three-fourths of a mi. below Portageville. For a short distance above the edge of the precipice the water is broken by a succession of steps in the rock, forming a series of rapids. The height of the fall, including the rapids, is about 70 ft. The Middle Falls are about one-half mi. further down the river. For 2 or 3 rods above the edge of the cliff the water is broken into rapids, and then in an unbroken sheet it pours down 110 feet into a chasm below, bounded by perpendicular ledges. A cave, called the "Devil's Oven," has been worn in the rocks under the w. bank, near the bottom of the falls. In low water 100 persons can be seated within it; but when the river is high it is filled with water, and is only accessible by boats. The Lower Falls consist of a series of rapids one-half mi. in extent, with an aggregate fall of 150 ft. For about 2 mi. below the Middle Falls the river pursues a winding and rapid course between high perpendicular walls; then descends in a succession of

steps almost as regular as a staircase, dives under a shelving rock, shoots out in a narrow pass not more than 15 ft. wide, rushes down a nearly perpendicular descent of 20 ft., strikes against the base of high rocks standing almost directly in its course, whirls back, and turning at nearly right angles, falls into a deep pool overhanging shelving rocks. An isolated mass of rocks, 15 ft. in diameter and 100 ft. high, known as "Sugar Loaf," rises from the river bed at the bend of the stream and receives nearly the whole force of the rushing water. It is bordered on one side by the present bed of the stream, and on the other by a deep chasm which separates it from the E. bank of the river. Within the memory of people now living, the river flowed over the precipice on the level of the rock which now forms its w. bank, and Sugar Loaf was an island. These falls are accessible only from the w. The perpendicular bank on the w. side of the river at one point is 300 ft. high.

ing and in dairying, for which the soil upon the hills is admirably adapted. In 1865, there were reported 5 cheese factories in this co. using the milk of 2,245 cows, and making 446,011 lbs. of cheese. In 1869, there were reported 18 factories, of which 10 used the milk of 4,175 cows. Wheat, barley, corn, and fruits are largely cultivated in the valleys. Little attention is paid to manufactures, except such as are strictly necessary to an agricultural community.

The county seat is located at Warsaw. The courthouse is a commodious brick edifice, situated in the n. part of the village. The co. clerk's office is a fireproof building, adjacent to the courthouse. The jail is a wooden building, arranged so as to enable the keeper to classify the prisoners. These buildings were erected in 1842 at a cost of about \$12,000. The poorhouse is at Varysburg, 9 mi. from Warsaw, on a farm of 178 acres, and the principal building is of wood, 2 stories, 40 ft. sq. with a wing to the rear 14 by 16 feet. The premises have a very neat appearance, and the old buildings in the rear are to be replaced by new ones. The insane asylum is of wood, 2 stories, 30 by 36 feet, well arranged, and with proper attention to the wants of this class.

The Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway extends s. e. through Attica, Middlebury, Warsaw, Gainesville, Castile, and Genesee Falls, and is the only railroad in the co. The Silver Lake R. R., from Perry to Gainesville; the Rochester & State Line R. R., and the Attica & Arcade R. R. have been proposed and surveyed, but not yet constructed, within the county. A route was surveyed and partly graded many years since from Attica s. w. to the Allegany River, as the "Allegany Valley R. R." The Genesee Valley Canal passes along the e. border of the co. a short distance near the s. e. corner. The Rochester & Pine Creek R. R. is under construction from Caledonia to Castile Station, about 28 miles.

The eastern tier of towns in this co., with the exception of a portion of Castile, belonged to the Ogden, Silver Lake, and Cotringer tracts of the Morris Reservation, and the remaining parts of the co. to the Holland Land Purchase. The Gardeau Tract, containing 17,927 acres on both sides of the Genesee, was reserved for Mary Jemison, (the "*white woman*") by the Seneca Nation in their treaty with Robert Morris in 1797.¹ About one-half of this tract lies in the present town of Castile. Upon this tract Mary Jemison and her descendants continued to reside until 1816, when she sold all but 2 sq. mi. on the w. side of the river to Micah Brooks and Jellis Clute. The remaining 2 mi. she sold in 1831 to Henry B. Gibson and Jellis Clute, and removed to the Cattaraugus Reservation. The first white man that lived within the limits of the co. was a tory, named Ebenezer Allen, who in consequence of his crimes fled from Penn. and joined the Indians about 1780. He located upon the Genesee, and for a time lived upon the lands of Mary Jemison. He afterward built a saw and grist mill on the present site of Rochester, removed thence to Oatka Creek, (still locally known as Allen's Creek,) and thence to Canada. The first permanent white settlers were John Tolles, Jacob Wright, Nathaniel Sprout, and Stephen Crow, in 1802. The settlements increased rapidly, and in a few years most of the best lands of the co. were taken up. Most of the early settlers were from New England; but the later immigrants have principally been Germans.

Volunteers enlisted in this county in the late war, under orders of July 7, 1862, were organized at Portage, where the 136th Regiment was formed in this year. Parts of the 17th, 130th, and 160th Infantry, 2d Mounted Rifles, and 5th, 9th, and 19th Cavalry, were also enlisted in this county.

¹ The parents of Mary Jemison emigrated from Ireland in 1743, and Mary was born during the voyage across the ocean. The family settled upon the western frontiers of Penn., where they remained in peace until the breaking out of the French War in 1754. In 1755 a party of Indians visited the settlement and took the family prisoners, and on their retreat murdered all but Mary, then a girl of 12 or 13 years. She was carried captive to an Indian settle-

ment on the Ohio, and adopted by two women who had lost a brother in the war. She retained her knowledge of the English language, and to the last remembered the early instructions of her mother, and the last counsel which that mother gave when they were taken captive and the designs of the Indians to murder the father and mother became manifest. She died at the Cattaraugus Reservation, Sept. 19, 1833, aged 90 or 91 years.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democrat.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglass, Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Arcade.....	2,037	1,903	1,742	220	293	177	219	197	226	189	155	176	166	158	191
Attica.....	2,547	2,367	2,443	3.8	269	239	239	239	284	303	238	306	255	290*	271
Bennington.....	2,615	2,445	2,335	273	238	182	299	229	312	210	256	232	329	161	271
Castle.....	2,323	2,661	2,186	332	123	324	119	373	114	309	111	406	131	342	129
Covington.....	1,256	1,233	1,189	245	57	199	43	219	44	223	42	209	55	130	41
Eagle.....	1,332	1,211	1,040	217	43	192	55	208	67	205	143	216	165	173	79
Gainesville.....	1,732	1,675	1,612	284	117	265	87	233	112	267	110	293	112	237	115
Genesee Falls.....	1,020	1,070	979	137	84	109	89	132	85	130	61	123	72	119	94
Java.....	2,353	2,142	1,956	217	243	163	257	176	268	166	264	167	275	143	233
Middlebury.....	1,708	1,724	1,620	331	83	261	103	812	105	294	85	297	100	261	81
Orangeville.....	1,419	1,322	1,217	205	80	161	101	183	36	178	79	176	86	145	82
Perry.....	2,452	2,306	2,342	460	113	417	92	444	106	452	109	460	106	427	97
Pike.....	1,324	1,805	1,730	303	39	314	62	340	82	355	62	340	87	293	64
Sheldon.....	2,794	2,591	2,257	135	235	150	226	191	243	177	167	165	263	173	230
Warsaw.....	3,958	2,824	3,143	464	234	359	234	431	255	442	252	463	242	405	250
Wethersfield.....	1,583	1,314	1,219	176	185	129	167	130	174	134	169	146	176	87	153
Total.....	31,968	30,033	29,162	4,498	2,390	3,677	2,397	4,146	2,563	4,105	2,293	....	....	3,584	2,399

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN WYOMING COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been compiled by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Area of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	363,000	\$7,473,267	\$875,571	\$8,353,838	\$7,590,822	\$14,249 89	\$11,167 19	\$5,813 12	\$13,563 94	0.54
1860..	363,000	7,439,429	861,293	8,300,722	7,590,822	12,369 55	10,153 69	6,221 60	23,457 69	0.63
1861..	363,000	7,402,596	938,368	8,341,264	7,590,822	19,020 73	9,429 72	5,813 12	24,221 33	0.77
1862..	363,000	7,434,574	866,817	8,301,395	10,229,568	13,265 03	10,162 98	7,672 17	40,918 27	0.70
1863..	363,000	7,434,952	912,587	8,347,539	9,729,568	13,354 40	10,897 58	7,297 18	41,350 66	0.75
1864..	363,000	7,420,430	1,083,626	8,499,056	9,712,567	142,332 09	66,675 81	7,284 43	43,706 55	2.68
1865..	363,000	7,420,430	1,083,626	8,499,056	8,714,304	142,332 09	66,675 81	6,535 73	34,094 71	2.68
1866..	371,130	7,526,920	1,102,554	8,629,474	8,994,565	37,332 27	16,587 79	6,745 92	43,266 35	1.16
1867..	370,935	7,430,245	1,181,705	8,611,950	8,395,274	31,630 91	13,953 96	11,244 09	55,119 99	1.27
1868..	370,935	7,539,122	1,172,126	8,711,248	9,001,950	16,463 27	17,149 74	11,252 44	40,958 89	0.95
1869..	370,995	7,703,654	1,151,644	8,855,298	8,836,248	23,263 17	17,699 78	11,045 91	38,658 59	1.03
1870..	370,195	7,632,825	1,101,011	8,733,836	9,151,644	24,360 88	27,901 04	11,439 55	55,027 20	1.30

ARCADE—was formed from Sheldon, March 6, 1818, under the name of "China." Java was taken off in 1832. Its name was changed, November 9th, 1869, and parts of Eagle annexed. It is the southwest corner town of the county. Its surface is a rolling or hilly upland, broken by valleys. Cattaraugus Creek flows southwest through near the centre of the town, and receives several tributaries, the principal of which is Clear Creek, from the south. From the valleys the town spreads out into a rolling region, with long gradual slopes arable to their summits. The highest point is the ridge in the N. E., which is 1,100 ft. above Lake Erie, as determined by actual survey. **Arcade**, (p. o.) is situated at the junction of Cattaraugus and Clear Creek, in the S. W. part of the town. It has a fine water power, and contains a woolen factory, flouring mill, a newspaper office,² and 3 churches. Pop. 573. **East Arcade**, is a p. o. The first settlement was made in 1808, on Lot 28, by Silas Meech, from New England.³ The first religious services

¹ The area of villages is not included in this county. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	223,533	126,747	350,280
1855	241,654	122,765	364,419
1860	252,236	94,150	346,386
1865	263,717	97,126	360,843

² *Arcade Times*; weekly; W. & E. C. Wade, editors and publishers. Size 22 by 30. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1870.

³ Ichabod Sanders, Samuel Nichols, Silas and Leonard Parker, Jacob Jackson, Wm. Barnes, Amasa and Alfred Kilbourn—most of them from Vermont—settled in the town in 1809. The first child born was a daughter of Jacob Jackson, and the second a son of Samuel Nichols, both in 1810; the first marriage was that of Silas Meech and Lydia

were conducted by Rev. John Spencer, at Arcade, in 1812. The first church, Cong., was formed at Arcade, by Jno. Spencer, July 24, 1813.

ATTICA—was formed from Sheldon, April 4, 1811. Orangeville was taken off in 1816. It lies upon the n. border of the co., w. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the ravines of the streams. In the n. part are several considerable hills with long gradual slopes. Tonawanda Creek, the principal stream, flows through the n. w. corner, and receives numerous branches from the e., the largest of which is Crow Creek. **Attica**, (p. o.) upon Tonawanda Creek, in the n. w. part of the town, was incorp., May 2, 1837. It contains a flourishing union school, a bank, a newspaper office,¹ a flouring mill, and 5 churches. Pop. 1,333. **Attica Centre**, and **Vernal**, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1802, by Zera Phelps.² The first religious services were held Sept. 21, 1809, by Rev. Royal Phelps, at which time the first church, Cong., was formed, with five members.

BENNINGTON—was formed from Sheldon, March 6, 1818. It is the n. w. corner town of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the ravines of small streams. Cayuga Creek and its branches drain the central, and Murder Creek the n. part of the town. Tonawanda Creek flows through the s. e. corner. **Bennington Centre**, (Bennington p. o.), contains 3 churches, and about 40 dwellings; and **Cowlesville**, (p. o.) in the n. w. part of the town, 2 churches and about 220 inhabitants. **Folsomdale**, (p. o.) is a hamlet, on Cayuga Creek, and has a valuable water-power. **Bennington Corners**, in the s. w. part, and **Danlys Corners**, in n. e. part, are small places. The first settlement was made near the centre of the town, in 1802, by John Tolles, Jacob Wright, and William Barber, from Vermont.³ The first religious services were conducted by Rev. Peter B. Root, in 1805. The first church, M. E., was formed in 1807.

CASTILE—was formed from Perry, Feb. 27, 1821. It is the central town upon the e. border of the co. Its surface is a rolling and terraced upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Genesee River, forming a portion of the e. boundary, is bordered by steep banks, 300 to 350 feet above the water. In some places the faces of the bluffs are perpendicular ledges 200 feet high. Numerous small tributaries of the river have worn deep lateral channels in these bluffs. The valley of Silver Lake occupies a wide and shallow basin in the north part of the town. Its outlet is toward the north. Wolf Creek rises in a swamp near the head of the lake and flows s. A wide, level valley, bordered by low terraces, extends from the east shore of the lake and opens into the valley of Wolf Creek at Castile Village. **Castile**, (p. o.) lies on Wolf Creek, in the s. w. part of the town. It is a station on the Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway. Pop. 712. **St. Helena**, on Genesee River, in the s. e. corner of the town, contains about 20 dwellings. **Five Corners**, is near the south part. The first settlement was made in 1808, by Robert Whalley, from R. Island, 1 mi. east of Castile Village.⁴ The first religious services (Bap.) were held near the south end of Silver Lake, in 1816, by Elder Benj. Luther.

COVINGTON—named from Gen. Leonard Covington—was formed from Le Roy (Genesee co.) and Perry, Jan. 31, 1817. A part was annexed to York (Livingston co.) in 1823. It is the n. e. corner town of the co. The surface is a moderately hilly upland, broken by the deep ravines of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the n. w. corner, and receives as tributary Pearl Creek, which flows n. w. through near the centre. Wide, fertile alluvial flats extend along Oatka Creek. **Covington Centre**, (Covington p. o.) in the n. part, contains 20 dwellings; **Pearl Creek**, (p. o.) in the n. w., contains about 20 dwellings; **La**

Parker; and the first death, that of Mrs. A. Kilbourn, in the spring of 1812. Rebecca Parker taught the first school, in 1811; Silas Parker kept the first inn, in 1812, and the first store, in 1815. Major Moses Smith built the first sawmill, in 1811, and Col. Duell Rowley the first gristmill, in 1810.

¹ *Attica Atlas*, (Dem.) weekly; Silas Folsom, editor and publisher. Size 24 by 33. Terms, \$1.50. Established in 1851.

² Among the other early settlers were Deacon Porter, Nathaniel Sprout, and Maj. P. Adams. The first child born was Harriet Phelps, July 25, 1803; the first marriage, that of Stephen Crow and Lucy Elwell; and the first death, that of Thomas Mather, in the winter of 1803. Sophia Williams taught the first school, in 1807; Daniel Stanton kept the first inn, in 1808; — Fitch, the first store; and Zera Phelps built the first mill, in 1806.

³ Among the other early settlers were Chauncey, Justin, and George Loomis, Felatiah Case, Joseph Farnham, Geo. Hoskins, David Tolles, Aaron Clapp, and Ezra Ludden. The first marriage was that of Aaron Whitney and Rachel

Truesdale, in 1807; and the first death in town, that of a child of Wm. Barber, in 1803. The first school was taught by Rachel Truesdale, in 1807; the first inn was kept by Joseph Farnham, in 1817. Chauncey Loomis erected the first sawmill, in 1808; he also kept the first store. Quatus Clapp built the first gristmill, at Cowlesville. A son of David Tolles, 3 or 9 years old, was lost in the woods in 1806 and was never found.

⁴ Soon after, a settlement was made at the foot of the lake, in the w. part of the town, called the "Tallman Settlement." Ziba Hurd and Jonathan Gilbert, from Vermont, were the first settlers at Castile Village, in 1816. The first child born was Jane McKay, in 1813; and the first death was that of Laura Wilcox, in 1815. The first school was taught in 1816, by Anna Bennett, from Vermont. Robert Whalley kept the first inn, and erected the first sawmill, on Wolf Creek, below Castile Village, in 1811. John Card and Sylvester Lathrop built the first gristmill, on Lot 40, in 1820; the first store was kept by Lemuel Eldridge and M. Frost, in 1815.

Grange, (p. o.,) near the s. line, a church and 25 dwellings; and **Peoria**, (p. o.,) near the E. line, 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made in 1807, in the w. part, by Jairus Cruttenden, William Miller, John and William Sprague, all from New England.¹ The first religious services were held at the house of David Norris, in 1814, by Rev. Mark Norris, from Vermont.

EAGLE—was formed from Pike, Jan. 21, 1823. Three tiers of lots² were annexed from this town to Arcade, Nov. 9, 1869. It occupies a central position on the s. border of the co. Its surface is a hilly upland, broken by the ravines of the streams. Nearly the whole drainage is through Wiscoy Creek and its branches. Cold Creek takes its rise in the s. e. part of the town. The hills bordering upon the streams and their summits are 100 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Eagle Lake, a small body of water in the s. w. part, has no visible outlet; but on the other side of an intervening hill, $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. distant, are 8 beautiful springs forming branches of the West Coy Creek. There are 3 cheese factories in town, using the milk of 1,800 cows.

Eagle Village, (p. o.,) in the s. w. part of the town, contains a church and 110 inhabitants. **Eagle**, (p. o.,) in the N. E. part, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in town in 1808, on Lot 8, by Silas and Wm. Hodges, from Cayuga co.³ There are 2 Meth. Ep. churches in town.

GAINESVILLE—named from Gen. E. P. Gaines—was formed from Warsaw, as "*Hebe*," Feb. 25, 1814. Its name was changed April 17, 1816. It is an interior town, lying s. e. of the centre of the co. The surface is an upland, slightly undulating and broken by the valleys of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the N. E. part, and East Coy Creek through the s. w. 3 cheese factories have lately been started. A large furniture factory has been built in the N. part of the town. The Rochester and Pine R. R. is being graded in the E. part of the town. A good quality of building stone is quarried in the N. part of the town.

Gainesville Creek, (Gainesville p. o.,) on East Coy Creek, near the centre of the town, contains a female seminary, 3 churches, and 114 inhabitants.

East Gainesville, (p. o.,) a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R. contains 20 houses. **Gainesville Centre**, and **Newburgh**, are hamlets. The first settlements were made at Gainesville Creek in 1805, by Wm. Richard, and Chas. Bristol, from Columbia co., and Elnathan George, from Vt.⁴ The first religious meeting was held in 1809. The first church (Presb.) was formed in 1815.

GENESEE FALLS—was formed from Pike and Portage, (Livingston co.,) April 1, 1846. It lies on Genesee River, in the s. e. corner of the co. A nearly perpendicular rocky bluff, 100 to 300 ft. high, borders upon the river, and from its summit the country spreads out into an undulating upland. The celebrated Portage Falls, in the Genesee River, are opposite this place. **Portageville**, (p. o.,) on Genesee River, contains 5 churches and several mills. Pop. 497. The Buffalo Division of the Erie Railway crosses the Genesee, near the village, by a bridge 800 ft. long, and 234 feet above the bed of the river. This bridge was built at a cost of \$175,000, and is the largest wooden railroad bridge in the world. The Genesee Valley Canal also crosses the river at this point by an aqueduct built upon stone abutments 40 ft. high; the structure cost \$70,000. The first settlements were made on the river, above Portageville, in 1804, by John, Samuel, and Seth Fields.⁵ The first religious meeting was held by Rev. John Griffith, (M. E.) in 1809; and the first church (Bap.) was formed by Rev. Joseph Case, at "*Biglows Corners*," in 1818.

JAVA—was formed from China, April 20, 1832. It lies on the w. border of the co., s. of the centre. Its surface is an elevated region, broken by hills and the valleys of the streams. The summits are 150 to 300 ft. above the valleys. Buffalo creek flows through the

¹The first child born was Viola, daughter of Dr. Dan'l White, in 1806; the first marriage was that of Calvin Davis and Sylvia Beardsley, in 1814; and the first death, that of Mrs. Easty, in 1814. Wm. Miller kept the first inn, in 1813; Dan'l Balcom, the first store, in 1812; — Spaulding built the first gristmill, in 1810; and Sprague and Spaulding the first sawmill, in 1812.

²Lots 1 to 24, township 3, Range 3. The act of the Supervisors was confirmed by act Feb. 18, 1870. Parts of Arcade [China] annexed to Eagle, Jan. 19, 1866, were restored Feb. 18, 1870.

³Alanson, son of Silas Hodges, was the first child born, Oct. 13, 1809. The first inn was kept by Dan Beach, the first store, by Elijah Hyde, and the first sawmill was erected by Amos Huntley.

⁴John Patterson and James Cravath, with others, settled

in 1806. Parnela Patterson was the first child born, in 1807. The first school was taught in Dec. 11, by Benj. Cole. The first inn was kept at the Centre, by Benj. Hoag, in 1815; and the first store, by Lewis Wood, in the Yates settlement, in 1816. Wheelock Wood erected the first sawmill, in 1809, on Oatka Creek; and John Card and Benj. Mallory, the first gristmill, in 1825, at Gainesville Creek.

⁵Nathan and Joseph Dixon, Joseph and Justice Bailey, and Sebetiah Ward settled previous to 1807. The first death was that of Sophia Smith, in 1817. The first school was taught by Maria Bellingier, in 1809. The first inn was kept by Lewis Wood, at Portageville, in 1824; and the first store, by Foot & Martin, the same year. The first sawmill was erected in 1815, and the first gristmill in 1820, on the river, by Mumford, Smith & McKay.

w. part, and receives a large number of tributaries. Cattaraugus Creek takes its rise in the e. part. Cattaraugus Lake is a small sheet of water in the s. e. part, nearly surrounded by steep hills. It forms one of the sources of Cattaraugus Creek. About 1 mi. e. of Java Village is a quarry of fine building stone. **Java Village**, (p. o.,) lies upon Buffalo Creek, in the n. w. part of the town. **North Java**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner of the town, contains a church and about 120 inhabitants. **Java Centre**, (p. o.,) **East Java**, (p. o.,) in the s. e. part of the town, **Curriers Corners**, (Java p. o.,) in the s. w., and **Williamsville**, near the e. border, are hamlets. The first settlement was made on Lot 32, in the n. w. part of the town, in 1810, by Wm. Richardson and Timothy Kirby, from Lowell, Mass.¹ The first ch. (R. C.) was formed in 1838.²

MIDDLEBURY—was formed from Warsaw, March 20, 1812. It lies on the n. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by the deep valleys of the streams. Oatka Creek flows through the s. e. corner, and Little Tonawanda Creek through the w. part. A deep ravine extends e. and w. through near the centre of the town, forming a natural pass between the valleys of these two streams. The hills that border upon Oatka Creek are steep and 400 to 600 feet high. **Wyoming**, (p. o.,) on Oatka Creek, near the e. border of the town, contains the Middlebury Academy, 3 churches, and 338 inhabitants. **West Middlebury**, (Dale p. o.,) a station on the B. & N. Y. City R. R. contains 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made by Jonas Sellick, (from Rutland co., Vt.,) in 1802, near Wrights Corners.³

ORANCEVILLE—was formed from Attica, Feb. 14, 1816. Wethersfield was taken off in 1823. It is an interior town, lying n. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a rolling upland, broken by deep ravines. The streams are Tonawanda Creek and its branches, draining the w., and small branches of Oatka and East Coy Creeks, draining the e. parts of the town. The summits of the highest hills are 400 to 700 ft. above the valleys. **Orangeville Centre**, (Orangeville p. o.,) contains about 20 houses; **Johnsonburgh**, (p. o.,) on Tonawanda Creek, lies partly in Sheldon. Pop. about 120. **Halls Corners**, (East Orangeville p. o.,) is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1805, by John Duncan, on lot 13, and Elisha Doty, from Cayuga co., on lot 12.⁴ The first church, (Presb.) was organized by Rev. John Alexander, July 11, 1812.

PERRY—named from Com. O. H. Perry, was formed from Leicester, (Livingston co.,) March 11, 1814. A part of Covington was taken off in 1817; and Castile in 1821. It lies on the e. border of the co., n. of the centre. Silver Lake lies along the s. border. **Perry**, (p. o.,) upon the outlet of Silver Lake, was incorp. in 1829. It contains the Perry academy, a newspaper office,⁵ a bank, and several manufactories. Pop. 167. **Perry Centre**, (p. o.,) contains a church and 183 inhabitants. **West Perry**, is a hamlet. The first settlement was made in 1806, on lot 28, by Josiah Williams, from Vt.⁶ The first religious services were held at Perry Centre, in Dec. 1813, by Rev. Mr. Herrick, (Bap.,) when he was retreating from Buffalo. The first church (Presb.) was organized at the Centre, by Rev. Oliver Ayer and Silas Hubbard, June 28, 1814.⁷

¹ In 1812 and '14, Charles Richardson and Daniel H. Worcester settled at Java Village, and Charles Fox at Curriers Corners. The first mill was erected by Daniel H. Worcester, at Java Village, in 1816; the first inn was kept by Charles Fox, at Curriers Corners, in 1818; and the first store, by Mr. Comstock, at Java Village, in 1820.

² There are five churches in this town; Cong., M. E., F. W. Bap., R. C., and Universalist.

³ In 1803 a number of immigrants from Vt. settled in the town, among whom were Reuben Chamberlain, Jabez Warren, Frederick Gilbert, Sterling Sterns, and Israel M. Dewey. The first store was kept by Edwin Putnam, in 1810, near Wrights Corners; the first gristmill was built by Silas Newell, in 1813, near Wyoming Village; the first sawmill, by A. Worden, in 1809, at West Middlebury; Amzi Wright kept the first inn, at Wrights Corners, in 1806. In May, 1817, Artemus Shattuck, a citizen of this town, went into the woods, a distance from home, to chop. While cutting off a log that had been partially split open, his foot was caught in the crack, and he hung for a long time suspended by his foot and partially supported by one hand. Despairing of receiving aid, and being entirely unable to extricate himself, he finally unjointed his ankle with his pocket knife, made a crutch of a crooked stick, and started for the house. He was found about dark, and carried to the house, where his leg was amputated by a surgeon. He recovered, became a Baptist minister, and lived many years.

⁴ Lemuel Chase and James Sayer settled about the same time, and Seth and Adial Sherwood, Silas Merrifield, and Asahel Ward in 1806; Truman Lewis and a number of other families in 1807. The first child born was a son of Seth Sherwood, in 1807; the first marriage was that of A. Dial Sherwood and Miss Wood, in 1809; and the first death, that of Mrs. James Sayer, Corinna Lewis and Mary McNight commenced the first schools, May 1, 1811; Isaac Moore kept the first inn, in 1811, at the Centre; and Silas Hubbard the first store, in 1814, at the same place. Robert Hopkins erected the first sawmill, in 1816, and Levi Johnson the first gristmill, in 1817.

⁵ The *Silver Lake Sun*, (Repub.) weekly, Geo. A. Sanders, editor and proprietor. Size, 22 by 32 inches. Terms \$1. Estab. in Dec. 1866.

⁶ Among the first settlers were Seth Canfield, Samuel and Nat'l Howard, Amos Smith, Phicol M. Ward, and Amos Otis—mostly from New England. The first death was that of Nancy Williams, in 1815. The first school was taught at Perry Centre, in 1823, by Ann Mann, from Mass. The first inn was kept by Amos Smith, a little e. of the Centre, in 1811; the first store, by T. & J. C. Edgerley; and the first mill was erected at Perry Village, by John Hamersley, in 1812.

⁷ There are 10 churches in this town, 2 Bap., 3 M. E., and 1 each R. C., Prot. Epis., Presb., Cong., and Univ.

PIKE—named after Gen. Z. M. Pike, was formed from Nunda, (Livingston co.) March 6, 1818. Eagle was taken off in 1823, and a part of Genesee Falls in 1846. It lies on the s. border of the co., e. of the centre. Its surface is a hilly and broken upland. East Coy Creek flows s. through the e. part, and Wiscoy Creek s. e. through the centre. Emery Hill, the highest point, is about 100 ft. above the R. R. at Castile, and the lowest point, in the s. e. corner, is 200 ft. below the R. R. There are several quarries of building stone in town. **Pike**, (p. o.), on Wiscoy Creek, near the centre, was incorp. Aug. 11, 1848. It contains the Pike Seminary,¹ a flouring mill, carriage factory, 1 sawmill and cabinet factory, a woolen factory, a bank, and 3 churches, Presb., M. E., and Bap. Pop. 551. **East Pike**, (p. o.), on East Coy Creek, contains a Meth. church, a flouring mill, an extensive paper mill, and 50 dwellings. **Pike Five Corners**, **Griffiths Corners**, and **East Coy**, are hamlets. The first settlement was made in 1806, by Peter Granger, Eli Griffith, Asahel Newcomb, Phineas Harvey, and Caleb Powers, all from Whitehall, N. Y.² The first church was formed Sept. 25, 1821, at Pike Village.³

SHELDON—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) March 19, 1808. Attica was taken off in 1811, and Bennington and China in 1818. Its surface is a rolling upland, 400 to 600 ft. above the valleys. Tonawanda Creek flows through the e. and several tributaries of Buffalo Creek through the w. part. **Strykersville**, (p. o.), in the s. w. corner of the town. **Varysburgh**,⁴ (p. o.), in the N. E., upon Tonawanda Creek, and **Sheldon**, (p. o.), and **North Sheldon**, (p. o.), are small villages. **Johnsonburgh**, (p. o.), is on the line of Orangeville. The first settlement was made in the N. part, in 1804, by Roswell Turner, agent of Phelps and Chipman, the original purchasers of the town.⁵ The first religious meeting (Bap.) was held at the house of Roswell Turner, by Rev. Mr. Spencer. The first church was formed at the Centre, in 1808.

WARSAW—was formed from Batavia, (Genesee co.,) March 19, 1808. Middlebury was taken off in 1812, and Gainesville in 1814. It is an interior town, lying N. E. of the centre of the co. Its surface is a broken upland, divided into two ridges by the valley of Oatka Creek. The declivities of the hills are steep, and their summits 300 to 600 ft. above the valleys. Upon Mill Brook, a small tributary of Oatka Creek, is a perpendicular fall of 105 ft. **Warsaw**, (p. o.), the co. seat, was incorp. April 17, 1843. It lies in the valley of Oatka Creek, at the centre of the town.⁶ Besides the co. buildings, it contains 5 churches, an academy, 2 newspaper offices,⁷ 2 banks, and several important manufactories, waterworks with 250 ft. head, have been recently brought into use. Pop. of the village 1,631. **South Warsaw** is a hamlet. The first settlement was made at Warsaw Village, by Elizur Webster, in 1803.⁸ The first church (Cong.) was organized July 14, 1808; Rev. John Lindsley was the first preacher. Their church edifice was built in 1817.

¹ The seminary buildings were erected in 1856, at a cost of \$9,000; they have accommodations for 300 students. This property is held by a board of trustees, and is under the patronage of the F. W. Bap. denomination.

² The first child born was Louisa, daughter of Asahel Newcomb, in Aug. 1806; the first marriage was that of Russell H. Benton and Susannah Olin, Fe. 23, 1809; and the first deaths were those of twin children of Phineas Harvey, in the spring of 1807. Mr. Harvey died the succeeding autumn. The first school was taught by Miss Beulah Abell, (from Washington co.,) in the summer of 1809. Eli Griffith kept the first inn, at Pike Village, in 1809, and Tilly Parker the first store, in 1810, at the same place. Eli Griffith built the first sawmill, in 1809, and the first gristmill, in 1810, a little above Pike Village.

³ There are 4 churches; 2 M. E., 1 Presb., and 1 Bap.

⁴ Named from Wm. Vary, one of the first settlers.

⁵ Mr. Turner was by Gehegan O. Turner, Esq., author of the History of the Holland Purchase, Phelps and Gorham Purchase, &c. Among the early settlers were Robt. Carr and David Howard, in 1805; Seth Gates, Lemuel Castle, Levi Street, Marvin Brace, Stephen Welton, (from Eastern New York,) and Uriah Persons, (from Penn.,) in 1806. The more recent settlements in the town have been made mostly by German O. Turner. The first child born was Chipman Phelps Turner, in 1805; the first marriage was that of Justin Loomis and Polly Rolph, in 1807; and the first death, that of David Hoard, who was killed by the falling of a limb of a tree, in 1805. The first school was taught at North Sheldon, by Polly Rolph, in 1807; the first inn was kept by Roswell Turner, in 1806, at North Sheldon. Wm. Vary built the first sawmill, in 1809; and the first gristmill, in 1808, at Varysburgh.

⁶ The Educational and Industrial Reformatory at Warsaw,

was incorp. April 16, 1870, for the reclaiming of persons who have been convicted of first offences, the punishment of which would be imprisonment in a State Prison, for a term not exceeding 5 years. The institution was authorized to buy a site of not less than 200 acres, and erect thereon buildings for not less than 200 persons, from moneys to be raised by voluntary gifts. They were to receive such persons as might be intrusted to them at the discretion of the courts, under such rules as might be prescribed by law. The managers were to report annually to the legislature. It has not been organized.

The *Wyoming Benevolent Institute*, incorp. April 23, 1870, is intended for the support and education of indigent young persons, not organized.

⁷ *Western New Yorker*, (Repub.,) weekly. Wm. H. Merrill, Ed. Dudley & Merrill, Pubrs. Size, 28 by 42 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1840.

Wyoming Democrat, (Dem.,) weekly. B. H. Randolph, Edr. and Pub. Size, 30 by 43 inches. Terms, \$2.00. Established in 1863.

⁸ In the same year, Wm. Webster, Shubael Morris, Amos Kinney, Elijah Cutting, and Joseph Palmer settled in the s. part of the town and Josiah Hovey in the N. part. The first settlers were mostly from New England. The first child born was Eliza Webster, in 1804; the first marriage was that of Silas C. Fargo and Catharine Whiting; and the first death, that of an infant son of Sterling Stearns, in 1804. The first death of an adult was that of Dwight Noble, in 1808. The first school was taught by Samuel McWhorter, in 1807. Elizur Webster kept the first inn, in 1809; and Absalom Green and Dan'l Show, the first store, in the same year. Solomon Morris built the first gristmill, in 1808.

WETHERSFIELD—was formed from Orangeville, April 12, 1823. It is an interior town, lying s. w. of the centre of the co. Its surface is rolling upland. Tonawanda, East Coy, and Wiscoy Creeks, all take their rise in this town. **Wethersfield Springs**, (p. o.,) in the n. e. corner, contains 3 churches and 170 inhabitants. **Hermitage**, (p. o.,) on the e. border of the town, contains 2 churches and 20 dwellings. **Smiths Corners**, (Wethersfield p. o.,) is a hamlet. **North Wethersfield**, (p. o.,) is near the n. border. The first settlement was made on Lot 11, in 1810, by Lewis Hancock, Guy Morgan, and Calvin Clifford, from Jefferson co.¹ Rev. Mr. Boomer (Bap.) was the first preacher.

YATES COUNTY.



THIS county was formed from Ontario, Feb. 5, 1823, and named from Joseph C. Yates, then Governor. Barrington and Starkey were added from Steuben, April 6, 1824. It is centrally distant 172 miles from Albany, and contains an area of 320 square miles. Its surface consists of a series of ridges extending n. and s., and gradually declining from a height of 2,064 feet above tide, upon the s. w. border, to a level of the undulating region near Seneca Lake. The first or most eastern of these ridges lies between Seneca and Keuka Lakes, (the latter formerly known as "Crooked Lake,") and occupies the towns of Barrington, Starkey, Milo, Torrey, and a part of Benton. The highest summit is about 900 feet above

Keuka Lake and 1,200 above Seneca. The slopes are generally gradual and the inclination uniform. The second ridge occupies the high peninsula between the two branches of Keuka Lake, and extends n. through Jerusalem, finally losing itself in the rolling upland of Benton. The s. part of this ridge is known as "Bluff Point," from its abrupt termination. It is about 700 feet above the lake. The third range lies between the inlet of the w. branch of Keuka Lake and Flint Creek, and occupies the w. part of Jerusalem, the e. part of Italy, and the s. e. part of Potter. The highest summits in the s. are 1,324 feet above the lake. A fourth ridge lies between the valleys of Flint Creek and West River, and extends n. through the w. part of Potter. A fifth range occupies that portion of Middlesex lying between West River Hollow and Canandaigua Lake. The declivities of the last two ranges are mostly very steep; and their summits are 800 to 1,000 feet above the valleys. The uplands, except in the extreme w. part, are smooth and arable to their summits. The valleys between them are wide and exceedingly fertile, and the n. part of the co. is a fine rolling region.

The lowest rocks in the co. are the upper series of the Hamilton shales, cropping out on the lower course of the Keuka Lake Outlet. Next above these, upon the same stream, appear the Tully limestone, Genesee slate, and Portage groups. The first of the three, furnishing lime, is the most valuable mineral in the co. The shales and sandstone of the Chemung group occupy the summits in the s. part of the co.; calcareous tufa is found upon Keuka Lake Outlet. The soil for the most part consists of a fine quality of gravelly loam, intermixed with clay and the disintegrated shales of the Portage group. It is well adapted to either tillage or pasture.

The principal streams in the co. are Keuka Lake Outlet, Kashong Creek, Big Stream, Rock Stream, Flint Creek, West Branch Inlet, and West River. Seneca Lake, forming the east boundary of the co., is 447 feet above tide, and Canandaigua Lake, forming part of the west

¹ John W. Parry, from Onondaga co., settled at Wethersfield Springs in the fall of 1810, and built the first house at that place. The first school was taught by O. Martin. The

first gristmill was erected by James Cravath, in 1812, on East Coy Creek; and the first sawmill, by Calvin Clifford, on the same creek, in 1810.

boundary, 668 feet. Keuka Lake, also called by the Indians O-go-ya-ga, a promontory projecting into the lake, near the centre, two-thirds of it lying within the co., is 718 feet above tide and is 20 mi. in length. Its N. part is divided by Bluff Point into two branches, each less than a mile in width.

Winter wheat is largely cultivated in this co.,¹ and wool and stock raising are important branches of its agriculture. Dairying, fruit raising, and especially the cultivation of grapes, have become important interests along the lake shores, in Middlesex, on Bluff Point, in West Barrington, and Milo, and along the banks of Seneca Lake.

The county seat is located at the village of Penn Yan, on the line of Milo and Benton. The first courthouse and jail combined was erected in 1824; and in 1834 it was burned. In 1835 a new brick courthouse was built, on a public square, at a cost of \$12,000. A jail detached, was erected the same season. The latter was destroyed by fire in Feb. 1857, and was rebuilt the same year, at a cost of \$10,200. A clerk's office was erected some years previous, upon the public square with the other public buildings, near the centre of the village. The county poorhouse is located on a farm of 185 acres, valued with buildings at \$11,100, in the town of Jerusalem, about 4 mi. W. of Penn Yan. The main structure is of stone, 3 stories, 100 by 30 feet, with a lean on each side 12 feet wide. It was built in 1831. A wooden building has recently been erected in the rear 2 stories high, 30 by 60 feet, for males, and there is a small building for the insane. The buildings are reported as dilapidated and badly out of repair. The Crooked Lake Canal extends along the outlet of the lake, and enters Seneca Lake at Dresden. It opens a direct water communication with Yates co. and a part of Steuben co. The Elmira, Jefferson & Canandaigua R. R., as formerly known, but now forming the Canandaigua Division of the Northern Railway of Penn., extends through the co., E. of the centre, connecting Elmira with Canandaigua and Rochester, and affording an important route for the transportation of coal from the Pennsylvania mines. The "Sodus Bay, Corning and N. Y. R. R." is projected to run through the co., and preliminary measures are being taken for its construction.² The "Sodus Point and Southern R. R.," is not under construction within this co. at the present time. The "Geneva and Southern R. R." is projected from Geneva to Blood's Corners, Steuben co., passing through Middlesex and Italy in this county. Yates co. is, by act of April 11, 1870, excepted out of the act of 1869 allowing municipal corporations to aid in construction of railroads.

The early history of this co. is intimately associated with the history of the "*Friends*," a religious sect founded by Jemima Wilkinson. This singular woman took the name of the "*Universal Friend*," and was regarded with reverence by her followers, among whom were persons of respectability, wealth, and influence. At a general meeting of the sect, in Conn., in 1786, it was resolved to emigrate to some unsettled region and found a colony where they might live in peace and in the undisturbed enjoyment of their religious opinions. Three of their number, (Abraham Dayton, Richard Smith, and Thomas Hathaway,) were delegated to seek out a proper location. They proceeded to Penn., went up the Susquehanna River, and followed the route of General Sullivan to Seneca Lake, where they finally determined to locate. James Parker, William Potter, and Thomas Hathaway, as trustees and agents of the Friend's Society, bought 14,040 acres of the State, extending 9 miles along the west bank of Seneca Lake, east of the pre-emption line, and subsequently Thomas Hathaway and Benedict Robinson purchased so much of Jerusalem as lies in township seven of the 2d range of Phelps and Gorham purchase. A party of 25 "Friends" set out by way of the Mohawk Valley to begin a settlement, in June, 1788, and located about a mile S. of the present village of Dresden, the location being determined by its close proximity to a fine waterfall on the Keuka outlet. They sowed winter wheat that fall, and in 1798 harvested the first of this grain in Western New York. In 1790, "The Friend" removed. The first framed house in the co. was built for her use, and is still standing in the town of Torrey on a farm of about 300 acres that belonged to her. The Society was distracted by difficulties arising from the partition of the land, and "the Friend" removed to Jerusalem and settled in the township purchased by Hathaway and Robinson, to which many of her disciples also emigrated, while others, who had good farms on the lake, remained. New difficulties arose here also, from a trust owner-

¹ Samples of wheat and of flour made from wheat raised in this co. have taken prizes at the World's Fairs in London, in 1850, and at New York in 1853.

² This road is expected to pass through Lyons, Geneva, Penn Yan, Wayne, Bradford, and Savona to Corning.

ship of her estate. Sarah Richards, her original trustee, died in 1793, leaving a daughter who afterwards laid claim, as her mother's heir, to the Friend's Tract, and a litigation followed which lasted from 1811 to 1828, and was finally decided in the Court of Errors 9 years after the death of the Friend, (which occurred in 1819,) and chiefly in confirmation of her title. The first gristmill in Western New York was built in 1789, by Richard Smith, James Parker, and Abraham Dayton, 2½ mi. from Penn Yan. Rachel Ingraham, (aged 90,) Henry Barnes, (aged 82,) and Experience Barnes, (aged 88,) are now (March, 1870,) the only survivors of the Friend's Society.

Volunteers enlisted in this county under orders dated July 7, 1862, were to be organized at Geneva, where the 126th and 148th Regiments were formed in this year. Parts of the 33d, 188th, and 194th Vols. were also raised in this county.

POPULATION of towns since 1860, and their POLITICAL VOTE for President in 1860, and for Governor at each election of that officer since that time. (R., Republican. D., Democratic.)

[In the columns for the vote of 1860, the first is that given for Lincoln, and the second, that for Douglas. Bell, and Breckinridge together.]

TOWNS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. (REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRAT.)											
				1860.		1862.		1864.		1866.		1868.		1870.	
	1860.	1865.	1870.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Barrington...	1,574	1,469	1,566	216	133	198	140	313	151	207	160	231	169	204	168
Benton.....	2,462	2,400	2,422	393	156	346	159	399	183	404	137	420	182	361	174
Italy.....	1,605	1,452	1,341	246	63	206	69	238	65	224	53	246	65	151	99
Jerusalem....	2,573	2,682	2,612	436	188	376	191	422	243	392	203	390	259	333	271
Middlesex....	1,303	1,267	1,314	246	48	218	50	622	466	562	395	248	70	201	69
Milo.....	2,023	4,195	3,008	535	387	543	388	244	56	223	44	656	469	648	557
Penn Yan*....	2,389	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potter.....	2,151	2,137	1,970	365	143	309	124	359	170	342	139	355	159	297	152
Starkey.....	2,542	2,394	2,370	370	192	362	186	410	181	392	176	418	202	388	212
Torrey.....	1,364	1,322	1,281	158	158	123	173	142	184	137	167	165	165	143	162
Total.....	20,290	19,338	19,895	3,014	1,466	2,681	1,481	3,049	1,704	2,878	1,476	3,129	1,760	2,746	1,865

* A village in towns of Milo and Benton.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION IN YATES COUNTY, during twelve years, as returned to the Comptroller's office.

[The cases where no returns were received from counties, the tables published by the Comptroller have been compiled by taking the numbers of the preceding year. The area of cities has usually not been included in the column of "acres assessed." The aggregates of equalized valuation are those fixed by the Board of Equalization, from the returns of the preceding year.]

YEAR.	Acres of land assessed. ¹	Assessed value of real estate.	Assessed value of personal estate.	Corrected aggregate valuation.	Aggregate equalized valuation.	Amount of town taxes.	Amount of county taxes.	School taxes.	State taxes.	Rate of tax on \$1 valuation in cents.
1859..	208,036	\$6,749,839	\$874,284	\$7,723,491	.....	\$7,241 74	\$15,913 19	\$5,470 23	\$12,763 99	0.54
1860..	207,454	6,707,770	1,029,782	7,737,313	\$7,293,708	7,067 00	12,526 05	5,470 28	22,488 73	0.65
1861..	207,317	6,522,036	954,747	7,784,169	7,293,708	8,844 49	17,836 20	5,470 28	22,712 84	0.75
1862..	206,643	6,443,354	966,057	7,409,411	8,494,038	13,701 98	46,679 38	6,370 53	33,976 15	1.18
1863..	206,643	6,443,354	966,057	7,409,411	8,503,276	13,701 98	46,679 38	6,377 46	36,138 92	1.21
1864..	207,256	6,592,576	1,297,253	7,899,829	8,270,856	154,569 36	22,014 12	6,203 14	37,218 65	2.66
1865..	207,256	6,591,576	1,297,253	7,899,829	8,066,982	154,569 36	22,014 12	6,050 23	31,502 07	2.66
1866..	207,106	6,716,969	1,035,950	7,752,929	8,127,267	33,504 11	150,444 00	6,085 95	39,115 65	2.82
1867..	207,538	6,908,306	928,435	7,936,803	8,129,305	19,393 04	44,959 83	10,161 63	51,621 09	1.56
1868..	208,658	6,881,573	933,448	7,815,021	8,136,801	12,608 53	31,514 08	10,171 00	87,022 37	1.12
1869..	207,836	6,971,653	915,608	7,887,265	7,815,021	11,886 83	26,277 18	9,768 78	34,190 72	1.03
1870..	207,836	6,971,653	915,608	7,887,265	7,887,261	11,886 83	26,277 18	7,859 08	47,424 68	1.21

BARRINGTON—was formed from Wayne, (Steuben co.,) April 6, 1822. It lies upon the E. bank of Keuka Lake, in the S. part of the co. Its surface consists principally of a high ridge, sloping gradually upward from the lake to a height of 600 to 800 ft. Big Stream flows through the S. E. corner, in a deep ravine bordered by steep declivities. From the lake the

¹ The number of acres of land in this county, according to Burr's Atlas, is 204,444. The area of villages is not included in the above columns. The Census has reported the area of farming lands in this county as follows:

Years.	Acres improved.	Acres unimproved.	Total.
1850	153,971	52,559	186,500
1855	153,543	51,131	206,674
1860	154,531	48,227	202,758
1865	151,061	50,953	202,014

ascent is nearly uniform for 2 miles; and the summit of the ridge is rolling. **Barrington**, (p. o.), near the centre, is a small village. **Crystal Spring**, is a mineral spring at the head of Big Stream Hollow, and is acquiring reputation as a popular resort. It has large hotel accommodations. The first settlement was made in 1800, by Jacob Teeple.¹ The Rev. Jas. Osgood (Bap.) was the first preacher. There are two churches in town; Bap. and M. E.

BENTON—named from Levi Benton, the first settler, was formed from Jerusalem, Feb. 12, 1803, as "*Vernon*." Its name was changed to "*Snell*," April 6, 1808, and to Benton April 2, 1810. Milo was taken off in 1818, and a part of Torrey in 1851. It is the N. E. corner town of the co. Its surface is rolling and gradually descending toward the N. and E. From Seneca Lake the land slopes upward for a mile, and to a height of about 300 ft., where it spreads out in a beautiful undulating region. The valley of Crooked Lake, 200 feet below the summits of the table land, extends about 1 mi. into the S. part. of the town. Keshong Creek passes through the N. E. corner. **Bellona**, (p. o.), situated on Keshong Creek, in the N. E. part, contains 2 churches; pop. about 225; and **Benton Centre**, (p. o.) 2 churches and 30 dwellings. **Fergusons Corners**, (p. o.), is a hamlet. The village of Penn Yan lies partly within this town. There is a large agricultural implement factory in this town. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1789, by Levi Benton, from Catskill, Greene co.² The first religious services were held in the barn of Levi Benton, in 1792, and were conducted by Ezra Cole. There are now 4 churches in town; 2 M. E., Bap., and Presb.

ITALY—was formed from Naples, Feb. 15, 1815. It is the S. W. corner town of the co. Its surface consists of three distinct ridges, each attaining an elevation of about 1,000 feet above Canandaigua Lake. These ridges are divided by the valley of Flint Creek—known as Italy Hollow—and West River Hollow. The valleys are generally narrow and bordered by steep and often precipitous sides. The summits of the ridges are broken uplands. **Italy Hill**, (p. o.), is situated in the S. E. corner; and **Italy Hollow**, (p. o.) on Flint Creek, south of the centre. There is one newspaper published in town.³ The first settlement in the town was made by John Mower, at West Hollow, in 1793.⁴ There are six churches in town; 2 Bap., 3 Meth. Episc., and 1 Free Meth.

JERUSALEM—was organized, Jan. 1789, and Benton was taken off in 1803. A small part of Steuben county, in the forks of the lake, was annexed, Feb. 25, 1814. It lies on the W. bank of Keuka Lake and is the central town in the co. Its surface is divided into two distinct ridges by the W. branch of the lake and its inlet. The E. ridge terminates on the south in Bluff Point, a promontory, 8 mi. in extent, lying between the two branches of Keuka Lake; and it extends on the N. into the town of Benton. It is about 400 feet high and 1½ to 2 miles wide, and is bordered by steep declivities. The continuity of this ridge is broken by a remarkable depression extending from the head of the W. branch of Keuka Lake east to the east branch. The highest point in this valley is about 70 feet above the lake. The ridge on the W. rises gradually for 3 or 4 mi. and attains a height of about 700 feet above the lake, where the surface spreads out into a rolling upland. **Branchport**, (p. o.), situated at the head of the W. branch of Keuka Lake, was incorp. in the fall of 1869, and contains five churches and about 100 dwellings. **Kinneys Corners**, (Bluff Point p. o.), is situated in the E. part of the town; **Shermans Hollow**, (p. o.) is in the N. W. part, 5 mi. from Penn Yan. **Yatesville**, (p. o.) is near the north line. The first settlement was made

¹ The next settlers were Thomas Bronson, from Conn.; Wm. Coolbaugh, from N. J.; Jonathan Davis, William Ovenshire, Oliver Parker, Matthew Knapp, Joseph Fenton, John Kriss, and Henry Spry. The first school was taught by A. C. West, in 1810. Jacob Teeple kept the first tavern in 1804, on the Bath Road; and Elijah Townsend, the first store. John Carr erected the first gristmill, and William Cummings the first sawmill.

² T. Spence settled at Bellona in 1790; George Wheeler, Robert Clisson, Jas. Scofield, Otis Barden, and Daniel Brown in 1791; and Ezra Cole, Eliphalet Hull, and Samuel and Cyrus Buell, with their families, in 1792. The first birth was that of Matilda Buell, in Sept. 1792; the first marriage, that of Thos. Barden and Olive Benton, in 1791; and the first deaths, those of Ephraim and Samuel Wheeler, who both died in the fall of 1792. The first sawmill was built by Dr. Caleb Benton, in 1790, at Bellona. The first store was kept by Luther Benton and James Stoddard,

in 1799, and the first inn by Ezra Cole, in 1800. John Coates taught the first school, at Benton Centre, in the winter of 1794. The first town meeting was held at the house of Daniel Brown.

³ *The Sentinel*; monthly; Emmett M. Smith, ed. Size 13 by 20. Terms, 50 cts.

⁴ Josiah Bradish, Seth Sprague, Fisher and Isaac Whitney, Wm. Dunton, Edward Low, Wm. Clark, Archibald Armstrong, Card Knowles, John Armstrong, Morris and Hastings, settled in 1794 and '95, and Nathan Scott and Andrew Robson in 1809. The first birth was that of Polly Mower, in Oct. 1795; and a child of Mr. Mower was the first that died. The first marriage was that of Jabez Metcalf and Nancy Torrey. Nancy Torrey taught the first school, in 1803, at West Hollow. Elias Lee kept the first tavern, at the same place, in 1806; Abraham Maxfield the first store, at Italy Hollow; Asahel Stone, Jr., erected the first saw and grist mill, at the same place, at an early date

by Jemima Wilkinson, in 1789.¹ In that year crops of wheat were harvested in the town, and a mill was erected that made flour the same season. The first, and for a long time the only, religious services in town were conducted by Jemima, at her own house. There are 5 churches in town; Meth., Bap., Presb., Episc., and Universalist at Branchport, and a Meth. at Kinney's Corners.

MIDDLESEX—was formed in 1789, as "*Augusta*." Its name was changed, April 6, 1808. Potter was taken off in 1832, and a part was annexed to Potter in 1856. It is the n. w. corner town, lying upon the e. bank of Canandaigua Lake. Its surface consists chiefly of high ridges separated by narrow valleys. The summits are 500 to 600 feet above the lake. The valley of West River divides the ridges, and the valley of a small stream known as Roat Brook divides the w. ridge into two peaks, the n. of which is known as "Bare Hill." Near Federal Hollow, a mile from Rushville, is a gas spring. **Middlesex Centre**, (Middlesex p. o.), contains 3 churches, and about 25 dwellings. **Overackers Corners**, is a hamlet. **Vine Valley**, (p. o.) is on the border of Canandaigua Lake. The first settlement was made in 1789. Judge Potter, one of the surveyors of Phelps and Gorham's purchase, was the original purchaser of the town, and took an active part in its first settlement.² Many of the first settlers were adherents of Jemima Wilkinson; for a considerable time there was no other religious association in the town.

MILO—was formed from Benton, March 6, 1818. A part of Torrey was taken off in 1851. It lies on the e. border of the co., between Seneca and Keuka Lakes. Its surface rises from Seneca Lake in a gradual slope for 3 mi., where it attains an elevation of about 500 ft. From this summit the land spreads out into an undulating region, gradually declining on the w. and n. to the valley of Keuka Lake. **Penn Yan**,³ (p. o.), the county seat, was incorp. April 27, 1833, and the laws relating to it were consolidated in 1864. It is situated at the foot of Keuka Lake, and is an important station on the Canandaigua Division of the Northern Railway of Penn. Two daily steamers connects it with Hammondsport, at the head of the lake. It contains 5 churches, an academy, union school, incorp. in 1857, 3 newspaper establishments,⁴ and two banking houses. Pop. 3,206; 3,003 in Milo; 203 in Benton. **Milo Centre**, (p. o.), contains 175 inhabitants; and **Himrods Corners**, (Milo p. o.) about 150. There are 77 manufactories of various kinds in town of which a large stave and barrel factory, a threshing machine factory, etc., are in Penn Yan. Penn Yan, Milo Centre, and Himrods, are stations on the N. C. Railway. The first settlement was commenced in the n. part, by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, from R. Island, in 1789.⁵ The first religious services were conducted by Jemima Wilkinson. There are now 8 churches in town.⁶

POTTER—named from Arnold Potter, proprietor and early settler, was formed from Middlesex, April 26, 1832, and part of Middlesex was annexed Dec. 18, 1856. It lies near the centre of the n. border of the co. Its surface is hilly in the s. w., and rolling in the centre and n. Flint Creek, the principal stream, flows northerly through near the centre of the town. A swamp of 1 to 1½ mi. wide extends along its course for 8 mi. n. of Potter Centre. **Rushville**, (p. o.) is partly in Gorham, Ontario co., but principally in the n. w. part of this town. **Yatesville**, is on the s. line. **Potter Centre**, (Potter p. o.) contains about 30 houses. **Voak**, is a p. o. on the line of Benton. Settlement was begun in 1788, by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson. The most prominent among them were Wm.

¹ The first settlers were Thomas Hathaway and Daniel Brown. In 1799 Jemima, "*The Universal Friend*," as she was called, entered the town with a large retinue, among whom were Sarah Richards and Rachael Malin, her two "*Witnesses*," Isaac Kinney, Solomon Ingraham, Samuel Doolittle, and Wm. Sandford, as part of her family, all from Rhode Island. They all lived with Jemima in the house previously erected for her—the first frame house built in Western New York. The first gristmill was built by Richard Smith, James Parker, and Abraham Dayton, 2½ mi. from Penn Yan. David Wagener opened the first public house, at the same place; Daniel Brown built the first sawmill, north of Branchport; and John Noyes taught the first school, in 1794.

² Among the first settlers were Michael Pierce, John Walford, Jabez French, John Blair, James Lewis, and John McNear, all from R. Island. Wm. Bassett taught the first school, in 1796; Jesse Gilbert kept the first tavern, near Rushville, and Nelson Wilder the first store. John Walford, jr., built the first sawmill.

³ "Penn Yan," at first a title of derision, the first settlers being Pennsylvanians and Yankees, was finally adopted

after one or two attempts to change it, with the last letter dropped, as now spelled.

⁴ *Penn Yan Democrat*, (Dem.) weekly; Eli McCornell, ed. and publisher. Size 24 by 36. Terms, \$2.00. Commenced in 1817.

The Yates County Chronicle, (Rep.) weekly. Stafford C. Cleveland, publisher. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Began as *The Yates Republican*, in 1823.

The Penn Yan Express, (Rep.) weekly; George A. D. Bridgman, editor and publisher. Size 26 by 40. Terms, \$2.00. Began in 1866.

⁵ The first settlers were Abraham Dayton, Richard Smith, Thomas Lee, Isaac Nichols, Mary Gardner, and her sons, Abner and George, Silas Spink, Samuel Costner, Joshua Andrews, Richard Henderson, Malachi Davis, Jas. Parker, John Lawrence, Stephen Card, Samuel Hartwell, Lawrence Townsend, John and Peleg Briggs, John Supplee, Elijah and Micajah Brown, David Wagener, and Adam Hunt and his sons, Abel and Silas. One of the first births was that of John Supplee, in 1793. Lawrence Townsend kept the first tavern, and John Lawrence the first store.

⁶ Three Bap., 2 Meth., 1 Presb., 1 Prost. Ep.

Potter and his sons William, Arnold, Simeon, and Edward, who had purchased the whole township.¹ Rev. Mr. Haskill was the first settled preacher, in 1796.

STARKEY—named from John Starkey, one of the first settlers, was formed from Reading, (Schuyler co.,) April 6, 1824. It is the s. e. corner town of the co. Its surface is a gradual slope from the bluffs which border upon Seneca Lake to the w. border of the town, where it attains an elevation of about 700 ft. The bluffs upon the lake in the s. half of the town are 100 to 200 ft. high and nearly perpendicular. In the s. part, a ridge breaks the uniformity of the slopes near the centre. Big Stream and Rock Stream flow into Seneca Lake, falling several hundred ft. in their course. **Dundee**, (p. o.,) incorp. June 26, 1848, situated on Big Stream, in the w. part, contains 4 churches, the Dundee academy, a bank, and a newspaper office.² **Eddytown**, (p. o.,) contains a church and the Starkey seminary.³ **Rock Stream**, (p. o.,) and **Starkey** (p. o.,) **Clenara**, (p. o.,) **Shannons Corners**, and **Starkey Corners**, are small places. **Big Stream**, is a sta. on the N. C. Railway, 3 mi. from Starkey. Settlement began in 1800.⁴ Rev. Mr. Clark conducted the first religious services, in 1808.

TORREY—named from Henry Torrey, was formed from Benton and Milo, Nov. 11, 1851. It lies upon the e. border of the co., on the shore of Seneca Lake. Its surface consists of a slope rising from the lake to the w. borders, to an elevation of 400 to 500 ft. Keuka Lake Outlet flows through a deep, narrow, and rocky valley. Its whole fall from Keuka to Seneca Lake is 271 ft. **West Dresden**,⁵ (p. o.,) is located on Seneca Lake, at the terminus of Crooked-Lake Canal. It is a landing for the Seneca Lake steamers. The town was settled by the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, mostly from New England, in 1788.⁶ Jemima was the first preacher.

¹ Rouse Perry, and Benj., Jesse and Joshua Brown came with the Potters and settled in the s. part of the town. They were followed by Elias Gilbert, Jabez French, Abram, Isaac, and Jacob Laue, Francis and Peleg Briggs, jr., Edward Craft, Amaziah Keyes, M. Sheffield, David Southerland, Nathau and Calvin Loomis, Abial Thomas, and Geo. Green. The first birth was that of Joshua Briggs; the first marriage, that of Amaziah Keyes and a daughter of Major C. Craft, in 1795; and the first death, that of James Lewis, in 1796. Arnold Potter built the first saw and grist mill, in 1792. The first public house was opened in 1792, by Elias Gilbert, and the first store in 1801, by John Griffin.

² *The Dundee Record*, (weekly.) James M. Wescott, pub. Size, 24 by 36 inches. Terms \$2. Established in 1844.

³ The seminary building is a 4 story brick edifice. The school is under the control of the Christian denomination. The Christian Biblical Institute at this place was incorp. April 16, 1868, and empowered to grant diplomas like other theological schools in the State.

⁴ William Eddy, Archibald Ellis,——Jacobs, Matthew Royce,——Gustin, Abner Hurd, and his son Gen. Timothy Hurd, were among the first settlers. Andrew Harrison kept the first inn, at Eddytown, in 1808; and Harvey Smith the first store, at the same place, in 1809. The first saw-mill was built by Timothy Hurd, in 1807. Rhoda Royce taught the first school, in 1809.

⁵ Usually called "Dresden."

⁶ The first settlers were Asahel Stone, and Abel, Elnathan and Jonathan Botsford, Benedict Robinson, Thos. Hathaway, Jedediah Holmes, Elisha Luther, David Fish, James Brown, Robert Buckley, and Eliphalet Norris. The first marriage was that of Benedict Robinson and Susannah Brown, Sept. 1, 1792; and the first death, that of Mrs. Jedediah Holmes, in 1788. Thomas Hathaway kept the first inn, in 1790; and Eliphalet Norris the first store, in 1792. The first mills were built by Charles Williamson, in 1795.



INDEX OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

ABBREVIATIONS.—co. county; cr. creek; l. lake; lo. locality or place; mt. mountains; (obs.) obsolete names; p. o. post office; r. river; t. town.

[illegible]

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